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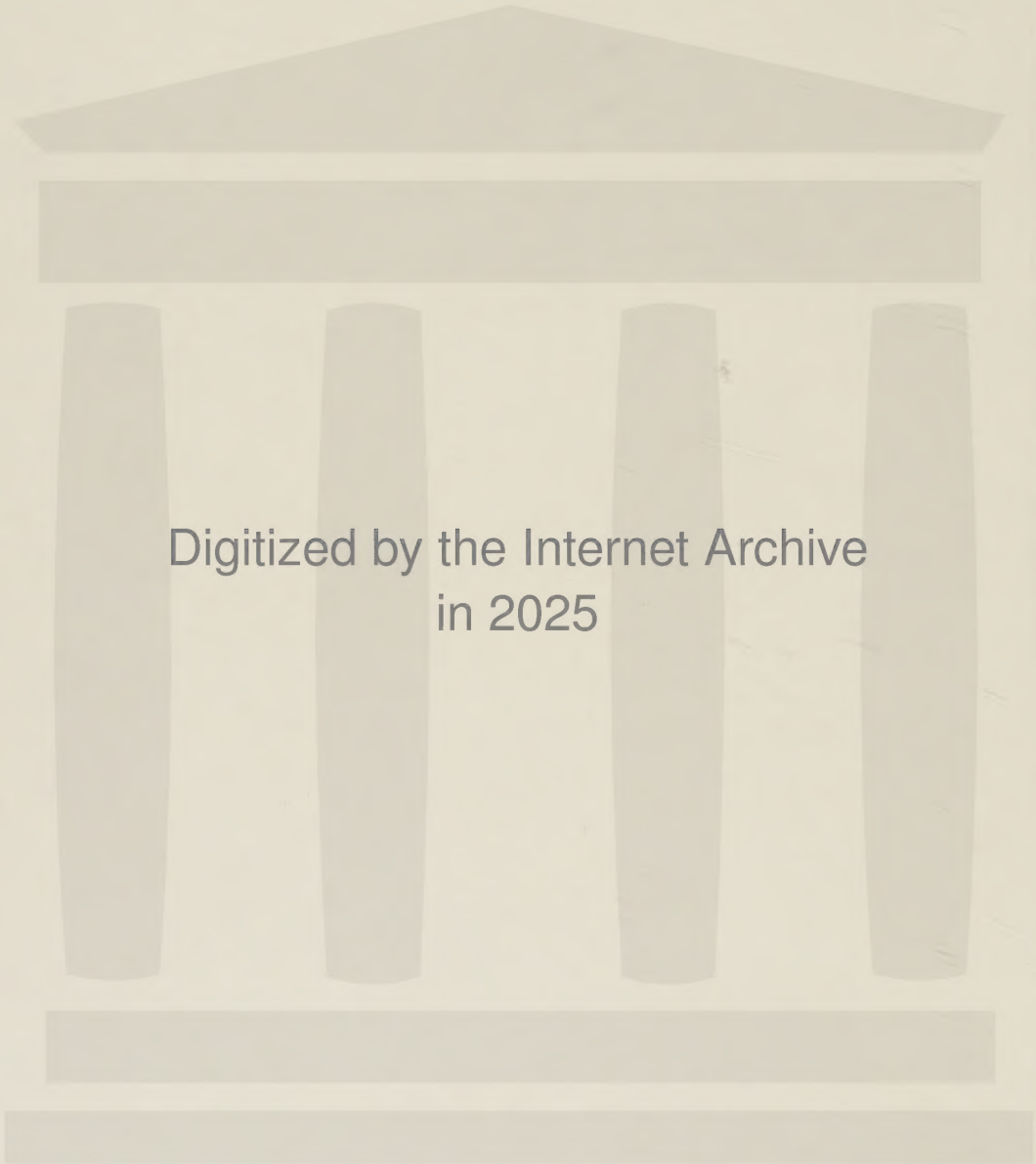

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HISTORY

OF

GUERNSEY COUNTY OHIO

By COL. CYRUS P. B. SARCHET

ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME I

1911
B. F. BOWEN & COMPANY
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

DEDICATION.

This work is respectfully dedicated to

THE PIONEERS,

long since departed. May the memory of those who laid down their burdens by the wayside ever be fragrant as the breath of summer flowers, for their toils and sacrifices have made Guernsey County a garden of sunshine and delights.

1994
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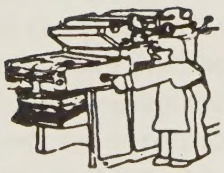

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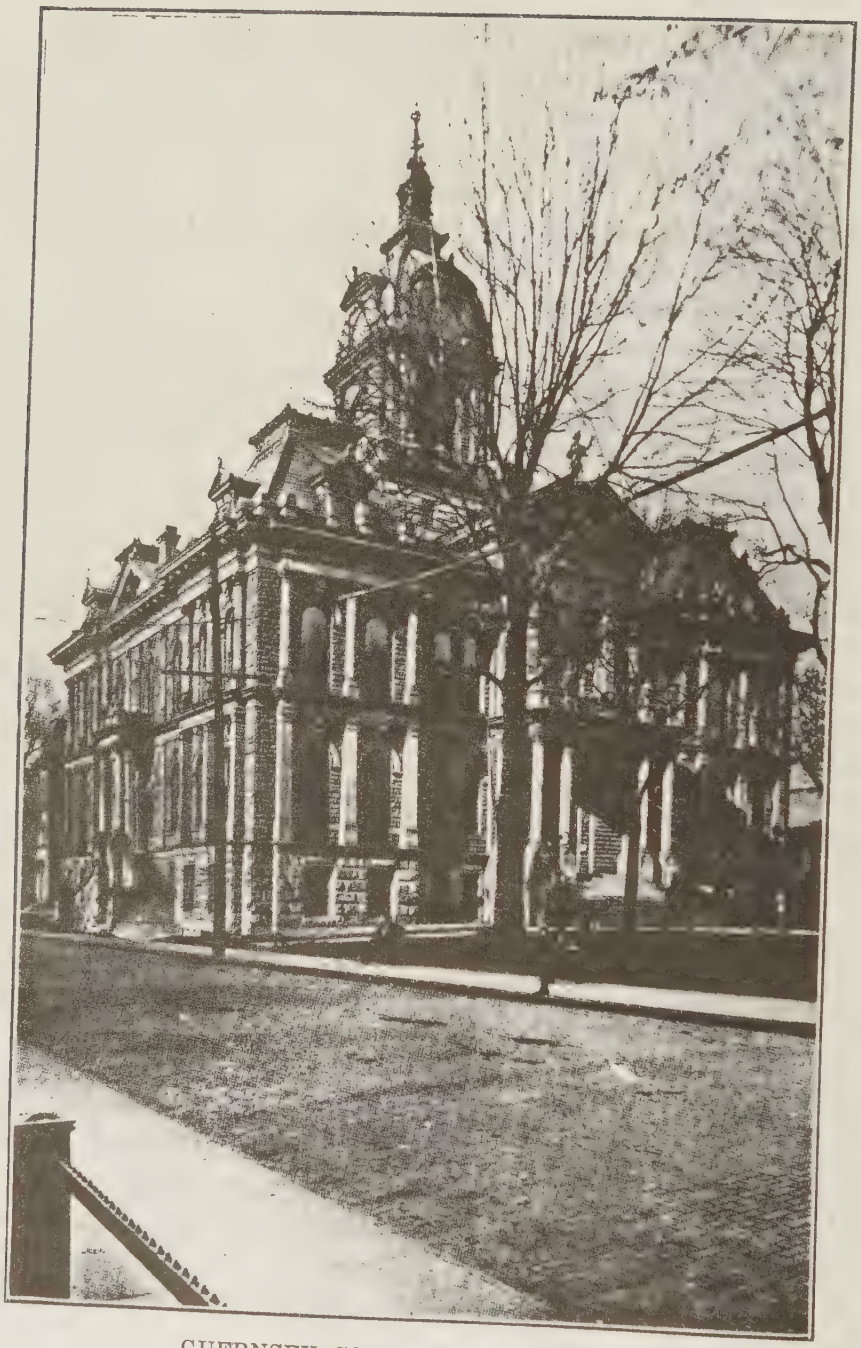
PREFACE

All life and achievement is evolution; present wisdom comes from past experience, and present commercial prosperity has come only from past exertion and suffering. The deeds and motives of the men that have gone before have been instrumental in shaping the destinies of later communities and states. The development of a new country was at once a task and a privilege. It required great courage, sacrifice and privation. Compare the present conditions of the people of Guernsey county, Ohio, with what they were one hundred years ago. From a trackless wilderness and virgin land, it has come to be a center of prosperity and civilization, with millions of wealth, systems of railways, grand educational institutions, splendid industries and immense agricultural and mineral productions. Can any thinking person be insensible to the fascination of the study which discloses the aspirations and efforts of the early pioneers who so strongly laid the foundation upon which has been reared the magnificent prosperity of later days? To perpetuate the story of these people and to trace and record the social, political and industrial progress of the community from its first inception is the function of the local historian. A sincere purpose to preserve facts and personal memoirs that are deserving of perpetuation, and which unite the present to the past, is the motive for the present publication. The work has been in the hands of able writers, who have, after much patient study and research, produced here the most complete biographical memoirs of Guernsey county, Ohio, ever offered to the public. A specially valuable and interesting department is that one devoted to the sketches of representative citizens of this county whose records deserve preservation because of their worth, effort and accomplishment. The publishers desire to extend their thanks to the gentlemen who have so faithfully labored to this end. Thanks are also due to the citizens of Guernsey county for the uniform kindness with which they have regarded this undertaking and for their many services rendered in the gaining of necessary information.

In placing the "History of Guernsey County, Ohio," before the citizens, the publishers can conscientiously claim that they have carried out the plan as outlined in the prospectus. Every biographical sketch in the work has been submitted to the party interested, for correction, and therefore any error of fact, if there be any, is solely due to the person for whom the sketch was prepared. Confident that our efforts to please will fully meet the approbation of the public, we are,

Respectfully,

THE PUBLISHERS.



GUERNSEY COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

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HISTORICAL.

CHAPTER I.

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY—NATURAL FEATURES.

Guernsey county is bounded on the north by Tuscarawas and Harrison counties, on the east by Belmont county, on the south by Noble and on the west by Muskingum and Coshocton counties. Its soil is derived chiefly from the underlying rocks, which are mostly shales or sandstone. Except on the eastern borders, where the limestone at the base of the upper coal measure is reached, this applies where the soil is loose and thin. In some places it affords barely enough hold for the growth of grasses on the steep hillsides. A very small portion of the lands in the county were uncultivated later than 1880. It has every facility for a good dairy section, and to this many have, of late years, turned their attention with much profit. Its many springs and cooling streams make it an ideal country for this branch of farm industry. Sheep also do well and long years since the county ranked third and fourth of all the counties in Ohio in the production of sheep and wool.

The county, generally speaking, is very hilly and uneven in its topography. It has been rightly termed "up hill and down hill" in its make-up. The highest ground is in the northwest and southwest portions. Four miles out of this county—over in Muskingum county—west from Spencer township, Guernsey county, is situated High hill, the highest isolated point in Ohio, though in Logan county the general altitude is greater. There is a romantic appearance to the general topography here. Strange to say, there are no valleys but those shut in and surrounded by other hills and valleys. There are quiet dells, retiring far between the swelling hills, and this makes the whole scene one of beauty and charm to the passer-by. The slopes afford good pasture, and in many instances the hillsides are covered with fine vineyards. The best mines in the county are located in the southern part. The southwestern section affords an excellent farming country, and many years ago this was noted for its wealth of livestock and prosperous farmers.

The drainage of the county is by the valley of Wills creek, a branch of the Muskingum river. The headwaters of Wills creek include the well-known streams or creeks, Leatherwood, Crooked creek, Salt fork, Bushy creek, and Sugar Tree fork, Leatherwood being the larger of these tributaries. Wills creek flows from its headwaters in Noble county, through the entire length of Guernsey, emptying into the Muskingum near the corners of Muskingum and Coshocton counties. All other streams in this section of Ohio flow toward the south, but Wills creek flows north—away from the Ohio. It is a sluggish stream, following a tortuous course, north and south, through the western part of the county, with scarcely a foot fall per mile—hence its sluggishness. Its numerous tributaries form a complete network throughout the entire county. The soil through which Wills creek flows is yellowish, hence the yellow appearance of this stream everywhere it meanders.

The county abounds in a good grade of both lime and sandstone and valuable clays; it also has an abundance of excellent timber, though much of the original forests have been long ago cut and sawed, leaving, however, a good supply for the present and oncoming generations. Beech, poplar, sycamore, oak, chestnut, maple, elm and ash are among the valuable varieties of timber growing.

Coal, which is mentioned in the Mining chapter, underlies almost every portion of the county and has come to be the most paying branch of Guernsey county's industries. Salt can be had by boring wells, which was done at a very early date in the history of the county.

Nature, everywhere within the confines of this county, smiles on man and yields up her treasures of soil and mineral wealth. The landscape certainly is one "ever a feast to the eye," and is admired by resident and stranger alike. When the spring buds put forth, there is a sweetness in the atmosphere one seldom finds elsewhere. When autumn puts on her robes of beauty and silently glides winterward, no finer hues and brilliant commingling of forest leaves can be seen on the continent. While there are many countries with a deeper, richer soil, and where the raising of crops can be carried on with less work and more profit, there are few better countries for the general resources that go toward making man happy and contented with what nature has given him.

The following interesting items concerning the streams of this county and their names are from the pen of Hon. William M. Farrar: The streams of Guernsey county come somewhat curiously by their names, as Leatherwood, from a bush having a tough, leathery bark used by the pioneers for many useful purposes; Yoker, from the yoker brush that grows along its

banks; Wills creek, from Wills river, Maryland; Crooked creek, from its winding course; Little and Big Skull forks, from the fact that in early times the Indians, having made one of their raids into the white settlements east of the Ohio river, were returning with their prisoners, among whom were a mother and infant child; being pursued, they first killed the infant and left the body to be devoured by the wolves, who left no remains but the little skull; farther on the mother was killed, and in like manner devoured by the wolves, leaving only the skull. These skulls were found by the pursuing whites on the banks of the streams which thus received their respective names. Another stream is named Indian Camp, from one of their camping grounds.

The settlement of the county was curious, in that settlers from so many different districts met here. The Virginians and Guernseymen met at Wills creek; the Yankees, from Massachusetts, and western Pennsylvanians, in the southwest; Quakers, from North Carolina and Chester county, Pennsylvania, in the southeast; the Irish, in the northern and western townships. A settlement from New Jersey extends into two townships, while there are families, descendants of the Hessians, in the southern part of the county, that came in through Virginia and Maryland settlements. The youngest daughter of General Stark, of the Revolution, died in this county, aged ninety-nine years.

The man who wields the second oar in the painting of "Perry's Victory," in the rotunda of the Ohio State House, was a Guernsey county man known as "Fighting Bill" Reed. He was of Virginia or Pennsylvania stock, who learned the blacksmith trade of William McCracken, of Cambridge.

General Broadhead's trail in his Coshocton campaign in 1781 against the Indians is distinctly marked through the county. There were no Indian villages in this region, it being the hunting ground of parties that hunted and fished along the principal streams.

In 1798 "Zane's Trace" was cut through the county. When Zane's party arrived at Wills creek crossing they found the government surveyors busy surveying the United States military lands. They had a camp on its banks. At this time the only dwelling between Wheeling and Lancaster was at Zanesville. The Zanes were from the south branch of the Potomac, near Wills river, Maryland, and hence gave the name Wills creek to the stream. So far as known, Ebenezer Zane's party consisted of himself, his brother, Jonathan Zane, John McIntire, Joseph Worley, Levi Williams, and an Indian guide named Tomepomehala.

Wills creek is a sluggish stream with a clay bottom, and, choked up as it was at that day with driftwood and rubbish, was a difficult crossing, and the Zanes, in compliance with the requirements of the act to establish and maintain ferries at the principal crossings, probably induced a man by the name of Graham to establish one there. It was the first stream west of Wheeling on the "Trace" over which they placed a ferry. Who this first ferryman was or where from is not known. He remained about two years, and was succeeded by George Beymer, from Somerset, Pennsylvania, a brother-in-law of John McIntire, of Zane's party. McIntire was a brother-in-law of Ebenezer Zane. Both of these persons kept a house of entertainment and a ferry for travelers on their way to Kentucky and other parts of the West. Mr. Beymer, in April, 1803, gave up his tavern to John Beatty, who moved in from Loudoun county, Virginia. Beatty's family consisted of eleven persons. Among these was Wyatt Hutchinson, who later kept a tavern in the town. The Indians then hunted in this vicinity, and often encamped on the creek. In June, 1806, Cambridge was laid out, and on the day the lots were first offered for sale, several families from the British isle of Guernsey, near the coast of France, stopped here and purchased lands. These were followed by other families, amounting in all to some fifteen or twenty, from the same island, all of whom, settling in the county, gave origin to its present name. Among the heads of these families were William Ogier, Thomas Naftel, Thomas Lanfisty, James Bichard, Charles and John Marquand, John Robbins, Daniel Ferbrache, Peter, Thomas and John Sarchet and Daniel Hubert.

ORIGIN OF SOME GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

(From Col. C. P. B. Sarchet's Writings.)

There is a significance about names both historical and otherwise. We know that Millwood township was first settled by Quakers, and that your beautiful city was first called Millwood. The name now, Quaker City, is appropriate, but because the Websters built a mill on Leatherwood, didn't give it the name of Millwood. The reason for the name is farther back in history. Who knows? Coming down to Salesville, we know that the Brills and Williams were first settlers there, and that Brillsburg and Williamstown would have been appropriate names, but the name is farther back. Who knows? There have been some stories written about the "Leatherwood God" Dylks. We wrote one of these. We placed him as entering unseen into the old log "Temple" north of Salesville. Another writer says he made his ap-

pearance at a camp meeting held near the "Miller meeting house." There is no question but there was a Dylks, but where the "God" appeared ought to be definitely located; whether on the mountain top or in the vale, who knows?

At the first Pennyroyal Reunion, the late Hon. Newell Kennon gave some historical reminiscences. He said that the contractor who built the old stone church, for the Reformed Associate Presbyterian church, in which Dr. Samuel Lindsey ministered so long, placed a jug of whisky, and that when the church was torn down, the workmen found the jug and the whisky in a high state of preservation. "They drank the whisky, but I don't know what became of the jug." Now it would not do to say Presbyterianism about Fairview had for its cornerstone a jug of whisky, but it was put there for some reason by the contractor. So it is sometimes with history. A part is given and the other is lost.

Leatherwood creek was named from a peculiar bush that grew along its banks that was as pliable as leather, and was used as withes by the early settlers. Beaver creek, because of the beavers and beaver dams along it. Seneca creek, from the oil that gathered on the salt water at the old Satterthwaite salt works (which was gathered by spreading clothes on the water and then wringing out the oil, which was the same as the oil of Seneca Lake, New York. This oil was used for medicinal purposes. In our boyhood we took some dropped on loaf sugar, but would have preferred to mix the dose ourself). Salt Fork creek, from the salt lick found at the covered bridge on the National road, where the old Moore salt works were located. Buffalo creek, from the many evidences of buffalo trails and stamps found near them. A legend is that the Indians had captured a woman and child, and on being pursued, had first killed the child, and later the mother. The child's skull was found near Little Skull fork and the mother's near Big Skull fork.

CHAPTER II.

INDIAN OCCUPANCY—TERRITORY ACQUIRED BY WHITE MEN.

La Salle, the famous adventurer and explorer, was beyond much doubt the first white man to tread the soil of what we now call Ohio. With a few followers and led by Indian guides, he penetrated the vast country then held by that powerful tribe of North American Indians known as the Iroquois and went down the Ohio as far as the "Falls," or where the city of Louisville now stands. There his band abandoned him and he traced his steps back north alone. This, it is believed, was in the winter of 1669-70—two hundred and forty years ago—and this was more than a hundred years before Marietta, Ohio, was settled by the white race. This daring French explorer doubtless camped at the mouth of the Muskingum river. In 1682 he reached the Mississippi river, descended to its mouth, and there proclaimed possession of the vast valley in the name of his king.

Prior to the middle of the eighteenth century, the French people reasserted their ownership of the Northwest and did actually take possession of what is now the northern part of Ohio, building a fort and establishing a trading station at Sandusky. Celeron de Bienville made a systematic exploration of the Ohio valley and formally declared by process verbal the ownership of the soil. August 16, 1749, he was at the mouth of the Muskingum river, which fact was revealed in 1798 by the discovery of a leaden plate deposited by him and which set forth the exploration. The plate was found protruding from a bank, after a freshet, by some boys, who cut away a portion of its inscription, not knowing its great historic value. The same was translated by William Woodbridge, later governor of Michigan. A similar plate was found in 1846, at the mouth of the Kanawha. These were to reassert the rights of the French government to this land. While the French had a good title to this state, it was not long before it was wrested from them by the British crown.

The Colonial Ohio Land Company was organized in Virginia in 1748, by twelve associates, among whom were Thomas Lee and Lawrence Augustine, brothers of George Washington. Under this company, Christopher Gist explored the Ohio valley as far as the Falls. The company secured

a royal grant of half a million acres in the valley of the Ohio river. It was intended to at once found a colony, but the French opposed it, and the royal governor of Virginia sent George Washington, then a young man, to the commander of the French forces to demand their reason for invasion of British territory. Washington received an answer that was both haughty and defiant. He returned and made his report to the governor, who abandoned the idea of making immediate settlement, but at once set about asserting the English claims by force of arms. The result was the union of the colonies, the ultimate involvement of England in the war that ensued, the defeat of the French, and the vesture in the British crown of the right and title to Canada and of all the territory east of the Mississippi and south to the Spanish possessions in the South. Ben Franklin had tried to effect a union of the colonies, but was unsuccessful. He had proposed a plan of settlement in 1754, and suggested that two colonies be located in the West—one upon the Cuyahoga and the other on the Scioto, which tract he declared had not its equal on the North American continent, having timber and coal almost on the surface ready to mine.

But the English did little toward improving their title or effecting settlement here in Ohio. George Washington made a journey down the Ohio in 1770 with several others interested. He camped at Duck creek, as is shown by his diary. Through his instrumentality, the western scheme was revived. A large colony was formed, which included the old Ohio Company and the Walpole scheme, as well as recognizing the bounty act of Virginia volunteers in the French and Indian war. Had it not been for Indian troubles coming on this would have been a wonderful success.

Col. Henry Bouquet had made the first English expedition into the Ohio country in 1764, for the purpose of punishing the Indians and recovering from them the captives they had taken during the previous years on the Pennsylvania and Virginia borders. No blood was shed, the Indians assenting to the terms offered them. The expedition was directed against the Delawares upon the Tuscarawas and Muskingum. Bouquet obtained two hundred captives at the hands of the savages, and returned to Fort Pitt (Pittsburg) with an army of fifteen hundred men. For a time this quieted the Indians of the Ohio country, and the next ten years passed peacefully.

But to resume the history first spoken of. The Shawnees had become very hostile, on account of the prospect of their having to lose their lands and because of the murder of Logan, the famous Mingo chief, who had been dwelling with them at old Chillicothe. To quell the disturbance thus

arising, Lord Dunmore, royal governor of Virginia, organized an army of invasion into the Indian country. He had command of one wing and entrusted the other wing to Gen. Andrew Lewis.

The forces of Lewis were attacked by the Indians, south of the Ohio river, and the ensuing combat, known as the battle of Point Pleasant, was one of the bloodiest in Indian border warfare up to that date. Dunmore did not get into a real engagement with his wing of the army. A treaty was held at Camp Charlotte, in which all agreed but old Logan, the Mingo chieftain, who there made the speech which all school boys used to delight in reading and "speaking," being the most eloquent one ever coming from the lips of an Indian, and equal, so Thomas Jefferson said, to any made by classic scholars the world round.

The Revolution came on, and the West was no longer the scene of military action. But a soldier who served under Dunmore,—George Rogers Clark,—of whom the late lamented James A. Garfield remarked, "The cession of that great territory, under the treaty of 1783, was due mainly to his foresight and courage, and who has never received the adequate recognition due him for so great a service"—at the close of the Revolution was instrumental in making the Northwest territory a portion of the United States, instead of leaving it to be possessed by the English, in the terms of peace that were made. Had it not been for this, the Colonies would have been owners only of the country east of the Alleghanies, unless the West should be later conquered by them from the British. He sought out Governor Patrick Henry, then governor of Virginia, who allowed him (Clark) to raise seven companies of soldiers and to seize the British posts in the Northwest and this brought the territory rightfully into the territory agreed upon when the treaty was finally effected between the Colonists and England. He also made two other expeditions—both against Indians upon the Miamis—in 1780 and 1782.

Thus Ohio—a part of the Northwest territory—became a part of the United States and not held as a province of Great Britain.

INDIAN HISTORY.

In August, 1831, the first treaty for the removal of the Indians from Ohio was made, and in September, 1832, the first removals were made by David Robb and H. A. Workman. The tribes removed were Shawnees and Senecas. David Robb had been a former prominent citizen and official of Guernsey county, was sheriff and senator and representative in the Legisla-

ture and publisher and editor of *The Washington Republican,* the first Democratic paper of Guernsey county, published at Washington. He was appointed Indian agent by President Jackson.

David Robb published a very interesting history of his connection with the Indians as agent in *The Belle Fountain Republican,* and of his several overland journeys with them to their new "hunting grounds" west of the Mississippi river.

The last Indian tribe to be removed from Ohio was the Wyandottes. Rev. James B. Finley, of the Methodist Episcopal church, was a missionary among the Wyandottes, and gives in his autobiography many interesting incidents of his connection with this tribe.

The Indians who lived in and fished in what are now the bounds of Guernsey county were the Delawares, Shawnees, Senecas and Mingos. These tribes had towns at the forks of the Muskingum. It is mistaken history when it is said that there were no Indian towns in Guernsey county. There were at least five, Old Town, above Byesville, one at the Fish Basket, north of Cambridge, one on Salt Fork creek, one on Indian Camp run, and one on Bird's run. Many of the tribes referred to resorted to Guernsey waters because of the fish they contained and of the riffles where they could securely set their "fish baskets."

All of the Indians did not take kindly to the wish of General Jackson, the then "Great Father," that they give up their hunting grounds in Ohio in exchange for hunting grounds west of the Mississippi river, and roving bands of the peaceful but dissatisfied red men moved about through the state. In September, 1834, one of these bands visited Cambridge. The *Guernsey Times,* then published by Hersh and McPherson, gives us a local note, "that a band of Indians are in camp near this town." It is left for an eye-witness, although then young, to complete that local of 1834.

The Indian camp was located south of Gaston avenue, on the site now known as "Silver Cliff." At that time the ridge was covered with oak and beech trees. The water for the use of the camp was gotten from a spring in the old Asher-Williams lot. There were perhaps a hundred men, women and children. They remained in camp there for ten days or more. They wore, when they wore anything (for it was warm and pleasant weather), the usual Indian dress of blankets and breech-clouts. The men were peaceful and quiet, except when they had been presented too freely with "whisk."

They had no arms except bows and arrows and tomahawks. The women had Indians' trinkets, which they peddled about the town. The men put in the daytime mostly shooting with their bows and arrows at

"fips and levies," set up in split sticks driven in the ground. Their principal shooting place was in the street west of the Hutchison tavern. The distance was sixty feet. The "fips and levies" stuck in the splits were the prizes to the shooters who hit the mark. The squaws, with their pappooses tied to boards and hung on their backs, or set up against the houses, stood around and enjoyed the sport and cheered the lucky Indian who took the prize.

Those who took the most interest in the shooting contests and mingled most with them were Edward Rogers and G. W. Mulholland. Rogers was a silversmith, having a shop in the east room of the Ogier house. Mulholland was a tailor, and had a shop in the Seneca Needham house, located on the now Orme Hardware Company corner. They were strong Jacksonians, and would try to make the Indian chiefs understand that the "Great Father," at Washington City, would deal justly with the Indians. But these Indians were on a strike against the "Great Father," and they only "ughed" at the praise given by these Democratic followers of the "Great Father." These Indians were a mixture of tribes, Delawares, Shawnees, Wyandottes and Senecas. They came to Cambridge from the south, crossing Wills creek below the old Gomber-Moore mill. They had a few old wagons and carts. The tent poles and many of the trappings were tied around the necks of the ponies and horses and dragged upon the ground. The squaws had charge of the train, and, according to Indian custom, did most of the work, while the big, lazy "bucks" rode horses and the children who were big enough to ride rode the ponies. The older men and women and the small children rode in the wagons and carts. Some of the women rode on ponies, two to each, and some rode sidewise and some astride. It may have been that these rovers were visiting their old hunting and fishing grounds on Wills creek.

When they broke camp, they moved towards the north. To the writer then, and in a backward view now, it was a better "wild west" parade than "Buffalo Bill" ever made at Cambridge. It was a parade of the pure, unadulterated "Ingen," without spangles, feathers or paint. With the tribe were two white women, who had been captured in infancy, who had lost all trace of their white ancestry, and were the apparently happy wives of two big, lazy "bucks."

There were in 1805 five Indian families residing in this vicinity. Two brothers, named Jim and Bill Lyons, who had their huts up the bottom where William Tedrick's house now stands; Joseph Sky, who lived at the mouth of Brushy fork, near where Lynn's mill now is; one Doughty, who

had a hut between Mrs. Culbertson's and Newman Lake's, who had two squaws; and one named Hunter, who didn't have any squaw.

Doughty's extra squaw was an incumbrance, however, being one of Simon Girty's, which he and the Lyons brothers were under obligations to support for some service Girty had rendered their fathers. She was exceedingly ill-favored and very intemperate.

These Indians hunted in that neighborhood during the summer, and when winter came would pack up and move off to Big Stillwater, where they had a sort of Indian town. They were, however, very friendly and not troublesome.

Jim Lyons had a white wife, a girl that his father had taken prisoner when a child; having adopted and raised her, his son married her. In her dress, appearance and manner she was as much an Indian as any of them, and could not have been distinguished had it not been for her hair, which was fairer than that of the Indians and inclined to be wavy. She was very reserved in her manner towards the whites; seemed to avoid their society, and was never known to speak to a white person, or in their presence. In one respect the Lyons brothers were an exception among Indians—they didn't like whisky; and as Girty's old squaw wouldn't do without it, she lived most of her time at Doughty's hut, and would get drunk, whenever she could get liquor enough, and swear and tear around, and quarrel, and "take on" equal to any of the "white trash."

ANECDOTE OF COL. JOHN M'DONALD.

(From "Howe's History of Ohio.)

In the year 1791 or '92, the Indians having made frequent incursions into the settlements along the Ohio river, between Wheeling and Mingo bottom, sometimes killing or capturing whole families, at other times stealing all the horses belonging to a station or fort, a company consisting of seven men rendezvoused at a place called the Beech bottom, on the Ohio river, a few miles below where Wellsburg has been erected. This company were John Whetzel, William McCollough, John Hough, Thomas Biggs, Joseph Hedges, Kinzie Dickerson and a Mr. Linn. Their avowed object was to go to the Indian towns to steal horses. This was then considered a legal, honorable business, as we were then at open war with the Indians. It would only be retaliating upon them in their own way.

These seven men were all trained to Indian warfare and a life in the

woods from their youth. Perhaps the western frontier at no time could furnish seven men whose souls were better fitted, and whose nerves and sinews were better strung to perform any enterprise which required resolution and firmness.

They crossed the Ohio, and proceeded, with cautious steps and vigilant glances, on their way through the cheerless, dark and almost impervious forest, in the Indian country, till they came to an Indian town, near where the headwaters of the Sandusky and Muskingum rivers interlock. Here they made a fine haul, and set off homeward with fifteen horses. They traveled rapidly, only making short halts to let their horses graze and breathe a short time to recruit their energy and activity. In the evening of the second day of their rapid retreat they arrived at Wills creek, not far from where the town of Cambridge has since been erected.

Here Mr. Linn was taken violently sick, and they must stop their march or leave him alone to perish in the dark and lonely woods. Our frontiersmen, notwithstanding their rough and unpolished manners, had too much of my Uncle Toby's "sympathy for suffering humanity," to forsake a comrade in distress. They halted, and placed sentinels on their back trail, who remained there until late in the night, without seeing any signs of being pursued. The sentinels on the back trail returned to the camp, Mr. Linn still lying in excruciating pain. All the simple remedies in their power were administered to the sick man, without producing any effect.

Being late in the night, they all lay down to rest, except one who was placed as guard. Their camp was on the bank of a small branch. Just before daybreak the guard took a small bucket and dipped some water out of the stream; on carrying it to the fire he discovered the water to be muddy. The muddy water waked his suspicion that the enemy might be approaching them, and were walking down in the stream, as their footsteps would be noiseless in the water. He waked his companions and communicated his suspicion. They arose, examined the branch a little distance, and listened attentively for some time; but neither saw nor heard anything, and then concluded it must have been raccoons, or some other animals, puddling in the stream.

After this conclusion, the company all lay down to rest, except the sentinel, who was stationed just outside of the light. Happily for them the fire was burned down, and only a few coals afforded a dim light to point out where they lay.

The enemy had come silently down the creek, as the sentinel suspected, to within ten or twelve feet of the place where they lay; and fired several guns over the bank.

Mr. Linn, the sick man, was lying with his side towards the bank, and received nearly all the balls which were at first fired. The Indians then, with tremendous yells, mounted the bank with loaded rifles, war-clubs and tomahawks, rushed upon our men, who fled barefooted and without arms. Mr. Linn, Thomas Biggs and Joseph Hedges were killed in and near the camp. William McCullough had run but a short distance when he was fired at by the enemy. At the instant the fire was given, he jumped into a quagmire and fell; the Indians, supposing that they killed him, ran past in pursuit of others. He soon extricated himself out of the mire, and so made his escape. He fell in with John Hough, and came into Wheeling.

John Whetzel and Kinzie Dickerson met in their retreat, and returned together. Those who made their escape were without arms, without clothing or provisions. Their sufferings were great, but this they bore with stoical indifference, as it was the fortune of war.

Whether the Indians who defeated our heroes followed in pursuit from their towns, or were a party of warriors who accidentally happened to fall in with them, has never been ascertained. From the place they had stolen the horses they had traveled two nights and almost two entire days, without halting, except just a few minutes at a time, to let the horses graze. From the circumstances of their rapid retreat with the horses it was supposed that no pursuit could possibly have overtaken them, but fate had decreed that this party of Indians should meet and defeat them.

As soon as the stragglers arrived at Wheeling, Capt. John McCullough collected a party of men, and went to Wills creek and buried the unfortunate men who fell in and near the camp. The Indians had mangled the dead bodies at a most barbarous rate. Thus was closed the horse-stealing tragedy.

Of the four who survived this tragedy none are now living to tell the story of their suffering. They continued to hunt and to fight as long as the war lasted. John Whetzel and Dickerson died in the county near Wheeling. John Hough died a few years since, near Columbia, Hamilton county, Ohio. The brave Capt. William McCullough fell in 1812, in the battle of Brownstown, in the campaign with General Hull.

CHAPTER III.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

From the beginning Guernsey county territory had belonged to Washington county up to 1788, when it was included in what was organized as Muskingum county, in 1804. Prior to the adoption of the state constitution in 1851, there was much agitation about a new county, to be formed out of parts of Guernsey, Tuscarawas and Coshocton, with New Comerstown as the county seat. But when the new constitution was adopted the issue was forever removed from the minds of the projectors of that scheme.

A word concerning the term "Military Land District" may not be out of place in this connection. The origin of this term is from the fact that in 1798 Congress appropriated certain lands to satisfy claims of the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary war. These lands were surveyed into townships five miles square, and these again into quarter-townships, containing four thousand acres, and some later into forty lots of one hundred acres each, for the accommodation of soldiers and others holding warrants for that number of acres. What land was not required for the satisfaction of military warrants was subsequently sold by act of Congress, and the designation of "Congress Land" given to it. In 1903 Congress granted to the state one-sixth of all the lands in the United States Military District for the use of schools in the same. As the population of the townships warranted, they were named, having previously been designated by numbers. In 1812 the legislature provided for a road from Cambridge to Coshocton. The Marietta and Cleveland road was completed at a later date.

The land district of which Guernsey county is a part was surveyed west of the seventh range, into townships of five miles square, and a quarter township of two and a half miles square, between 1798 and 1804. Zaccheus Biggs, as deputy surveyor, made a part of the survey, and George Metcalf, then a young man, formed one of the surveying party. He was charmed with the locality and enthused many at his home with the idea of effecting settlement here, and he really prevailed upon Jacob Gomber, his father-in-law, and Zaccheus A. Beatty, brother-in-law of Gomber, to purchase a quarter of a township (four thousand acres), upon which the city of Cambridge is now situated.

The survey of the land district was completed in 1804 and the land subject to entry, from the land office at Zanesville, at two dollars per acre. Settlements were soon made in different parts of the county, as will be seen in the chapter on "Early Settlement," following this chapter.

By order of the Ohio State Legislature in 1809, a new county from portions of Belmont and Muskingum counties was formed and by its provisions it was called Guernsey in honor of the first emigrants from the isle of Guernsey. Prior to that time—March 10, 1810, the actual dating of the bill—all territory which is now included in this county west of the eastern boundary of what is now Wills township, Madison township and Washington township, was a part of Muskingum county. East of the present townships of Londonderry, Oxford and Millwood formed a part of Belmont county. April 23d, following, there was held a meeting at the house of George Beymer, at Cambridge, and there and then the first county commissioners were sworn into office for Guernsey county. They were James Dillon, William Dement and Absalom Martin. Elijah Beall was appointed clerk and John Beatty, treasurer. Elijah Dyson was appointed lister of the residents of the newly made county, as being subject to taxation. Thomas Knowles was the first sheriff, George Metcalf, first surveyor, Peter Wirick, first auctioneer, and Joseph Smith, first coroner.

It was ordered that the new county be divided off into five civil townships to be called Oxford, Seneca, Wills, Cambridge and Westland. Much difficulty was experienced by reason of there being no map of the territory within the county just formed.

Tavern licenses were fixed at from four to ten dollars.

At the meeting of June 10, 1810, a township, to be known as Buffalo, was ordered to be set off, and a meeting held at Jacob Jordon's on June 23d, that year, when township officers were duly elected.

Wheatland township was organized June 9, 1810. The same date Andrew Marshall was awarded the contract to construct a county gaol or jail.

On July 28, 1810, a meeting was called to elect officers for a township to be called Richland and was held at the house of Samuel Leath; also one the same day for election of officers for Madison township at the house of Absalom Martin.

On September 15, 1810, Wheeling township was organized and two justices of the peace and other officers elected at a meeting at the home of William Gibson.

On September 4th of that year, there had been held a meeting of the board, at which the bounty for every wolf-scalp of wolves over six months

that had been killed within the county, was fixed at two and one-half dollars and one dollar for those under six months.

On December 25, 1810, Robert Johnston became clerk. The Steubenville road was completed from Cadiz to Cambridge in 1811 and in June that year Lloyd Talbott was awarded the contract to build, or rather superintend, the construction of a county court house, while Z. A. Beatty and Jacob Gomber were chosen as contractors to construct the same. The jail was completed September 3, 1811.

In March, 1815, Valley township was incorporated, at a meeting held at the house of William Thompson.

On June 3, 1816, it was ordered that a new township be made and named Jefferson; this was taken from the west of Madison township. It was also, at that date, ordered that Londonderry township be formed from parts of Madison and Oxford; that Beaver township should be formed from parts of Seneca and Oxford townships; also that Olive township should be set off from Buffalo township.

Monroe township was incorporated from the north end of Jefferson township, and township officials were elected at the house of Lawrence Tetrick in April, 1818.

Knox township was formed from the northern end of Westland and the west end of Wheeling township.

On April 8, 1819, it was ordered that the south row of sections in Wheeling township be added to Cambridge township.

Spencer township was set off from the west end of Buffalo township in March, 1819.

Liberty township was created in 1820; Centre township in 1822 and Washington in 1823.

In June, 1824, Jackson township was organized, and in 1827 Adams was taken off of Knox and Westland townships and named in honor of John Quincy Adams, then President of the United States.

In 1851, Buffalo, Beaver, Olive and Seneca townships were detached from Guernsey county, and since then have been included in Noble county.

As soon as the townships were organized the county-seat question was agitated. Both Washington and Cambridge wanted the seat of justice. Messrs. Beatty and Gomber made a proposition to donate the public grounds and furnish a suitable set of public buildings ready to roof if the county seat should be located at Cambridge, and their offer was accepted. Several attempts have been made since the location of the county seat, to remove it to Washington, but of late years this talk has all ceased and with the present

city of Cambridge and the court house and jail so substantial, the question will probably never be before the people again.

After the above preliminary steps had been taken, it remained for the board of county commissioners to provide highways, bridges, and suitable buildings for the county, as its settlement increased. The chapter on "County, State and National Representation—Political" will inform the reader as to who the men were at the helm during all of the formative period of the county's development, and other chapters will show how well they laid the foundations. The government of this county is treated in the next chapter and there will be seen much of the county's building, its taxes and expenditures to the present time. As the platting of towns and villages comes with the settlement of every new county organized, its surveyors and recorders have to execute these records, this topic naturally comes under the head of organization and will here follow the list of such town plattings:

TOWN PLATS OF THE COUNTY.

During the years of the county's history there have been many village, or town plats, executed in the various townships. Some are still in existence, but many have long since become defunct. The following is a complete list of all that have ever been platted, with date, location and name of the proprietors (township name at date of platting):

Wheeling was platted by David Dull on the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 14, township 4, range 3, in Wheeling township. It was surveyed April 24, 1874.

New Birmingham was platted in 1826, by William Carson, and was replatted for assessment purposes June 14, 1860; it was located on section 11, township 4, range 2.

Guernsey, in Cambridge township, in section 4, township 2, range 3, of the United States military lands, was laid out by John Fordyce, J. W. Robins and Madison D. Robins, November 7, 1872.

New Gottengen, by Charles Heidelbach, on the "Clay Pike," in Richland township, May 13, 1836.

Winchester, on section 14, township 3, range 1, August 18, 1836. Its proprietor was Isaac Bonnell.

Elizabethtown, on the National turnpike, by Jacob Weller, in Wills township, March 7, 1832.

Londonderry, by Robert Wilkins, August 19, 1815, in Londonderry township.

Salesville was incorporated August 20, 1878. The original plat was surveyed in 1835, with George Brill as its proprietor.

Antrim, by Alexander Alexander, March 1, 1830, on lot 12, in the first quarter of township 3, range 1, of the United States military school lands.

Liberty, by William and John Gibson, on a part of the southeast quarter of section 23, township 4, range 3, August 2, 1828.

Fairview, on the southeast quarter of section 2, township 10, range 7, by Hugh Gillaland, March 24, 1814.

Middleton, on the National pike, on the north half of section 31, township 10, range 7, September 1, 1827, by Benjamin Masters.

Hartford, September 26, 1836, by David Johnston and John Secrest, on the southeast quarter of section 4, township 8, range 9, in "Buffalo" township.

Senecaville, on the banks of Seneca creek, in Richland township, by David Satterthwaite, July 18, 1815.

Bridgewater, March 24, 1834, by William Orr, on the northwest quarter of section 25, township 2, range 7.

Portugal, November 14, 1833, by Levi Engle on the northwest quarter of section 3, township —, range 1.

Olivetown, on the southeast quarter of section 5, township 6, range 9, by John Wiley and Isaac Hill, September 27, 1815.

Craigsborough, on the west bank of Duck creek in the northeast quarter of section 4, township 6, range 9, by William Craig, February 26, 1818.

Zealand, on the northwest quarter of section 27, township 9, range 10, by Benjamin Bay, June 21, 1820.

Williamsburg, in "Beaver township," on the southwest quarter of the south half lot 3, section 16, by William Finley, November 21, 1828.

Union, by Elijah Lowery and John Laughlin, May 4, 1812, on the southeast quarter of section 9, township 1, range 2. A part of this was donated to the county for court house purposes, should the seat of justice be located at that point.

Paris was platted on the southeast and southwest quarters of section 22, township 1, range 4, by William Hunter, December 24, 1827.

Point Pleasant, at the junction of the Beaver and Seneca forks of Wills creek, on the northeast quarter of section 13, township —, range 8, by Benjamin Wilson, July 24, 1829.

Newburn, on section 22, "Beaver township," by Thomas Walsh, November 27, 1828.

New Liberty, on the southwest quarter of section 20, township 1, range 3, by Richard Dickinson, October 17, 1815.

Lexington, platted on the southeast quarter of section 24, and the northeast quarter of section 25, township 7, range 8, by Jacob Young and Jacob Myers, August 12, 1816.

Millwood, by Jonah Smith, on section 20, township 9, range 7, in "Beaver township," February 18, 1835. It is now Quaker City.

West Barnesville, by Ford Barnes, December 23, 1825.

Martinsburg, by John Bickham and James Welsh, May 17, 1816, in Madison township.

Kimbolton (same as old Liberty), in Liberty township, incorporated November 5, 1884.

Byesville, by a number of persons. It is located in Jackson township and was platted November 26, 1881 (as an incorporation), but the original platting had been executed on section 6, township 1, range 2, July 1, 1856.

Quaker City, on section 20, of Millwood township, was platted as Millwood by Jonah Smith in 1835.

Spencer Station is on sections 7 and 13, of Millwood township.

Mount Ephraim, in "Seneca township," platted June 29, 1838, by Ephraim Vorhees, on section 33, township 8, range 8.

Kennonburg, in township 8, range 8, and in the east half of section number 2, was platted by Daniel Rich and Arthur Vandyke, December 2, 1839.

West Boston, by Charles Phillis, December 3, 1836, on section 23, township 1, range 4.

Putneyville, on the southeast of the northwest quarter of section 10, township 9, range 7, was platted by George W. Henderson, April 30, 1846.

Bailey's Mills, platted May 14, 1855, on section 1, township 9, range 7, by Jesse W. Bailey.

Bridgeville, by Washington Shoff, February 5, 1848.

Cambridge (City), original platting, by Jacob Gomber and Zaccheus A. Beatty, on June 2, 1806.

Washington, by George and Henry Beymer, September 28, 1805, at a time when this county was still a part of Muskingum county.

New Salem, by William Hosack, April 21, 1845, on the Grade Road leading from Cambridge to the Ohio Canal.

Mantua, August 6, 1853, by Thomas P. Wilson and William P. Rose, on the northwest quarter of section 3, township 2, range 4.

Centreville, on the southwest quarter of section 5, township 2, range 2, by David Kinkead, August 31, 1842.

Easton, in Washington township, by Alexander Frew, November 21, 1842.

Florence, by Samuel Arbuthnot, September 12, 1842, on the Steubenville, Cadiz and Cambridge macadamized road.

Derwent, in Valley township, on a part of section 4, township 8, range 9, by Eliza Dickerson, August 10, 1898.

Rigby, on the northeast quarter of section 4, township 1, range 2, in Centre township, by Henry Moss, December 20, 1898.

Kingston, in Centre township, on the northeast quarter of section 3, township 1, range 2, by John H. Robins.

Lore City, June 8, 1903, in Centre township, on the Leatherwood creek.

Opperman, in Valley township, on the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 14, township 9, range 10, by Thomas Moore and wife, August 28, 1903.

Fletcher, November 5, 1908, by J. B. Hamilton, A. E. Fletcher and B. V. Witten, on the west half of section 11, township 8, range 9.

Blacktop, on section 8, township 1, range 2, July 2, 1900, by M. L. Spaid.

Midway, on lot 35, township 1, range 3, in Jackson township, by Mike Stifka, October 31, 1904.

Greenwood, by Thomas Taylor, June 12, 1848.

Cumberland, by James Bay, on the northeast of section 32, township 9, range 10, April 24, 1828.

Claysville, on the west half of the southwest quarter of section 22, township 1, range 4, by Ford Barnes, June 7, 1828.

There have been numerous villages—a small collection of houses and trading places with postoffices, besides the above, but were not regular plats. These include Hopewell, Londonderry, Winchester, Indian Camp, etc.

INCORPORATED TOWNS.

The incorporated towns of the county are: Cambridge (City), Salesville, Pleasant City, Cumberland, Quaker City, Byesville, Senecaville, Fairview, Kimbolton, Lore City, Washington, Hartford.

A LOST TOWN.

The first town laid out in Guernsey county, rightfully speaking, was on the old Zane trace, five miles to the east of Washington, on the northwest half of section 19, township 2, range 1. The proprietor, Joseph Smith, called the town Frankford, but the records of Muskingum county, to which the

lands of this county then belonged, show the plat of a town named Frankby, and Frankley, recorded September 13, 1805; this makes the place twenty-three days older than Washington. Who Joseph Smith was and what became of him, no one seems to know. There being no record of the patent, it cannot be told whether he entered or squatted on this land, but he evidently had some notion of building a town at the point named in the platting, for lot No. 5 was designated as having been "reserved for court house purposes." Lot No. 13 for gaol and "north spring, on lot No. 29, for the free use of the public square and all the commons on the south side of the same." But his hopes were soon to be blighted; the first cabin erected there was for a tavern, and whisky was so cheap that the advantages of the free spring water were not duly appreciated. All the pioneer townsite man received was the name "Smithtown," by which the site was ever after known. As late as 1870, a traveler named Cummings, who kept a diary, says therein: "August 8—The stage being only to go fifteen miles, I left Cambridge on foot; the first five miles were excellent road, over a long, very high range of hills, without a house, to Beymertown—twelve cabins, four being taverns, and one a blacksmith shop. Four and a half miles farther no inhabitants; the road is still good, but is leading over several high, short and steep ridges, which generally run from north to south. Then passing a cabin and farm, in a half mile I came to Frankford or Smithtown, where I breakfasted. This is a small village or hamlet of eight or ten cabins, some of which, as well as several in the neighborhood, are inhabited by families from Peekskill, New York."

A record shows that in 1807 Smith and wife conveyed lot No. 20 to John D. Seiman for twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents. Other lots sold at forty dollars each.

In 1809, Andrew Moore, of New Castle, Delaware, became a resident of Frankford and owned a tavern that became somewhat noted, and there, in 1819, Gen. Robert B. Moore married the daughter of Jacob Gomber, took his bride to her new home, accompanied by a large company of friends from Cambridge, they going on horseback. William H. Farrar wrote of this many years later and it is "good history" today. In 1814, Smith and wife sold, for a consideration of two thousand dollars, the quarter section of land on which Frankford was platted to Jacob Gomber.

In 1846, at the October term of court, this platting was vacated and its history ended. Its once noted hostelry, that fed and rested many a weary traveler, has long since disappeared; its streets and alleys have been converted into a cow pasture, and its court house and jail sites appropriated to the growing of corn and potatoes.

CHAPTER IV.

EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTY.

To have been in the vanguard of civilization and among the first persons to penetrate so goodly a domain as Guernsey county, Ohio, with the view of making permanent settlement, is an honor, though possibly such honor was never fully realized by Mr. Graham, who, it is believed now, was the first white man to invade the territory with the view of remaining and building for himself a permanent habitation, in what was then a great wilderness, which had only been explored by the Indian race and possibly a few white adventurers. The date of Mr. Graham's settlement was 1798 and he located where afterwards the watertank of the railroad stood in Cambridge. Doubtless there were a few "squatters" who tarried for a short time within this county, as early as 1796, as it is claimed that Levi Williams had a son John born where Washington now stands, March 8, 1806, and that the father came in 1796, but of their experiences and future whereabouts no record now exists. It should be remembered that Guernsey county now contains more than five times as many people as did the entire state of Ohio in 1798, when the Graham settlement was effected.

The southern part of Guernsey county was the first to be settled to any considerable extent and the first township to have a permanent settler was Cambridge. Pioneer Graham's cabin was the only house between Wheeling and Zanesville. Two years later, or thereabouts, came George Beymer, from Somerset, Pennsylvania, and these two persons kept a house of entertainment, and also a ferry for travelers on their way to Kentucky. In 1803 came John Beatty from Loudoun county, Virginia, and purchased the tavern which was on the "Zane Trace," which was a blazed path through the wilderness from Wheeling to Chillicothe, on the west bank of the Scioto river. Ebenezer Zane marked the path, and for his services received three sections of land at the crossing of the rivers—one on the Muskingum, one on the Hocking, and one on the north bank of the Scioto—with the right to run a ferry and toll bridge over the Ohio and Muskingum rivers. Zanesville was located on his section, at the crossing of the Muskingum, and from him it derives its name.

The various township histories in this volume will relate much of interest

concerning the settlement in different parts of Guernsey county, hence need not here be mentioned.

During the year 1805 the survey of the plat of Cambridge was executed and the first house built on that platting; it stood on what came to be the Shaw property, and was occupied by John Beatty, father of Zaccheus A. Beatty. More concerning this family and its settlement will be found in the city chapter of Cambridge. Also an account of many of the families, including those who emigrated from the beautiful isle of Guernsey, from which the county took its name, will be given in detail in such chapter.

Wild animals abounded on every hand here when the pioneer band first invaded these parts. Bears, wolves, deer, etc., were very plentiful, and both state and county paid a bounty of two dollars for wolf scalps.

LIFE OF THE PIONEERS.

The pioneering days in America are almost over, forever. The great public domain is fast being settled and developed, the lands being divided and sub-divided and prices steadily advancing, until ere long American real estate will be as high priced as in the old European countries. The modern pioneer disappears after the iron horse has made his way to the new, unsettled countries, whereas the first pioneers of our republic went in long years in advance of either steamboat or railroads, hewing their way through the dense forests and there subduing land, covered with stumps and roots, raising crops which, if there was a surplus, had to be drawn by oxen or horses many miles to market. These conditions have all been reversed; now the husbandman can raise his crops and sell at his very door and it is transported by steam or electric cars to points near at hand, where good prices richly repay him for his toil and investment—hence the happy, prosperous homes of the twentieth century in this country.

The first settlers had to cook their venison and other wild meats without salt, for there was none within many miles and cost much money when it could be obtained. When this necessary commodity was brought, it came by way of pack-saddles over the mountains. It did not come by good highways such as obtain now, but over roads unbridged and for the most part unworked by man.

The first work of the pioneer was to clear away enough timber to make room for his cabin and a garden patch. After his cabin was raised, he set about cutting timber, hewing and splitting, while the good housewife busied herself by spinning, weaving and knitting. Nearly all the clothes worn by the

first comers to Guernsey county were home-made—made by the industry and genius of the mother, wife or daughters, while the "men folks" were busily engaged in the hard task of clearing up a field and fencing it.

The axman was ever employed. The rude log cabin, illy furnished, provided their only shelter from summer's rain and winter's blasts. The fireplace was used for both cooking and heating; the andiron and blackened crane were then as essential as the modern heater or gas range is considered today. Puncheon were used for floors and shakes for shingles. Post bedsteads, with ropes for holding the straw or feather ticking, and the little trundle-bed at the side, were used instead of the present-day iron gilded beds and children's fancy cribs, with their silk and satin lined couches in which sleeps the twentieth-century infant; yet Presidents and statesmen have come from both the old fashioned and the new!

The log cabin has nearly become extinct, like the wild beast and bird that roamed and winged their way through the forests of this county a hundred years ago. In the place of the cabin of logs and the mud chimney at its end, have come the modern mansions and elegant farm-houses, all provided with suitable fixtures, even to steam heat and electric or gas lights.

Rude and homely was the cabin,
  Beauty did not deck its hearth;
But the kettle sung a home-song,
  And the birch logs crackled mirth.
Its chambers were not high and spacious,
  No marble stairway led to them,
But, O, for a night of boyhood,
  To climb the ladder once again.

The cabin sleeps in ruins,
  The ivy from the roof has fled,
The mould is its only monument,
  All but memories sweet are dead.
And as the years around us gather,
  At life's end and eventide,
We'll think then of the cabin
  Down by the river's side.

The pioneers of this county desired an education for their children, but rude indeed were the early day school houses. They were constructed, like

all buildings, of logs, and poorly finished. In place of glass windows, usually an opening was left in the logs and over it was stretched a greased paper, which admitted enough light to allow the pupils, with their young, bright eyes, to see to study from the old United States Speller, Murray's Grammar and now and then consult the Western Calculator.

While the children of early-day Guernsey county were rocked in sugar troughs, fed on Johnny-cake, corn bread, and mush and milk, with wild meats, yet they grew to manhood and womanhood and have furnished their full share of brains and muscle for the carrying on of a county, state and nation, through three wars, and had time and genius enough to develop one of the best subdivisions in the Buckeye state.

Clothing was made from buckskin, tow, linen or flax, manufactured at home by their own hands, unaided by modern machinery. Sometimes, the family being large, a traveling spinner might be engaged. He usually came along with his little spinning wheel and would generally do the spinning act at a "fipenny bit" a dozen. Again, a journeyman tailor would call with his press-board and "goose" to make up the home-spun cloth. These days are forever gone on this continent. A better era has come to mankind, but really do we as a people generally appreciate the transformation? There are those still among us—a very few—who remember those pioneer days and the scenes of seventy and eighty odd years ago. These have seen the thick jungle and denser forest fall and the sunlight allowed to strike full and brilliant on fields ripe with an abundant harvest; the hillsides are the scene of orchard and rich vintage, while the leaves are yet turning to amber and gold. These have seen the last of the Indian, the last of the wild game, the last of the log cabin. They have survived to see the wilderness blossom as the rose, with dwelling and churches and school-houses on every hand. Verily, the pioneer "builded better than he knew."

A WOUNDED DEER.

(From the *Jeffersonian*. Written by C. P. B. Sarchet, as told him by Joseph Culbertson.)

Two old pioneers, Jim McClurg and John Dixon, were the noted deer hunters in the early history of Cambridge, and many were the thrilling and, at times, dangerous incidents told of their deer hunting experiences. They usually supplied venison saddles in the winter to the old taverns, and at

Christmas and New Year's time to the citizens of Cambridge. We will relate one of McClurg's experiences with a large buck.

He started one December morning from their cabin west of Cambridge on Crooked creek, on a deer hunt, with his trusty flintlock, smooth-bore gun, that carried a half-ounce ball which on shooting match days never failed to cut the centre of the "bull's eye." With hunting knife in his belt, he started for the dividing ridges between Indian Camp and big Sarchet's run. This would now be in Knox and Adams townships. After traveling through the woods for some time he sighted, in the distance, a large buck with large spreading antlers, but too distant for a shot. He followed it round and round over the ridges and through the valleys, only to discover that the buck was circling, making a circuit of five or six miles, and that when he would turn back it would scent him and cut across the circle. After putting in the day in fruitless pursuit, he returned home late at night, resolved to renew the chase the following day, taking with him his brother Joe.

They started early the next morning, and near noon they sighted the buck. They followed after it, and soon found it was playing the same game as on the previous day. McClurg directed his brother to the top of one of the hills, at a point where the buck, in cutting across the circle, would approach near enough for him to get a shot, while he himself followed the trail.

After some time, the buck, in crossing, scented Joe on the top of the ridge and turned back. It soon came in sight of McClurg, who secreted himself behind a large tree to await its nearer approach. At quite a distance away it scented the hunter and for a moment it stopped. Although it was a long shot, McClurg fired and the buck fell. He hurried to the spot and, setting his gun against a tree, drew his knife and, seizing the buck by the antlers, was making ready to cut its throat, when it opened its eyes and began struggling to its feet. In the struggle the buck struck the hunter in such a way as to knock the knife out of his hand. McClurg, during the struggle, was unable to regain his knife, and a furious struggle for mastery began.

McClurg had a giant's strength, but was unable to hold the buck to the ground, and it was tearing off his hunting shirt and lacerating his arms and body. The buck finally got to its feet, but the hunter held on to its antlers, hoping that he would be able to hold the animal till his brother could arrive, who would hear the shot and hurry to him.

But Joe had a long distance to come. McClurg's strength was fast giving away, but, having the buck in his clutch, he could not think of giving up. It now seemed a life and death struggle. He concluded to let go, hoping that after such a fight the animal would make off, and if not he would seek safety in climbing a tree. So he let go, but the infuriated animal showed fight.

McClurg ran for a tree, jumped to catch a limb, missed his hold, and the buck was again upon him.

It was once more a life and death struggle. He seized the buck by the horns, and by almost superhuman strength succeeded in throwing it to the ground, and the struggle again went on.

Soon Joe came to the scene, but it was some time before he could get a shot. He knew that if he shot and failed to kill the animal at once, it would only cause it to fight with greater ferocity, and perhaps not only endanger the life of his brother but his own life.

At last a favorable opportunity offered, and he sent a bullet through the heart of the buck and the struggle was over. He at once removed its entrails and hung the carcass upon a tree fork, out of the reach of wolves, and began the difficult task of getting his brother to shelter, as the night was upon them.

With much difficulty, sometimes leading and sometimes carrying his brother, he reached the home of Mr. Culbertson, where McClurg was kindly cared for and the next morning their host brought them to their home on Crooked creek.

Perhaps our long-time friend, Joseph Culbertson, of Adams township, will remember hearing this story of McClurg and the buck, told around the family fireside in the long ago.

McClurg kept the antlers of the buck nailed upon the wall of his cabin for many years, as a trophy. The buck, on first scenting McClurg, had thrown up its head and the shot, although penetrating the center of its forehead, had passed between the antlers and through the skull above its brain.

There are now no persons living who ate this venison; but there was a large party who partook of it at a Christmas dinner at the Judge Metcalf tavern. McClurg never fully recovered from the effects of the fearful conflict. His nervous system had been overtaxed.

At the time of the first settlement there were several Indian camps, in this county, of the Wyandotte and Seneca tribes, that remained until just before the war of 1812.

It is related that one morning as Isaac Oldham was endeavoring to kindle the fire in his cabin, whilst upon his knees blowing the few remaining embers, an old Indian named Douty crept stealthily in upon him, caught him by the neck and raised the deadly tomahawk, ready to deal the fatal blow, but after holding Oldham in that position for some time, he released his hold, and remarked, "Ingen let white man go; white man no let Ingen go," and left the cabin. This occurred just before the war of 1812, and after the larger por-

tion of the Indians had removed farther to the Northwest. It was always supposed that Douty intended to kill Oldham, before he left, for the loss of his hunting ground, which Oldham had entered and was occupying; but fear of being caught before he could overtake the rest of his tribe, it was thought, deterred him, and Douty came no more. Novelists have sought to portray the magnanimity and generosity of the Indian character, but the history of the attempt of the government to civilize, and of the missionary to enlighten, prove the Indian character to be one of cunning, treachery and revenge. History points to them as being a part of the tribe of Ishmael, "whose hand is against every man, and every man's against him."

CHAPTER V.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT—PAST AND PRESENT.

Here in Guernsey county, as in all other parts of the state, the business of the county has not at all times been conducted correctly. Here, as elsewhere, designing men and "grafters" have sometimes been the betrayers of the tax-paying people. Not always has value been received for the cash or warrants issued, but, all in all, there has been less of dishonor and misappropriation of public funds here than in many sections of the commonwealth of Ohio, in common with other states. However, it will not be prudent, at this late day, in a work of this character, to go into detail to any considerable extent, to show up these irregularities among public officials. Many of the officials elected here have proven to be men of great strength of integrity and have been repeatedly re-elected to the same, or higher positions, thus showing that the people had implicit confidence in them. In the main, business in the county has been conducted with honesty and ability. The public buildings have been erected, the hundreds of bridges have been built and repaired, or rebuilt, with the least possible expense. The unfortunate poor have been humanely cared for by the county authorities in the best manner and at the least possible expense for doing so delicate an undertaking. Counties, like nations and individual corporations, sometimes make mistakes and are the losers thereby, but here the rule has been to elect good, worthy men and they have succeeded in carrying on the finances of the county with a good degree of business sagacity and manly integrity.

The first officers of Guernsey county were as follows: County commissioners, James Dillon, William Dement and Absalom Martin; clerk, Elijah Beall; treasurer, John Beatty; lister of property, Elijah Dyson; sheriff, Thomas Knowles; surveyor, George Metcalf; coroner, Joseph Smith; auctioneer, Peter Wirick.

It devolved upon the commissioners to set off and organize into civil townships the county as it was made by the act of the Legislature, and this, with the making of pioneer roads and bridges, kept the board fully busy, and their work was well done, as a rule. The first township organizations had to be re-organized as the settlement increased, and hence came new township

work. The following is a list of the several township changes, with date of their organization:

ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSHIPS.

By an act of the Ohio Legislature, in the session of 1809-10, the following townships were erected: Oxford, Seneca, Wills, Cambridge and Westland. The county commissioners met April 23, 1810, to organize. Other townships were organized as shown below:

Millwood was organized in about 1835.

Wheatland was organized June 9, 1810.

Buffalo set off and election had June 23, 1810.

Richland, named and election held July 18, 1810.

Madison, named and election held July 18, 1810.

Wheeling, organized September 15, 1810.

Valley, organized March 25, 1815.

Jefferson, cut from west end of Madison, June 3, 1816.

Londonderry, from parts of Oxford and Madison, June 3, 1816.

Beaver, from parts of Oxford and Seneca, June 3, 1816.

Olive, from Buffalo, June 3, 1816.

Monroe, from Jefferson, April, 1818.

Knox, from the north end of Westland and a part of Wheeling, March, 1819.

Spencer, from the west end of Buffalo, March, 1819.

Liberty, organized 1820.

Centre, organized 1822.

Washington, organized 1823.

Jackson, organized June, 1824.

Adams, organized 1827.

In 1851, Buffalo, Beaver, Olive and Seneca townships were detached from Guernsey and made a part of Noble county.

THE COUNTY-SEAT QUESTION.

In 1872 the following appeared from the pen of a local historian, concerning the agitation and settlement of the Guernsey county seat question: The county seat question was then agitated for the first time; and our Washington friends renew it occasionally yet, by building castles in the air. At the formation of the county, Beymerstown, eight miles east, on the old Wheeling road, aspired to be the shire town. The location was to be made by a com-

mittee appointed by the Legislature. After much log-rolling and lobbying, and a good deal of bad blood engendered between the two rival towns, the proposition of Beatty and Gomber, to donate the public grounds, and finish the buildings ready for the roof, was accepted, and the following written upon the records of the county:

"That, having paid due regard to the interest and convenience of the inhabitants of said county, we do hereby declare that the town of Cambridge is the most suitable place for the permanent seat of justice.

ISAAC COOK,
JAMES ARMSTRONG,
WILLIAM ROBINSON,
Committee."

"April 20, 1810.

Jacob Gomber, Thomas B. Kirkpatrick and Robert Speers were appointed associate judges by the Legislature, and on the 23rd of April met at Tingle's tavern, and appointed the following county officers: Clerk of the court, Cyrus P. Beatty; sheriff, Elijah Dyson; prosecuting attorney, S. Herrick; surveyor, George Metcalf; recorder, Robert Johnson; commissioners, Absolom Martin, William Dement, James Dillon.

THE FIRST COURT HOUSE.

At the time of the erection of the first court house, there was a careful selection of bright red brick for the south and east fronts. The entrance doors on the south and north were large double doors. They were circular top, and had circular transoms, with projecting hoods. The windows were large, and all had slatted shutters. The cupola, or belfry, was large and circular, and had around it half-slatted panels, above which was the projecting roof of the tall spire, which was surmounted by two wooden balls and the weathercock in the shape of a fish. The pudlock holes, used in the scaffolding, had not been filled up. Pudlock holes are not now seen in the erection of brick buildings. A contract was let to John Blanpied to paint the spire, balls and vane, to paint the cupola and the window shutters and doors and repair the windows and fill up the pudlock holes. To do this work, Mr. Blanpied, who was a sailor boy, constructed a rope ladder and attached it to the top of the spire, and, suspended by it, he painted the balls, vane and spire. How well the writer remembers this little chubby Guernseyman suspended on the rope ladder as he moved around the tall spire! The old court house was eighty-seven feet from the ground to the top of the spire. There are but few

of the citizens of Cambridge today who remember the tall spire and balls and vane of the old court house. This spire was struck by lightning April 22, 1854, and the court house, after it was repaired and remodeled, which would be familiar to many of the citizens of today, was altogether unlike the court house of 1810.

This was the building that was built and donated (except the roofing) by Messrs. Beatty and Gomber, as an inducement to locate the county seat at Cambridge in 1810. It served well its purpose until the building of the present court house. The county, of course, expended much on remodeling the first structure, as above indicated. The old building was the central scene of starting the county machinery going, and a few of the older residents are here who well remember the courts and interesting proceedings therein enacted. Fortunately, no fires have ever destroyed the valuable books of the county, yet many of the records have not been as carefully preserved as they might and should have been. Today, the system of records is materially better than in the olden days.

THE PRESENT COURT HOUSE.

The best account of the building and cost of the present court house is found in the files of the Cambridge *Jeffersonian* of 1883, and was written at the date the building was dedicated, reading as follows:

On Tuesday, September 11, 1883, the newly completed court house was opened for public inspection. There was a large meeting in the square, and many speeches were made and reports read. E. W. Mathews, chairman of the executive committee, announced that Hon. William Lawrence had been appointed president of the day, and introduced him to the assembly. Mr. Lawrence made a short, timely speech, and was followed by Auditor Becker, who read the following statement of the cost of erecting the court house:

Cost of building	$84,083.34
Furniture	4,557.00
Carpets	545.00
Steam and gas fixtures	5,634.62
Bell	470.00
Plans and superintendence of building	4,313.00
Total for building and fixtures	$99,602.96

Outside paving	1,586.16
Grading and improving lot	550.87
Cistern and sewer	770.79
Total	$102,510.78
Amount of bonds outstanding, the last of which falls due July 15, 1887	$46,100.00

The court house was built by the board of county commissioners, whose representative, J. O. Grimes, spoke next. Mr. Grimes presented the report of the board, and recounted the preliminary steps toward building the new court house. He then read the resolution, as presented by Commissioner Roseman and adopted by the board on April 10, 1879. Messrs. Roseman and Lochary, he explained, voted for it. Mr. Reed was absent, but afterward endorsed the action. The Legislature, seeing the necessity of such a proceeding, passed a supplementary act, increasing a former appropriation of fifty thousand dollars to eighty-five thousand dollars.

The architect was J. W. Yost, of Bellaire, Ohio. The building committee were as follows: Clerk Mahaffey, Judge Kennon, Sheriff McKitrick and Isaac Morton. Contracts were let, work commenced in the spring of 1881, and the structure was finished in September, 1883. During the entire construction, Patrick Lochary was a member of the board. Messrs. Roseman and Reed were worthily succeeded by Messrs. Nicholson and Shipman. The largest contract was awarded to Mr. Townsend, who, with his able assistant, John Robinson, received public thanks.

Colonel Taylor, on behalf of the people of Guernsey county, made a stirring speech of acceptance, with many thanks to the commissioners. the contractors, the architects, to all who had in in any way assisted in or superintended its construction, and was loud in his praise of the magnificent court house itself.

In the afternoon, there were speeches by Capt. W. M. Farrar, who gave a short historical sketch of the old court house and the difficulties encountered in the building of the new. He was followed by Judge Ball, Judge Frazier and Hon. W. M. Ramsay, a prominent lawyer of Cincinnati, formerly of Guernsey county. The meeting concluded with a speech by Mr. Yost, the architect, who met with loud acclaim.

It is believed that the recent years' improvements on this court house—all needed, too—have made the structure and furnishings cost the county about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and that no such building for the outlay of public funds can be found in Ohio today.

THE COUNTY JAIL.

The first county jail was a rude log building, that stood on the site of the present building. Near it stood the "public whipping post," the last real evidence of narrow-mindedness and uncivilized "civilization."

This log house stood and served until 1835, when a brick jail was erected on the site of the old one. For its day, it was ample, but with the art of jail-breaking and the better condition with which "boarders" at public expense desired to be housed and fed, it was condemned.

The jail now in use was built in 1871, at a cost of twenty-six thousand dollars, including the later additional iron work inside. It is forty feet square and is twenty-two feet high, supposed to be safe, but has frequently proven inefficient against the worst type of prisoners. Yet over fifteen hundred iron and steel bars were used in its construction. The sheriff's residence is in connection with the jail. The projecting towers, irregular walls and high towers overhead and the mansard roofing present a good architectural appearance.

COUNTY INFIRMARY.

Nothing speaks more potently of the refinement and Christian sentiment of any community, than does its care for its unfortunate poor and demented persons. The great Master declared, "The poor ye always have with you," and this has continued to be true even until the twentieth century after Christ spoke these words. Ohio has never willingly neglected her poor, but, with the advance of years, has adopted many new and better means for caring for this unfortunate class. In 1831, an act was passed creating what was then named the "poor house." In 1850 this was changed to "infirmary." In Guernsey county a county farm was purchased in September, 1841, amounting to one hundred and sixty acres, to which was subsequently added thirty-two acres. This is the present county farm, and it is situated about two miles south of Washington; two and a half miles from Gibson station; two and three-quarters of a mile from Lore City. In 1841, on a beautiful knoll, there was erected a brick building, then thought sufficient for many years, but by 1859 it had become too small to accommodate the poor of the county, and a new, larger building was erected, in addition to the original one. Still later more additions were made.

The last official report of this institution shows the following: The total number of inmates was fifty, of whom twenty-eight were men and twenty-two were women. Above what the farm itself produced, the cash cost to the

county for the maintenance of this infirmary was three thousand one hundred and thirty dollars.

In August, 1871, at the county infirmary there was an insane man named John W. Berry, of Liberty township, and because there was no jail in repair at that time in the county, he was sent to the infirmary for safe keeping in one of the cells intended for demented persons. The infirmary superintendent, or director, Mr. McCormick, was away from home at the time and his wife and son were in charge of the institution. The following morning he burst the cell door and escaped into the hall-way, and with a slat of wood (sharp cornered) he killed Robert Richey, aged eighty years, a sound-minded person, and Agmes Kimball, an insane person aged forty years. He was finally overpowered and chained to the floor until he could be safely taken charge of.

THE CHILDREN'S HOME.

Another humane institution of this county is the Children's Home. This is now located in the city of Cambridge and cares for many of the county's unfortunate children, especially orphans and those whose full parentage is unknown to the world. Before the state made a provision for such institutions, Rev. J. H. Nash established a home for such children. The old Metcalf building, west of the city, was employed by him for a building, but as the institution became a charge of the state and county under the new provisions, a more suitable, permanent home was sought out. The present site in the very heart of the city, on the high, commanding hill to the east, on the point or ridge extending between Highland and Wheeling avenues, was purchased from a non-resident for the small sum of twenty-five hundred dollars and within a few years would easily have sold for as many thousand dollars. Here the county erected the present beautiful home in 1886. It fronts on Highland avenue and is surrounded by large shade trees and a circling walk and drive-way in front. The first building expense was seventeen thousand dollars.

The report of the worthy superintendent, Mrs. J. S. Prouse, for 1909-10, shows the following: Total number of children cared for during the year, sixty-two, forty-three boys and nineteen girls; one absconding during the last year from the home. The current expenses for the year was $6,633. The condensed statement to the county authorities shows that the provisions purchased cost the county, $1,271; groceries, $567; clothing, $160; light and fuel, $551; feed, $516; shoes, $190; salaries, $2,526; schooling, $220; making a total of $7,526.

Rev. J. H. Nash, a United Presbyterian minister, was the first superintendent and served both in the old and new quarters, resigning in October, 1887. He was followed by J. S. Prouse and he was succeeded by his wife, the present superintendent, in March, 1906.

The present (1910) board of trustees are: D. M. Hawthorne, president, Cambridge; C. S. Turnbaugh, Cambridge; Maj. J. W. Moore, Washington; Samuel Carr, Guernsey.

The county visiting board is as follows: Mrs. E. W. Mathews, Mrs. T. C. Clark, Mrs. Johnston, Lore City; Henry Wilson, Byesville; James Dyer.

A FIVE-YEAR RECORD.

When County Recorder Arnold left the office in 1909, he kindly left the following record of instruments filed and the fees for same. He made an efficient officer and turned over to Guernsey county one thousand two hundred dollars in fees due the county. The list he gives covered a period of five years:

Deeds recorded	7,665
Total consideration	$8,181,246
Acres transferred	141,879
Lots transferred	6,665
Leases recorded	665
Acres leased	31,609
Mortgages recorded	4,206
Total consideration	$7,059,342
Mortgages released	3,204
Total consideration	$2,963,026
Chattel mortgages filed	1,576
Chattel mortgages refiled	1,380
Mechanic's liens recorded	114

The following was the rate of taxation on each hundred dollars worth of taxable property in Guernsey county, in 1837: State and canal tax, forty cents; county school tax, fifty cents; road tax, twenty-five cents; township and poor tax, thirty cents; total average on a hundred dollars of assessed valuation, one dollar and thirty cents.

AN ABSTRACT OF ASSESSMENT BY TOWNSHIPS FOR THE YEAR 1835.

	Total Amt. Each Twp. as Equalized.
Beaver	$25,131
Oxford	33,469
Londonderry	36,636
Washington	19,166
Madison	20,200
Wills	36,584
Richland	46,894
Buffalo	18,633
Jackson	18,392
Centre	18,498
Jefferson	14,612
Monroe	12,902
Wheeling	7,675
Liberty	13,515
Cambridge	33,434
Spencer	23,223
Westland	27,032
Adams	19,201
Knox	5,396
Total	$430,593

ABSTRACT OF ASSESSMENT FOR 1910.

	Acres.	Valuation.	Personal.	Total Tax.
Adams Township	15,916	$222,900	$91,126	$315,786
Cambridge Township	18,428	288,870	171,634	475,914
Centre Township	15,212	303,720	183,334	504,049
Jackson Township	10,083	305,415	95,333	400,784
Jefferson Township	16,083	177,600	56,070	233,670
Knox Township	15,854	186,480	59,483	245,963
Liberty Township	13,662	153,185	89,474	244,279
Londonderry Township	22,586	328,835	94,926	462,846
Madison Township	15,359	183,685	77,195	271,575
Millwood Township	15,058	189,685	134,271	236,381

Monroe Township	15,942	185,890	55,420	252,410
Oxford Township	18,193	222,085	71,498	300,028
Richland Township	15,545	319,830	110,450	431,415
Spencer Township	17,432	235,410	53,986	290,550
Valley Township	13,762	290,105	180,163	549,483
Washington Township	15,335	170,100	25,635	193,735
Westland Township	15,978	197,595	116,956	317,000
Wheeling Township	19,577	422,400	138,884	303,654
Wills Township	22,199	275,960	100,176	777,000
Byesville	.....	.....	125,570	500,000
City of Cambridge	.....	.....	859,112	3,449,972
Fairview	.....	.....	27,930	57,535
Kimbolton	.....	.....	23,741	52,901
Lore City	.....	.....	4,981	17,761
Pleasant City	.....	.....	43,700	126,000
Quaker City	.....	.....	94,486	290,301
Salesville	.....	.....	20,743	33,413
Senecaville	.....	.....	36,988	115,573
Washington	.....	.....	36,136	71,051
Total	328,200	$5,707,055	$3,747,959	$12,687,324

TREASURY DEFALCATION.

The files of the *Jeffersonian,* in 1879, give the following paragraphs, with much more, on the defalcation of County Treasurer Patterson, and his final conviction and sentence:

"The bondsmen of ex-Treasurer Patterson had a meeting in Adams township, on last Thursday, to consider, amongst other things, what course should be pursued as to persons who received public money from Patterson while he was treasurer. At this meeting committees were appointed to wait upon those persons who are known to have received public monies from Patterson and ask that the sums be repaid to the bondsmen, to reduce the sum to be paid by them on the judgment against them in the common pleas court. Each committee consists of three persons, but we have been unable to get the names of those selected for this duty."

MORE ON THE TREASURY DEFALCATION.

"The committees appointed at a recent meeting of the bondsmen of late Treasurer Patterson, in Adams township, have performed the duties placed

upon them and have called upon the several persons who received public money from Patterson, and requested its repayment. The sums thus demanded to be returned aggregate, so far as we have learned, about three thousand six hundred dollars. Each of the persons to whom application was made took the matter under advisement, but paid nothing. The conclusion with some of them was that they would pay back if they had to do so, or if they discovered it was just and right to pay they would do it. At this writing the matter is still under advisement by the parties interested. A committee from the bondsmen also waited upon the county commissioners at their recent meeting and asked to be released from the interest and penalty on the judgment rendered against them at the May term of the common pleas court. Their petition was placed on file for consideration."—*Jeffersonian,* August 14, 1879.

PATTERSON PLEADS GUILTY!

"After the conclusion of the civil business and some minor criminal matters at the adjourned term of court on the 14th inst., the case of Ohio vs. John D. Patterson was called. The prosecuting attorney said to the court that the defendant waived arraignment and plead guilty. The counsel for Patterson, Messrs. White and Campbell, confirmed the statement. To the question as to what did he have to say why the sentence of the law should not be passed on him, he replied nothing.

"Mr. White said that the court had full knowledge of the facts and circumstances surrounding the whole case, and that upon his mercy and judgment defendant relied.

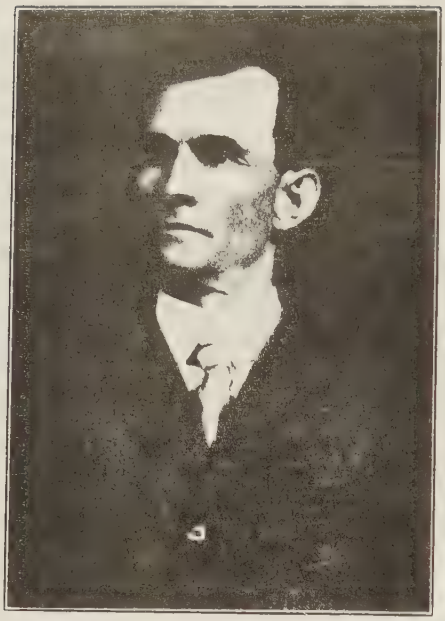
"Prosecuting Attorney Steele then said to the court that this was a case which did not, in his opinion, require the full sentence of the law; that the defendant had plead guilty and also was not guilty of the other crime—perjury—and that he was not in any of the transactions seeking to make money. He had nothing. He and his family had given up everything fully. He was not charged with maliciously and feloniously appropriating money and he had furnished the facts necessary to the administration of justice, in the conviction of another, and he would be glad to see the court exercise the leniency which the defendant was entitled to under these considerations. He owed this to justice in the discharge of his official duties.

"The court, in a long and stirring summing up of the case, pronounced sentence as follows:

" 'It is the sentence of this court that you (Patterson) be taken hence to the penitentiary and there confined at hard labor for the term of three years;

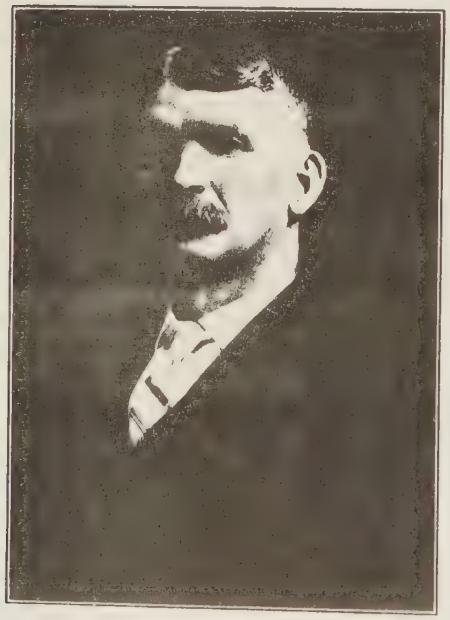
that you pay double the sum named in the indictment and the costs of this prosecution. The taking of public money is a moral crime.' "—*Jeffersonian,* August 21, 1879.

Treasurer J. A. La Follette's defalcation was another spot of official corruption on the pages of this county's history. He was found guilty of embezzling funds to the amount of about four thousand dollars, and was sentenced to a term in the state penitentiary. Fifty days were allowed for an appeal and he was allowed bonds and moved to Gary. Later, he was denied a new trial in November, 1910, by the circuit court. The sentence given him was five years in the penitentiary and to pay the costs of the case and twice the amount of his embezzlement. Verily, the way of the transgressor is hard.



LAFAYETTE TEMPLE.

ELIAS D. STONE.



WILLARD B. JOHNSTON.

CARSON B. DAVIS.

CHAPTER VI.

POLITICAL—COUNTY, STATE AND NATIONAL REPRESENTATION.

While it is not the province of this work to go into any great detail as to the various political movements within Guernsey county and the many heated campaigns that have exercised the minds of the voters, it may not be without profit, for the present and future, to make some plain statements regarding the votes at important dates, speak of the more exciting political campaigns, and especially to give as complete a list of the county, state and national representation for Guernsey county as the illy-kept election records will permit.

In 1824, Henry Clay received three hundred and forty-six votes, Andrew Jackson, two hundred and forty-five votes, and John Quincy Adams, fifteen votes for President of the United States, in the thinly settled county of Guernsey.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1840.

The campaign of 1840 was the first in which the two opposing parties were united in their choice of partisan candidates. This campaign will be handed down as the traditional one in the political history of this nation. The first Whig national convention at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, was held in December, 1839. Before this convention were presented as candidates Gen. William Henry Harrison, Gen. Winfield Scott and Hon. Henry Clay. After a session of three days, General Harrison was chosen as the candidate. General Scott and Henry Clay pledged themselves to give earnest support to the candidates nominated. This great uprising of the people at once began to shape the course of events that were to give to the country a campaign unequaled for monster meetings, doggerel verse and carnival pomp. Webster said in his great speech before the convention, "Every breeze says change." The Democrats charged Harrison with having been born in a log cabin, living on corn bread and hard cider, and being an "old granny." The Whigs made use of all these charges to stir up the people. Harrison became the log-cabin candidate and the cider-barrel, the coon skin and the cabin door latch-string and cabins adorned every procession, and the songs of "Tippecanoe and Tyler

Too" were heard throughout the length and breadth of the land. The great ball rolled on, getting bigger and bigger, with the chorus:

"'Tis the ball a rolling on,
For Tippecanoe and Tyler too,
With them we'll beat little Van."

The Whig central committee stirred up the woods of old Guernsey as never before nor since, making the great mass meeting at Cambridge on the 12th of September, 1840, the largest ever gathered by any party, taking into consideration the country population at that time. They came from east and west, north and south, and returned to their homes singing:

"What has caused this great commotion,
Motion, motion, our country through?
It is the ball a rolling on, for
Tippecanoe and Tyler too."

We copy from the *Guernsey Times,* of January 4, 1840, the following as a part of the proceedings, issued under a call of the central committee, for the organization of a county "Tippecanoe club." The meeting was organized by calling Naphtali Luccock to the chair, and appointing Richard Hatton and Lambert Thomas secretaries. This meeting was held on the first day of January, 1840, at which delegates were appointed to the Whig convention, to be held in Columbus, Ohio, February 22, 1840.

Naphtali Luccock, who is second on the list of the Whig central committee of 1840, was born in England, and received an education at Cambridge College, and was apprenticed to John Blacket, grocer and iron monger, Cheapside, London. After serving out his apprenticeship he emigrated to America in 1821, stopping for a time in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the commission business. In 1824 he joined the moving tide that was pressing out into the new west, and settled in Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio, and later at Coshocton and Plainfield, where he opened a general country store. In 1830 he removed to Liberty, Guernsey county, where he continued as a country merchant and farmer until he turned his large business over to his two sons, Thomas S. and Samuel W., in 1860. Naphtali Luccock was a typical Englishman, of good family, and had rubbed against the squalor and slum in Cheapside and other marts of the city of London, so that as a naturalized citizen of this republic, he was active in all that tended to advance the people in morals, religion and politics. During his long business life at Liberty, he stood before the public as a model business man, honored and re-

spected by all. He was twelve years a justice of the peace, and the first postmaster at Kimbolton. When the office was established, Liberty was proposed as the name for the postoffice, but the department ordered that another name be chosen, there being at the time too many Libertys in Ohio. Mr. Luccock gave it the name of Kimbolton, after his ancestral home in Huntingdonshire, England. He took a first and active part in the formation of the Methodist Episcopal church at Liberty, which was an off-shoot from the Cambridge church, through the labors of Christian Wyrick and Hamilton Robb, local preachers. Naphtali Luccock was the first class leader and continued a leading member throughout his life. Two of his grandsons are preachers of the Methodist Episcopal church and one a preacher of the Presbyterian church, and his son, Hon. T. S. Luccock, is a retired minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. In the family there is a copy of Fox's "Book of Martyrs," handed down from 1537. This is evidence of their religious training.

Naphtali Luccock was the Whig candidate for representative in 1849 and was defeated by Matthew Gaston, Democrat. This was the year of the new county craze which passed over Ohio, defacing the heretofore county boundaries that were made with some little regard to symmetry and parallel lines, into the present zig-zags of many counties; notably among these are Guernsey, Monroe, Morgan and Washington, sliced up and sawed up to form that monstrosity of a county that was to be called Noble. In this craze, Guernsey was to be fleeced on every side, and every little town, north, south, east and west, wanted to be the county seat of a new county. There was Cumberland county on the east, with Fairview as the county seat. On the strength of this new county, a paper was started at Fairview by the late John Morton, Esq. On the south, Hon. Isaac Parrish wanted Orange, with Sharon as the county seat. On the west, New Concord was to be the county seat of a new county, and Bloomfield and Otsego vied with each other as to which should unfurl the flag of shirehood. On the north, old Senator William Scott wanted a county of Chester. And "On, Stanley, on! Charge, Chester, charge!" went this battle of new counties. This was the time of "roorbacks." "Look out for roorbacks!" was the cry in every paper. Charges were made in one section, and counter-charges in another, but there seemed to be nothing at issue except new counties. Mr. Luccock, too honest to be an intriguer, making no pledges to either quarter, was defeated. The county at that time was very close. Another question came into this campaign that had its effect in the defeat of Mr. Luccock, the slavery question. The Sheppard family, with which Mr. Luccock was connected as a relative, had removed from England to South Carolina, and became the owners of slaves. Upon this question he

was known as a very conservative man. In 1848, General Taylor, in his celebrated Captain Allison letter, had said: "I am a Whig, but not an ultra Whig!" So Mr. Luccock was a conservative Whig, and had at one time expressed himself, that if he were in the South, he would be the owner of slaves. This, no doubt, came from the relationship existing between himself and the Sheppard family in South Carolina, and was drawn, perhaps, from their painting the beauties of slavery.

This came to the ear of John B. Mitchell, of Liberty township, then a leading free-soiler and a man of veracity, who published the statement over his own signature, and the Free-soilers and Democrats used it with great effect against Mr. Luccock, who would not or did not deny the statement. Tom Corwin had but a few years before made the mistake of his life, when he said, "Were I a Mexican," etc. So this, from a Northern standpoint, was a mistake. But who among us can say that if born and reared under the influences of slavery, that we would not have been its zealous advocates? Naphtali Luccock died in 1868.

ORIGIN OF TERM "HARD CIDER AND LOG CABIN CAMPAIGN."

In 1840, the Baltimore *Republican,* a prominent Van Buren paper, speaking sneeringly of Gen. William Henry Harrison, said: "Give him a barrel of hard cider, and settle a pension of two thousand a year, and our word for it, he will sit the remainder of his days contented in a log cabin." Hence has come the much-used and well-known term "Log Cabin and Hard Cider Campaign of 1840."

NOTES ON THE CAMPAIGN OF 1844.

The following, written by the author in 1894, in the *Jeffersonian,* is considered good history in this connection:

After the result of the election in 1844 was known to be Democratic in the election of James K. Polk, President, the Democratic leaders in Cambridge fixed a day for a general demonstration of joy over the victory of Polk and Dallas. The headquarters were still at the United States Hotel, kept by John A. Scott. There were at that time an old six-pound cannon, that had been used during the militia muster days by an artillery company at Cambridge. This cannon was common property, and was used on public occasions of rejoicing by the citizens. At a jollification by the Democrats in 1842, over the election of Wilson Shannon as governor, some Whig succeeded during the excitement in spiking the cannon, which stopped that part of the program.

This spike, a rat-tail file, was afterward drilled out by A. W. Beatty, Esq., who claimed that a war with England was in the air, and that the cannon must be made ready for the defense of our frontier from northern invasion. At the demonstration in 1844, the cannon had been kept under guard for several days by the Democrats, for fear the Whigs would play the 1842 game again. It was hauled into the field, now Gaston addition, and unlimbered and made ready for use. Its boom, reverberating up and down Wills creek, announced the Democratic victory. As the firing went on, the enthusiastic cannoneer became more jubilant, and kept increasing the charges as the number of Democratic states were one by one counted in the victor's boom. When it came the time to give the boom for Tennessee, the home of the President-elect, the cannoneer put in an extra heavy charge, ramming it down well with wads of dog fennel. Just before the match was to be applied, a cry of "fight" was heard, and the crowd hurried to the fight, leaving the cannoneer in charge. The match was applied, and the old cannon gave its last boom. The fragments of the cannon and carriage filled the air, flying in every direction. Alvin Maxfield, the cannoneer, reaching over one of the wheels to apply the torch, was unhurt, although the wheels were torn to splinters and the tire thrown hundreds of feet away. The fight drew the crowd away from the cannon, and no doubt saved many from being killed or wounded. The fight was not a political one, although the parties were a Whig and a Democrat. Walter Carr and John Clark were the belligerents. Carr was a shoemaker, and Clark charged him with taking some of his leather he had left at his shop. The fight was one of advance and retreat, chasing each other up and down the alley, consuming a good deal of time and creating a good deal of fun for the onlookers, but there was no blood drawn, or blows struck, except beating the air. It was a war of words and feints.

OLD-TIME FLAG POLES.

The author published in the Cambridge *Times* in 1896, the following concerning early flag-poles in this county, and the same will be here reproduced:

The first political flag pole raised within the memory of the writer was in 1838 by the Democratic party. From the top of this pole floated to the breeze a banner inscribed, "Wilson Shannon and Bank Reform." This pole was a hickory, and the top branches were left on it. It was perhaps fifty or sixty feet high. It was located in the public square, east of the present Shaffner block. The pole raising was fixed for Saturday, and a general call

was issued for the Democrats of the county to be present and give a lift for Democracy and "sound money." After the pole was raised the crowd was addressed by the Hon. Isaac Parrish, candidate for Congress, and Doctor Drake, an Irish stump orator from Zanesville, Ohio. He was known as the progressive Democrat, as one of his chosen sentences in all his speeches was, "Democracy is Progressin'." Somebody had attempted to paint on the flag an eagle in flight. The Whigs pronounced it a turkey buzzard, the carrion bird, fit to represent the rottenness of Wilson Shannon and "Bank Reform." These were the days of bitter political battles, and neither party was very choice in words. When the Democrats of Cambridge arose on Sunday morning, expecting to see their proud banner of reform floating on the quiet zephyrs of the day of rest, their dismay was unbounded when they beheld their pole bored down, and their banner trailing against the side of the Shaffner house opposite. Some Whigs in stealth and darkness, beyond the "wee sma' hours ayont the twath," had laid low the buzzard and reform.

The next pole raising was by the Whigs in 1840. A large poplar pole, more than one hundred feet high, was prepared, and a call issued for the Whigs of the county to assemble at Cambridge, Ohio, on the day fixed, to give a "lift at the Tippecanoe pole raising." The place selected was in front of the old court house. The hole in which the pole was to be planted was dug the night before by Alfred H. Tingle, father of Alfred H., the McKinley Club chairman of Cambridge. This hole was guarded through the night for fear some Democrats would fill it up, and the pole was under like guard for fear the Democrats would cut it up. When morning came, load after load of Whigs came in, singing the old rally song of the 22d of February convention:

"We marched through the streets of Columbus,
And bravely we trod the mud through,
But none of us cared for the weather,
True soldiers of Tippecanoe."

At the appointed hour the pole began to rise. A block and tackle was made secure to a strong beam across the north door, and another was secured to the south door, to carry the rope when the latter was properly adjusted to the pole, the slack being to the south. At the word of command, given by Gen. James M. Bell, the hundreds of stalwart Whigs, arranged two and two along the rope, moved toward the south, and with the aid of pike poles, forks and guy ropes, the pole soon stood erect. With pulleys and cord, the banner, with the names of Harrison and Tyler, was soon flapping to the breeze, and

above all, from a long streamer made out of American silk, floated, "Protection to American Manufacturers." Speeches were made by General Bell, Major Evans, Samuel and John Lindsey, William Lindsey, Sr., Moses Sarchet, Colonel Lofland, Matthew Thompson, and others sang:

"What has caused this great commotion,
Motion our country through?
Is it the ball a rolling on
For Tippecanoe and Tyler too?
And with them we'll beat little Van,
Van, Van, is a used up man."

John Lindsey had charge of the flag, and on nice days the flag was flung to the breeze. And when September came, and Vermont voted, the banner went up. When "Maine went h—l bent for Governor Kent," the banner went up. But there came a time before the November election when the banner didn't go up. Some Democrats, in retaliation on the Whigs of 1838, cut the flag rope and stole it away. And "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" went up no more. But Harrison and protection triumphed at the election just the same.

THE CIVIL WAR PERIOD.

The political complexion in Guernsey during the Civil war period is best told by the following Republican majorities:

In 1862, the state ticket of this party was carried by 156 majority; in 1863, by 597; in 1864, by 706; in 1865, by 650, and in 1866, by a majority of 790.

In 1859, the vote on governor in Guernsey county stood: Rufus P. Ranney (Democratic candidate), 1,663; William Dennison (Republican), 2,103; total, 3,766.

In 1861, David Tod (Republican) was the recipient of 2,262 votes as against Hugh J. Jewett, 1,968.

In 1863, C. L. Vallandigham (Democratic) was the defeated in this county by more than one thousand votes, John Brough being the Republican nominee.

In 1865, Jacob D. Cox (Republican) received 2,503 votes, as against George W. Morgan (Democratic nominee for governor), 1,853.

In 1867, Allen G. Thurman (Democrat) received 2,052 votes, while Rutherford Hayes (Republican) received 2,549 votes.

In 1868, U. S. Grant received 2,743 votes as against 1,949 for Horatio Seymour for President, Grant being elected.

A VISIT TO M'KINLEY.

The following is extracted from the Cambridge *Times* of August 6, 1896:

Friday, July 31, 1896, was the day set by the Grand Army of the Republic post of Cambridge to pay a visit to ex-Governor McKinley at his home in Canton. The day dawned bright and clear, and about two hundred and twenty-five ladies and gentlemen boarded the train, and others joined them throughout the county. The visitors were met at the depot by a reception committee, a squad of Canton troops, members of George D. Harter and Canton Posts, and the McKinley Drum Corps, and were escorted to the McKinley home. After well-rendered selections by the United Order of American Musicians, Band of Cambridge, H. S. Moses, commander of George D. Harter Post of Canton, introduced Col. J. D. Taylor to Major McKinley as the spokesman for the delegation.

After an appropriate and stirring speech by Colonel Taylor, Rev. W. H. McFarland, chaplain of the Ninety-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, spoke briefly. There was vociferous and hearty cheering as Mr. McKinley rose and spoke as follows:

"Col. Taylor, Doctor McFarland, My Comrades and Fellow Citizens: It gives me great gratification to receive this call from my old friends and neighbors and fellow citizens of Guernsey county. I have made many visits to your county in years gone by, and know most of you personally. I know something of the quality of your population. I know something of the spirit of your people. I know something of your loyalty and devotion to the Union in war, and I know much of your loyalty and devotion to patriotism and good government in peace [cheers] and knowing you as well as I do know you, I am certain that neither flood nor fire would stop you from doing what you proposed to do. [Laughter and applause.]

"I am glad to meet the representatives of labor who are assembled here this morning. I congratulate them upon the advance that has been made in the tin-plate industry, to which Colonel Taylor has referred. I am glad to know that Republican legislation gave to this country an industry that gives work and wages to American workingmen, and brings happiness to American homes. [Great cheers and applause.]

"I am glad, my fellow-citizens, to meet my old comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic [applause], my comrades of thirty-five years ago, for the war commenced thirty-five years ago, and it is nearly thirty-two years since its close. It seems not so long, nor so far away, but as I look into the

faces of the old soldiers before me today, I see that age is stamping its lines of care upon them. Their step is no longer as firm and as steady as it was thirty-five years ago, but their hearts are just as loyal to the old flag of the Union. [Tremendous cheering.] And they are just as loyal to national honor today, as they were loyal to national unity then. [Applause.] When the war closed, there were two great debts resting upon this government. One was the debt due to the men who had loaned the government money with which to carry on its military operations. The other debt was due to the men who had willingly offered their lives for the preservation of the American union. [Cheers.] The old soldiers waited on their pensions until this great debt of the government was well out of the way. They waited patiently until the government of the United States had reduced nearly two-thirds of that great money debt. The old soldiers were never in favor of repudiating that debt. [Applause.] They wanted every dollar of the debt paid in the best coin known to the commercial world [great applause] and every dollar of that debt up to this hour has been paid in gold or its equivalent, the best recognized money in the world [cheers], and every dollar of that debt, my comrades, yet to be paid, will be paid in the same unquestioned coin. [Tremendous cheering.] Most of that debt is out of the way. The great debt of this government now is to the surviving soldiers of the republic. [Applause.] There are nine hundred and seventy thousand pensioners on the honored pension roll of this government today, and the government pays out of its public treasury in pensions over one hundred and forty million dollars every year to the soldiers and sailors, their widows and their orphans. Every dollar of that debt must be paid in the best currency and coin of the world. [Great cheers, and cries of "The Republican party will see to that."] There is nobody more interested in maintaining a sound and stable currency than the old soldiers of the Republic [applause, and cries of "You are right, Major"], their widows and their orphans. Your old commander, General Grant [applause], whose memory is cherished by all of you, performed two great and conspicuous acts while President of the United States, one vetoing the inflation bill, that would have cast us upon a sea of depreciated currency, and the other was the signing of the act for the resumption of specie payments that placed every dollar of money upon the sound foundation of financial honor and unquestioned national honesty."

The applause following these remarks was overpowering. Imbued with emotion, his hearers cheered lustily, and broke into cries of "You are right, you are right!"

In conclusion, Mr. McKinley said:

"I thank you, my fellow-citizens, for this call, so expressive of your good will and congratulations, and assure you that it will afford me much pleasure to meet each one of you personally." [Applause and cheers.]

The train arrived in Cambridge at 8.30 P. M., every one delighted with the pleasant visit.

DIFFERENT VOTES ON PROHIBITION.

With the passing of the decades, the voters of Guernsey county have frequently been called upon to express their views at the polls regarding the question of selling or allowing the sale of intoxicating liquors within the county. Among such elections may be named the following: In 1851, a vote was taken to determine whether a state constitutional amendment should be added, prohibiting the sale of liquors. In Guernsey county the vote was, for license, one thousand two hundred and ninety-eight; against license, one thousand seven hundred and twelve. The majority in all the townships was one hundred and nineteen for license; five hundred and thirty-three against license. Temperance was not popular then.

In 1883 the sentiment had materially changed and there was a total vote of four thousand two hundred and three for prohibition in the county. In 1894 there were four hundred and sixteen votes cast for the temperance candidate for President of the United States, out of a grand total of six thousand votes cast in the county.

The issue was up again throughout the state in 1908, when Guernsey county voted "dry" by a vote in October that year, of two thousand one hundred and forty-five to one thousand three hundred seventy-five "wet," since which time the county has been practically saloonless.

Ohio has furnished her share of Presidents of the United States. From this commonwealth have come the following men who were born here and finally elected to the highest office within the gift of the people: William Henry Harrison, Benjamin Harrison (grandson), William McKinley, Jr., Rutherford B. Hayes, James A. Garfield and General U. S. Grant. All but Grant and Harrison were citizens of Ohio at the time they were elected.

Of the delegates who helped frame the various state constitutions of Ohio, William Lawrence and Robert Leech came from Guernsey county and assisted in the making of the 1850-51 constitution, while Hon. Charles J. Albright was a delegate to the convention forming the third Ohio constitution of 1872.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

1832—Andrew Jackson 1,356
Henry Clay 1,295
William Wirt, Anti-Mason 22
1836—William H. Harrison... 2,074
Martin Van Buren..... 1,652
1840—Martin Van Buren 2,186
William H. Harrison... 2,606
J. G. Birney (Abol.)... 13
1844—(No vote found)
1848—(No vote found)
1852—(No vote found)
1856—(No vote found)
1860—(No vote found)
1864—(No vote found)
1868—U. S. Grant (R)..... 2,743
Horatio Seymour (D).. 1,949
1872—U. S. Grant (R)..... 2,629
Horace Greeley (D)... 1,901
Jeremiah Black 11
1876—R. B. Hayes (R)..... 3,106
Samuel J. Tilden (D).. 2,460
1880—James A. Garfield (R).. 3,118
W. S. Hancock (D)... 2,568
J. B. Weaver (Gbk.)... 26
Neal Dow (Temp.).... 36
1884—James G. Blaine
Grover Cleveland (elected)
1888—Benjamin Harrison (elected)
Grover Cleveland
1892—Grover Cleveland (elected)
Benjamin Harrison
1896—William McKinley (elected)
William J. Bryan
1900—William McKinley (elected)
William J. Bryan
1904—Theodore Roosevelt (elected)
Alton J. Parker
1908—William H. Taft (elected)
William J. Bryan

GUBERNATORIAL VOTE.

1810—Return J. Meigs 204
Thomas Worthington .. 31
1812—Return J. Meigs..... 183
Thomas Scott 143
1814—Thomas Worthington .. 329
O. Looker 19
1816—Thomas Worthington .. 483
James Dunlap 179
1818—Eathan A. Brown 574
James Dunlap 186
1820—Eathan A. Brown 364
Jeremiah Morrow 382
1822—Jeremiah Morrow 765
Allen Trimble 244
1824—Jeremiah Morrow 719
Allen Trimble 713
1826—Allen Trimble 1,704
John Bigger 24
Alexander Campbell ... 6
1828—Allen Trimble 973
John W. Campbell 925
1830—Duncan McArthur (Whig)
..... 923
Robert Lucas (D)..... 762
1834—Robert Lucas (D)..... 1,344
James Findley (Whig). 1,259
1838—Wilson Shannon (D)... 2,090
Joseph Vance (Whig).. 1,938

1840—Wilson Shannon (D)..2,326
Thomas Corwin (Whig)2,617
1842—Wilson Shannon (D)..2,387
Leicester Kink (Abol).. 85
Thomas Corwin (Whig)2,388
1844—Mordecai Bartley (Whig)
..... 2,700
David Tod (D).....2,651
L. King (Abol) 277
1846—William Bebb (Whig)..2,414
David Tod (D).....2,421
Samuel Lewis (Abol).. 378
1848—John B. Weller (D)....2,569
Seabury Ford (Whig)..2,525
1850—Reuben Wood (D).....2,269
William Johnson (Whig)
..... 2,286
Edward Smith (Abol).. 299
1851—R. Wood (D).....1,671
Sam F. Vinton (Whig).1,796
Sam Lewis (Abol)..... 238
1853—William Medill (D)....1,500
Nelson Barere (Whig).1,414
Sam Lewis (Abol)..... 633
1855—William Medill (D)....1,361
Salmon P. Chase (R)..1,893
Allen Trimble (Know-
nothing) 130
1857—Henry B. Payne (D)...1,793
Salmon P. Chase (R)..1,911
P. Van Trump (Know-
nothing) 65
1859—R. P. Raney (D).....1,663
William Dennison (R).2,103
1861—Hugh J. Jewett (D)...1,968
David Tod (R) 2,262
1863—C. L. Vallandigham (D)
..... 1,952
John Brough (R) 2,929
1865—George W. Morgan (D).1,853
Jacob D. Cox (R).....2,503
1867—Allen G. Thurman (D).2,052
R. B. Hayes (R).....2,549
1869—George H. Pendelton (D)
..... 1,836
R. B. Hayes (R).....2,380
1871—George W. McCook (D)1,831
Edward F. Noyes (R)..2,417
1873—William Allen (D).....1,799
Edward F. Noyes (R)..2,156
(No returns for balance of governors)
1874—William Allen
1876—Rutherford B. Hayes
1878—T. L. Young
1880—Charles Foster
1884—George Hoadley
1886—J. B. Foraker
1890—William McKinley, Jr.
1896—Asa Bushnell
1900—G. K. Nash
1904—M. T. Herrick
1906—J. M. Patterson
1908—Judson Harmon
1910—Judson Harmon

CONGRESSMEN.

From 1803 to 1813 Ohio was represented in the Congressional House of Representatives by Jeremiah Morrow, of Warren county, who from 1813 to 1819 was one of the senators of the state in Congress; from 1822 to 1824 he was governor of Ohio. The members of Congress representing Guernsey county from 1810 are shown by the subjoined table:

1809-13, Jeremiah Morrow, of Warren county.
1813-17, James Caldwell, of Belmont county.
1817-21, Samuel Herrick, of Muskingum county.
1821-23, John C. Wright, of Jefferson county.
1823-25, John Patterson, of Belmont county.
1825-27, David Jennings, of Belmont county.
1827-29, John Davenport, of Belmont county.
1829-33, William Kennon, of Belmont county.
1833-35, James M. Bell, of Guernsey county.
1835-37, William Kennon, of Belmont county.
1837-39, Alexander Harper, of Muskingum county.
1839-41, Isaac Parrish, of Guernsey county.
1841-43, Benjamin S. Cowen, of Belmont county.
1843-45, Alexander Harper, of Muskingum county.
1845-47, Alexander Harper, of Muskingum county.
1847-51, Nathan Evans, of Guernsey county.
1851-53, Alexander Harper, of Muskingum county.
1853-55, Wilson Shannon, of Belmont county.
1855-57, Charles J. Albright, of Guernsey county.
1857-59, William Lawrence, of Guernsey county.
1859-61, Thomas C. Theaker, of Belmont county.
1861-63, James R. Morris, of Monroe county.
1863-65, Joseph W. White, of Guernsey county.
1865-73, John A. Bingham, of Harrison county.
1873-77, Lorenzo Danford, of Belmont county.
1877-79, Gibson Atherton, of Licking county.
1879-81, Jonathan T. Updegraff, of Jefferson county.
1881-83, J. D. Taylor, of Guernsey county.
1883-85, J. T. Updegraff.
1885-87, J. D. Taylor, of Guernsey county.
1887-89, J. D. Taylor, of Guernsey county.
1889-91, H. C. Van Voorhis.
1891-93, H. C. Van Voorhis.
1893-95, H. C. Van Voorhis.
1895-97, H. C. Van Voorhis.
1897-99, H. C. Van Voorhis.
1899-1901, H. C. Van Voorhis.
1901-03, H. C. Van Voorhis.
1903-05, H. C. Van Voorhis.

1905-07—B. G. Davis.
1907-09, James Joyce.
1909-11, James Joyce.

From the eleventh to the twenty-second General Assembly, inclusive, Guernsey, Tuscarawas and Coshocton counties composed a senatorial district. From the twenty-third to the forty-third General Assembly, Guernsey and Monroe counties constituted a senatorial district. To the forty-fourth, forty-fifth, forty-sixth, forty-seventh, forty-eighth and forty-ninth General Assemblies, Guernsey and Coshocton joined in electing senators. From the fiftieth General Assembly, the first under the 1851 constitution, Guernsey and Monroe have composed a senatorial district.

Guernsey county first obtained a separate representation in the lower House in 1812. At present Guernsey county is within the nineteenth senatorial district, while it is within the fifteenth congressional district of Ohio.

STATE SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the constitution of 1802, representatives to the Ohio General Assembly were chosen annually, at the October election. Senators were elected for the term of two years. The present (1851) constitution provides for an election of members of the Legislature every two years, senators and representatives being elected at the same time and for the same length of term.

In the ninth General Assembly of Ohio, which convened at Zanesville in December, 1810, being the first session held after the organization of Guernsey county, it was represented, with Muskingum and Tuscarawas, by Robert McConnell in the Senate, and George Jackson and David J. Marple, in the House of Representatives.

Senators.	Representatives.
1811—Robert McConnell	George Jackson
	William Frame
1812—Ephraim Sears	Zaccheus A. Beatty
1813—Joseph Wampler	Thomas Henderson
1814—Joseph Wampler	Thomas Henderson
1815—Abraham Shane	Thomas Henderson
1816—Abraham Shane	Cyrus P. Beatty
1817—David Robb	Cyrus P. Beatty
1818—David Robb	Thomas Hanna
1819—David Robb	Isaac Grummond

1820—David Robb ..... Isaac Grummond
1821—Wilson McGowan ..... Lloyd Talbott
1822—Wilson McGowan ..... Isaac Grummond
1823—Zaccheus A. Beatty ..... Isaac Grummond
1824—Zaccheus A. Beatty ..... Thomas Hanna
1825—Thomas Hanna ..... William Thompson
1826—Thomas Hanna ..... James M. Bell
1827—David Robb ..... James M. Bell
1828—David M. Robb ..... James M. Bell
1829—Thomas Weston ..... James M. Bell
1830—Thomas Weston ..... James M. Bell
1831—Robert Thompson ..... David Tullis
1832—Robert Thompson ..... Samuel Bigger
1833—Isaac Atkinson ..... Samuel Bigger
1834—Isaac Atkinson ..... John Craig
1835—William Scott ..... Joel F. Martin
1836—William Scott ..... Samuel Bigger
1837—William C. Walton ..... Isaac Parrish
1838—William C. Walton ..... Joel F. Martin
1839—William Scott ..... Robert B. Moore
1840—William Scott ..... William Israel
1841—William C. Walton ..... Turner G. Brown
1842—William C. Walton ..... William Douglas
1843—William Armstrong ..... William Lawrence
1844—William Armstrong ..... William Skinner
Jesse Meredith
1845—French W. Thornhill ..... Thomas W. Tipton
1846—French W. Thornhill ..... Newell Kennon
1847—Peter B. Ankeny ..... William Morrow
1848—Peter B. Ankeny ..... William Morrow
1849—Andrew Ferguson ..... Mathew Gaston
Hugh McNeely
1850—Andrew Ferguson ..... Alexander Mitchell
James J. Grimes
1852—John Ferguson ..... Andrew Patterson
1854—Western C. Sinclair ..... Thomas Oldham
1856—William Lawrence ..... Robert Campbell
Abraham Simmons
1858—Marshall Morrow ..... Hugh Broom
Francis Rea

1860—Stephen Potts ..... James W. Watt
1862—John D. O'Connor ..... Joseph Ferrill
1864—John D. O'Connor ..... Joseph Ferrill
1866—Robert Savage ..... John T. Clark
1868—William Lawrence ..... Ross W. Anderson
1870—James O. Amos ..... Ross W. Anderson
1872—James O. Amos ..... Abraham Armstrong
1874—John W. Laughlin ..... Abraham Armstrong
1876—J. B. Williams ..... Thomas S. Luccock
1878—J. B. Williams ..... Thomas S. Luccock
1880—Frank Atkinson ..... Roland S. Frame
1882—Charles P. Simons ..... Roland S. Frame
1886—William Lawrence ..... William E. Bowden
1888—D. H. Mortly ..... D. D. Taylor
1890—J. L. Meyers ..... D. D. Taylor
1898—David H. Mortly ..... James Joyce
1900—J. L. Meyers ..... W. L. Simpson
1902—J. E. Hurst ..... W. L. Simpson
1904—Alex. Smith ..... F. T. Eagelson
1906—J. P. Mahaffey ..... F. T. Eagelson
1908—J. P. Mahaffey ..... John McCreary
1910———————— ..... Thomas A. Bonnell

COUNTY TREASURERS.

The first county treasurer was John Beatty. The records show the following to have been elected in the years following 1818:

1819—John Beatty
1822—George R. Tingle
1824—L. Talbott
1827—Ebenezer Smith
1829—George Metcalf
1831—Hamilton Robb
1833—Hamilton Robb
1837—Hamilton Robb
1839—William Ferguson
1841—N. Kennon
1843—N. Kennon
1845—William Abell
1847—William Abell
1849—T. Arneel
1851—T. Arneel
1853—Stephen Potts
1855—Stephen Potts
1857—William Borton
1860—Joshua Gregg
1865—T. M. Johnson
1866—T. M. Johnson
1867—W. A. Lawrence

1869—W. A. Lawrence
1871—James H. Hatton
1872—John Gregg
1873—James H. Hatton
1875—John D. Patterson
1877—John D. Patterson
1878—J. S. Wilkins
1880—J. S. Wilkins
1882—John E. Sankey
1884—John E. Sankey
1886—Milton Turner
1888—John O. Couplin
1890—John O. Couplin
1892—John A. Bliss
1894—John A. Bliss
1896—T. M. Bond
1898—T. M. Bond
1900—R. B. Acheson
1902—R. B. Acheson
1904—Jacob A. LaFollett
1908—L. S. Linkhorn
1910—L. S. Linkhorn

SHERIFFS.

1810—Thomas Knowles
1825—William Allison
1826—Adam Clarke
1828—Adam Clarke
1830—Andrew Metcalf
1832—Andrew Metcalf
1834—John Beymer
1838—Joseph Bute
1840—John Beymer
1842—John Beymer
1844———— Needham
1846————————
1848————————
1850—L. Birch
1852—L. Burris
1854—L. Burris
1856—Mathew B. Casey
1858—Mathew B. Casey
1860—Alexander Johnston
1862—Alexander Johnston
1864—William Stewart
1868—William B. Barnett
1870—William B. Barnett
1872—William H. Hanna
1874—William P. Hartley
1876—William McKitrick
1878—William McKitrick
1880—John N. McGill
1882—John McGill
1884—Hugh McDonald
1886—Hugh McDonald
1888—William H. C. Hanna
1890—William H. C. Hanna
1892———— Mason
1894—John C. McMillen
1896—John C. McMillen
1898—J. B. Dollison
1900—J. B. Dollison
1902—Ira H. Watson
1904—Ira H. Watson
1906—H. K. Moore
1908—H. K. Moore
1910—J. S. Berry

CLERKS OF THE COURT.

From imperfect records of elections the following is as near a list of clerks as can now be clearly given (C. P. Beatty was first):

1851—W. M. Farrar
1854—W. M. Farrar
1857—Thomas Lanfesty
1875—Robert Hammond
1878—J. P. Mahaffey
1881—James R. Barr
1884—James R. Barr
1887—Alfred Weeden
1890—Alfred Weeden
1893—Henry M. Dungan
1895—A. B. Hall
1898—A. B. Hall
1901—Andrew J. Linn
1904—Andrew J. Linn
1907—Elza D. Trott
1910—Elza D. Trott

Cyrus P. Beatty, Zaccheus P. Beatty, Cyrus P. Beatty, Moses Sarchet, Thomas W. Peacock and George McLaran, served up to 1851, in this order of succession.

In the olden days in this county, the following was the court crier's announcement:

"Hear ye, hear ye, hear ye, all manner of persons who sue or implead, or stand bound by recognizance, or have otherwise to do before the honorable court of common pleas of Guernsey county, let them draw near, give their attendance and they shall be heard, for this court is now open. God save the state!"

ASSOCIATE JUDGES FROM 1810 TO 1851.

Jacob Gomber, Robert Spears, Thomas B. Kirkpatrick, William Frame, James Leeper, Thomas Henderson, Elijah Bealle, George Metcalf, David Tullis, William Skinner, Turner G. Brown, William Thompson, Stewart Speer, Joseph D. Tingle, Robert Marshall, Robert Reed, Zadock Davis.

These associate judges were elected for a term of seven years.

COUNTY AUDITORS.

Beginning with 1824, the auditors of Guernsey county have been as follows:

1824—Robert A. Moore
1826—Robert B. Moore
1832—Robert B. Moore
1834—Robert B. Moore

1838—John Hersh
1840—John Hersh
1842—John Hersh
1844—A. Armstrong
1846—A. Armstrong
1848—William Endley
1850———— Ruth
1852———— Ruth
1854—William Endley
1856—Joseph D. Tingle
1859—J. M. Carson
1862—Francis Hammond
1864—Francis Hammond
1866—Francis Hammond
1868—A. A. Taylor
1870—Francis Hammond
1872—Francis Hammond
1874—J. K. Brown
1876—J. K. Brown
1877—W. E. Bowden
1878—W. E. Bowden
1880—John C. Beckett
1882—John C. Beckett
1884—John C. Beckett
1886—Thomas Smith
1888—Thomas Smith
1890—J. E. McClelland
1896—William P. De Hart
1899—William P. De Hart
1902—William P. De Hart
1902—Daniel A. Wallace
1908—Daniel A. Wallace
1906—Daniel A. Wallace
1908—W. D. Deselm
1910—W. D. Deselm

COUNTY RECORDERS.

The first recorder was Robert Johnson.

1834—John Ferguson
1837—Jacob G. Metcalf
1840—William Smith
1843—William Smith
1846—C. Armor
1849—C. Armor
1852—Moses Marsh
1856—Moses Marsh
1864—Moses Marsh
1867—P. T. Suitt
1870—P. T. Suitt
1873—H. B. Huffman
1876—H. B. Huffman
1879—Rodolf Thomas
1882—Rodolf Thomas
1885—J. K. Casey
1888—J. K. Casey
1891—William F. Pagett
1894—William F. Pagett
1897—John C. Crossen
1900—John C. Crossen
1903—F. P. Arnold
1906—F. P. Arnold
1908—C. S. Stockdale
1910—C. S. Stockdale

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

The only election record found of county surveyors in this county is the following, but several others have evidently served:

1810—George Metcalf, by appointment.
1838—John Kennon
1840—Charles Carroll
1850—Mr. Dougherty
1852—Mr. Morton
1862—J. Cosgrove
1865—J. Cosgrove
1868—David Thompson
1871—Robert McKahan
1877—Robert McKahan
1880—Jonathan W. Garber
1883—Jonathan W. Garber
1886—Mr. Hester
1889—O. M. Hoge
1892—O. M. Hoge
1895—William B. Webster
1898—William B. Webster
1904—C. B. Davis
1910—C. B. Davis

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

1826—William Scott
1827—William Lowry
1830—William Lowry
1831—William Robinson
1832—Isaac Parish
1834—Robert Campbell
1837—Robert Reed
1838—Samuel Lawrence
1839—A. Laughlin
1840—James Wharton
1841—Samuel Lawrence
1842—Alex Laughlin
1843———— McMahon
1844———— Mitchell
1845———— Bell
1849—J. Lyons
1850—Danford, Stranathon
1851———— Sankey
1852———— Spear
1853———— Robins
1854—Robert Wilkins
1856—Benj. L. Mead
1857—Alexander McCoy
1861—Henry McCartney
1862—M. Morton
1864—Henry McCartney
1865—M. Morton
1867—Henry McCartney
1868—Jonathan Rose
1869—William Brown
1870———— McCleary
1873———— McCleary
1874—Jonathan Rose
1875—Thomas C. Mackey
1876———— Reed
1877—Pat Lochary
1878———— Roseman
1880—Pat Lochary
1881—A. M. Nicholson
1882—John Shipman
1883—J. B. Hartley
1884—A. W. Nicholson
1885—John Shipman
1886—J. B. Hartley
1887—George Watson
1888—John Thompson
1889—John T. Beggs
1890—George Watson
1891—John A. Thompson
1892—John W. Graves
1893—James Kaho
1894—Samuel R. Smith

1896—James Kaho
1897—Samuel R. Smith
1898—Jed Williams
1900—Samuel Smith
1902—John T. Beggs
1904—L. P. Moore
1905—James C. Orr
1908—Elias D. Stone
1910—Elias D. Stone
—Willard B. Johnston
—Lafayette Temple

The above is not a complete list, but as nearly so as records of this date will disclose.

INFIRMARY DIRECTORS.

For many years this office was known as the poorhouse director.

1842—John Barton
1843———— Smith
1844———— Sproat
1845———— Barton
1849—J. Hastings
1850———— Leeper
1851—M. Frame
1852———— Withrow
1853———— Leeper
1854—M. Frame
Samuel Dunn
1856—Samuel Dunn
1857—Moses Frame
(To 1862 no record)
1862—M. Zahnizer
1864—John R. Forsythe
1867—E. Finley
1868—S. Brown
1869—William H. Hoover
1870—E. Finley
1871———— Cunningham
1873—E. Finley
1874—George A. Mooney
1875—J. S. Gander
1876———— Kester
1877—James McClanahan
1878—J. S. Gander
1880—James McClanahan
1881—J. S. Gander
1882—James B. Gibson
1883—Alfred Skinner
1884—David L. Mackey
1885—James B. Gibson
1886———— Spencer
1887—Isaac McCullom
1888—Alex. Speer
1889———— Spencer
1890—John H. Robinson
1891—Alex. Speer
1892—H. M. Beymer
1893—James H. Robinson
1894—James Shaw
1896—R. W. Lowry
1898—Samuel L. Johnson
1899—R. W. Lowry
1900—Robert Burris
1902—John C. Anker
1904—W. C. Leonard
1905———— McCleary
1908—A. G. Ringer
1910—J. H. Bond

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

The first prosecuting attorney was Samuel Herricks, at organization.

1833—Isaac Parrish
1837—William W. Tracy
1839———— Gaston
1841—Nathan Evans
1843———— Ferguson
1845———— White
1849—J. O. Grimes
1851———— Skinner
1853———— Buchanan
1856—John M. Bashfield
1857—Francis Creighton
1861—Francis Creighton
1865———— Taylor
1867—M. Barnes
1871—J. O. Grimes
1873—J. O. Grimes
1875—J. C. Steele
1877—J. C. Steele
1881—M. P. Patterson
1884—John M. Locke
1887—J. H. Mackey
1890—J. H. Mackey
1893—J. H. Mackey
1896—John H. Locke
1899—A. L. Stevens
1902—A. L. Stevens
1905—C. S. Sheppard
1908—C. S. Sheppard
1910—B. F. Enos

PROBATE JUDGES.

Among the probate judges of this county are these:

1851—James De Long
1854—James De Long
1857—J. C. Ford
1869—W. H. Dougherty
1875———— Buchanan
1878———— Kennon
1881—L. P. Hossick
1886—John H. Weger
1890—N. H. Barber
1895—W. H. Gregg
1900—W. H. Gregg
1905—H. W. Luccock
1910—H. W. Luccock

CORONERS.

The first coroner of Guernsey county was Joseph Smith, by appointment, when the first officers were selected at organization. From 1822 they have been these:

1822—Thomas Lenington
1825—Thomas Lenington
1827—Otho Brashear
1830—John Dixon
1832—William Israel
1834—Thomas McCullough

1838—Samuel Marshall
1840—Edward Daugherty
1842—David Needham
1844———— Scott
1850———— Burris
1852———— Johnson
1854—Ben. Cole
1856—George B. Leeper
1860—L. T. Bonnell
1862—Alexander H. Milligan
1864—John Leeper
1871—Isaac A. Oldham
1873—William B. Rosemond
1875—William B. Rosemond
1877———— Forsythe
1878—J. H. Sarchet
1881—J. H. Sarchet
1885—J. H. Sarchet
1887—J. H. Sarchet
1889—J. H. Sarchet
1891—J. H. Sarchet
1893—J. H. Sarchet.
1895—Ed. M. Dougherty
1897—Ed. M. Dougherty
1899—Doctor Vorhies
1901—Doctor Vorhies
1903—W. B. Yeo
1905—W. B. Yeo
1907—W. B. Yeo
1909—A. G. Ringer
1910—A. G. Ringer

CHAPTER VII.

MILITARY HISTORY OF THE COUNTY.

No generation will look back with shame at the military record of the loyal old Buckeye state. Her early pioneers were men of undaunted courage and bravery; they were the people who saw the receding forms of the savage red men as they bid a long farewell to their vast and beautiful hunting grounds and wended their way toward the setting sun, to far beyond the "Father of Waters." They were descendants of the brave and patriotic men who declared and finally gained their independence over the mother country. Then it is not strange that, when assailed by traitors at home and outlaws on our southern borders, the people of Guernsey county rallied around the flag, which by their devotion and sacrifice has come to be revered as no emblem on the earth, save the cross of Christ alone, is honored in this the close of the first decade in the twentieth century.

Guernsey county, however, was settled but little in the days of the last war with Great Britain (that of 1812-14) and not even explored when the Revolutionary war was being fought, hence the part it took in these struggles was almost entirely precluded. Yet, there were numerous soldiers of the war of 1812, who afterward became sturdy pioneers here on Guernsey soil and assisted in opening up the county. Also, there were some who had served in the great war for independence who found their way to these green, glad solitudes, when but few white men had looked upon these fair and fertile hills and dales.

Thus the conflicts in which the brave men of this county took an active part may be stated as being the war with Mexico, the great Rebellion, from 1861 to 1865, and the Spanish-American war of 1898, when, over the sinking of the warship "Maine," and the inhuman treatment given to her subjects on the isle of Cuba, Spain was humbled from her once proud throne and given to understand that America stood for justice and liberty, cost what it might.

Before passing to the military history, proper, of this county, the reader is invited to read the following history of a Revolutionary soldier, who at one time resided in this county and whose bones are now entombed within this soil.

A REVOLUTIONARY CHARACTER.

In the Guernsey *Weekly Times* of January 21, 1904, there appeared a sketch by Col. C. P. B. Sarchet, of a Guernsey county boy, James Rimer Williams, of Salina, Kansas, who died on January 2, 1904. There is some history connected with this family that we will give. His grandfather, David Williams, came to Cambridge, when a young man, from Scotland, with his brother-in-law, Robert Nicholson, in 1817. He was by trade a weaver, but for some years he was a bar-keeper at the old Tingle tavern in Cambridge. There he became acquainted with Catherine Brown, who was a working girl at the same tavern, and they were married in Cambridge, January 13, 1825. Her father was a keeper in the old log-gaol, the first county jail. After their marriage they settled on a farm in Jackson township. James P. Williams, father of James Rimer Williams, was the oldest son of David Williams. He married, in Jackson township, Sarah Peodvin, daughter of Nicholas Peodvin and Sarah O'Harer. She was their only child. Nicholas Peodvin was a cousin of James Bichard, grandfather of the writer, and came to Cambridge along with the French Guernsey settlers in 1807. After the death of Nicholas Peodvin, James P. Williams and his wife came into the possession of the Nicholas Peodvin farm in Jackson township, which he afterward sold, about 1864, to Hon. J. W. White, and purchased the William Rainey, Sr., farm in the same township. From this farm he moved to Kansas. White sold the farm to Jonathan Gander, and it became known for many years as the Gander farm. The Rainey-Williams farm is now in the possession of the heirs of E. R. Nyce. Connected with the William Rainey family was Andrew Whittier. He died at the remarkable age of one hundred and twenty-four years, being born in Germany in 1716, dying in 1840. He was buried in a grave yard located on the banks of Wills creek below Byesville. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The last we have heard of his place of interment was that the creek was undermining the bank of the graveyard, and that the bones of this old hero, whose foreign blood he was ready to shed that this great free republic might live and become what it is, the greatest nation of the world, were about to be washed down Wills creek.

About the time of the report referred to by Colonel Sarchet, the patriotic people of Jackson township and Byesville village removed the bones of Whittier to the old Cambridge Baptist cemetery, where they are duly marked with a monument, inscribed with his wonderful age of one hundred and twenty-four years.

SOLDIERS OF 1812.

Guernsey county was represented in the war of 1812 by three companies of militia, commanded respectively by Capt. Simon Beymer, Capt. Absalom Martin and Capt. C. P. Beatty. We have recently come into possession of the names of the members of these companies, which we publish below, as a contribution to the history of the county. Few, if any, of the present generation know anything about the experiences of their ancestors in eastern Ohio, during that war. Few know that Guernsey county, sparsely settled at it was in 1812, sent so many soldiers into the field. The following two companies were in the detachment commanded by Col. Robert Bay:

CAPTAIN BEYMER'S COMPANY.

Simon Beymer, captain
Stewart Speer, first lieutenant
Henry Beymer, second lieutenant
David Slater, sergeant
Andrew Dougherty, sergeant
George Wines, sergeant
Robert Ewings, sergeant
William Beymer, corporal
David Moore, corporal
Nicholas Baumgardner, corporal
Frederic Beymer, corporal
William Englehart, corporal
Alex. Barton, corporal
John Bickham
Daniel Bates
Findly Collins
David Dougherty
George Dye
James Hawkins
Levin Lewis
Andrew McGowan
Joseph Reed
Frederick Saltsgayer
John Sickman
Henry Steers
Jacob Thomas
Nehemiah Williams
Argus Morris
Thomas Brannon
Ezekiel Bates
William Cook
Ichabod Dilley
Elisha Evans
Henry Llewellyn
James Lard
James McConnell
Samuel Shevel
William Satterfield
William Smith
William Sherman
John Vanpelt
Charles Birch
Ford Barnes
William Chance
Joshua Clark
Abraham Dilley
Peter Fry
Joseph Lyn
Robert Lancing
John Rainey

Moses Steppenson
Thomas Smith
Andrew Sickman
Presley Sickman
Moses Wright

CAPTAIN MARTIN'S COMPANY.

Absalom Martin, captain
Wyatt Hutchinson, first lieutenant
James Sherman, second lieutenant
John Bratton, sergeant
George Sudden, sergeant
Thomas Mullen, sergeant
William Israel, sergeant
Thos. De Britner, corporal
Edward Milner, corporal
C. Donover, corporal
James Edwards, corporal
Edw. Davis, corporal
Henry Wolford, corporal
Josiah Barron
Moses Beard
Thomas Read
Henry Carrel
Bernard Duwit
Jacob Hart
Aaron Hedges
James Miles
Philip McWilliam
Thomas Merritt
John Read
Jonathan Stull
Jacob Dedrick
David Wilson
Thomas Wilkins
James Warnock
Atkinson Mitchell
David Burns
Joseph Bowers
William Kerns
Henry Davis
James Everett
William Hanna
Lewis Lambert
John Mealman
William Moore
John McGiven
Joshua Reaves
George Shipley
John Dedrick
Jonathan Warne
John Woodbeck
Peter Wirick
David Brown
Thomas Barron
Joseph Bell
Joseph Coyle
David Delong
William Kirk
Henry Hite
George Launce
William McGiven
William Maple
Samuel Poke
Philip Shoaf
John Sealer
Michael Dedrick
Andrew Wirick
Robert Warnock
David Delong

CAPTAIN BEATTY'S COMPANY.

Cyrus P. Beatty, captain
David Burt, lieutenant
Nicholas Stoner, ensign
John Leverick
Henry Whetstone
Joseph Archer
James Delong
James Thomas
William Linn (absent)
Samuel Beymer (absent)
William Gibson
James Shipley
James Fuller
John McKee
Robt. Atkinson
Elijah Williams
William Talbutt
James Noble
David Clark
James Parkhill
Jonathan Eastman
William Stewart
Samuel Styers
Isaac Styles
Joseph Ward
James Waddle
James Bigham
James McMullen (absent)
Joseph Wilkey
John Shipley
Michael Wirick
George Warne
Alexander Harper
George Miller
Eli Bingham
John Wiley (absent)
William Roak
William Van Horn
Garret Reasoner
Richard Scott
William Gibson, Jr.
Robert Lowery
John Beymer
Arthur Adair
George Shivel
William Anderson
Ezekiel Shipley
Andrew Henderson
Thomas Dennis
William Oyler
Hugh McCoy
Rodney Talbutt
Robert Lansing
Ford Barnes
John Bollen (absent)
William Morehead (absent)
John Conner

On the back of the muster roll of the above company, Lieut.-Col. Z. A. Beatty writes that he has inspected the ammunition, arms, etc., of the detachment, and finds them to be as follows: Powder in horns, two and one-half pounds; balls in pouches, ninety; pouches and horns, eleven; rifles, thirteen; muskets, one. By a note on the muster roll we learn that Lieutenant-colonel Beatty forwarded this report to Colonel Bay on August 11th, Beatty being then at Zanesville. He explains in this note why no non-commissioned offi-

cers have been appointed, the officer desiring to become better acquainted with the men before making those appointments.

OFF TO THE WARS.

In the early days of Cambridge, the only blacksmith shop in town was that of William McCracken, father of Alexander McCracken. Day after day, the sound of the hammer was heard in his place, and trade was busy. But then came the war of 1812, and all the able-bodied men of the place enlisted for active service. William McCracken quenched the fire in his forge, put down his hammer, locked the door, and set off with a musket. But to this the worthy people of Cambridge could not agree. Some one must shoe their horses, and there was none in the land of Guernsey who approached McCracken in skill and capacity. So a collection was taken up, to which the interested ones gladly contributed, a substitute was hired to shoulder the musket, and William McCracken perforce returned to his forge, kindled the fires and once more the blacksmith shop rang with the sound of the hammer.

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

At a meeting of the soldiers of the war of 1812, held in the court house square September 3, 1869, the following registered their names for the purpose of petitioning the general government for pensions:

Elijah Grimes, aged eighty years, residing at Cambridge.
George Macomber, aged seventy-five years, of Cambridge.
Peter Klingman, aged eighty-one years, of Cambridge.
Joseph Waller, aged seventy-eight years, of Cambridge.
George McGannon, aged eighty-three years, of Cambridge.
William Phillips, aged seventy-eight years, of Cambridge.
William Turnbaugh, aged eighty-one years, of Cambridge.
John McGiffin, aged eighty-five years, of Cambridge.
Adam Rankin, aged seventy-five years, of Midway.
Thomas Brown, aged seventy-six years, of Washington.
Andrew Bay, aged seventy-one years, Leatherwood.
Thomas N. Muzzy, aged eighty years, of Cumberland.
George McCormick, aged eighty-one years, of Antrim.
Adam Bucher, aged eighty-two years, of Rochester.
Edward Milliner, aged eighty-four years, of Millinersville.

Others who reported later were: Samuel F. McKinnie, aged eighty-seven years, of Washington township; Joseph McKinnie, aged seventy-six years, of the county, and also Robert Richey.

Governor R. B. Hayes and Col. John Ferguson spoke on the occasion of the meeting above referred to.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

The part taken in the war with Mexico, from 1846 to 1848, by the citizens of Guernsey county was not great. The reason was that the county was thinly settled at that date, and for the reason that Ohio was only called upon for three regiments of troops. While many from this county intended to go, the quota for the state was made up before the companies could be raised here. Some, however, did enlist in other counties and served through the war. It was supposed that a large parade of soldiers would be held here on the drill grounds of the home militia company, the same to be made up from several companies from Columbus and other points, and at which time many here in Cambridge intended to offer their services, but a change was made by a sudden military order, and the parade did not come off, hence no chance was given here to enlist. There have, however, resided many soldiers who became settlers of Guernsey county, after having served from other Ohio counties.

The following is to be found in the *Times* for August 6, 1831:

BRIGADE ORDERS.

"The Commissioned and Staff Officers of the Second Brigade, and the 15th Division of Ohio Militia, will parade in the town of Washington, on Tuesday, the 30th day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M.—and continue under the command of the Brigadier-General, until 3 o'clock P. M., on the succeeding day—armed, uniformed and equipt as the law directs.

"By order of the Brigadier-General,

"WILLIAM SKINNER,
"Brigade Inspector.

"All officers will appear in white pantaloons.

"July 25th, 1831."

THE CIVIL WAR.

Without attempting to give the causes that led up to the breaking out of the Civil war—that terrible conflict between the North and South—the writer

will hasten on to the pleasing task of setting forth in record form the deeds of sacrifice and valor performed by the soldiery of Guernsey county, between 1861 and 1866, that future generations may read with a just pride of the loyalty displayed by their forefathers. Considering her population and size, during that conflict, no county sent forth more men in defense of the flag than Guernsey, and Ohio, as is well known, outrivaled most states in the Union. So frequent were her regiments going to the front, that at one time, late in the struggle, the governor took exceptions to the letter President Lincoln wrote to New Jersey, when that state sent a regiment out. Mr. Lincoln wrote the governor of that state, and kindly thanked its people for the regiment. Ohio's war governor had never once been thanked by a personal letter from the good President, and yet the troops were constantly going forth, at his bidding, to do battle. Then Lincoln, after receiving the reprimand from the governor here, sent him one of his characteristic communications, in which he said that he no more thought of sending a letter of thanks to Ohio than he did every morning when Mrs. Lincoln passed him a fresh cup of coffee—that he always knew he was welcome to it and that it was coming, too. This was the greatest compliment the state of Ohio could expect and was satisfied, as was her governor.

As the first soldiers were about to leave Cambridge, in 1861, the following appeared in the *Jeffersonian* and will, by their kindness and permission, here be quoted, for its intrinsic value in this war chapter of the county's history.

OFF TO THE WAR.

"The first company of Cambridge volunteers left this place on Tuesday morning for Columbus, there to await the orders of the President. They are a fine looking body of men, and they will no doubt 'stand by their colors' through 'thick and thin.'

"We shall watch the destiny of the Cambridge Volunteers, with all the solicitude which high regard and affection can inspire, and while we shall ever hope to hear that victory and honor have perched upon their ensign, yet our highest happiness, under providence, will be to take them by the hand once more,

" 'When wild war's deadly blast has blown.'

"God bless the brave boys is the heartfelt prayer of every citizen of our town.

"Officers—Captain, James Watt Moore; first lieutenant, Charles H. Moore; second lieutenant, John T. Rainey; first sergeant, Walter Barnett;

second sergeant, Alfred H. Evans; third sergeant, James Johnson; fourth sergeant, J. C. Wiser; first corporal, Moses Stockdale; second corporal, George W. Hutchison; third corporal, Dr. James Anderson.

"The following is as complete a list of names with places of residence as is now obtainable, of this volunteer company that left this place Tuesday morning. It should be carefully preserved:

Henry H. Mercer, Cambridge
David Frazier, Cambridge
John Frazier, Cambridge
John Nelson, Cambridge
John W. Meek, Cambridge
Thomas Kilburn, Knox township
James W. Moore, Guernsey county
Chas. H. Moore, Guernsey county
James Johnson, Guernsey county
William Armstrong, Cambridge
H. S. Hyatt, Zanesville
J. D. Meek, Byesville
Josiah Scott, Cambridge
John Beabout, Center township
Robert E. Stiers, Senecaville
Samuel Beadling, Cambridge
Joshua McPeek, Cambridge
Thomas Carr, Cambridge
John McKim, Guernsey county
Moses Stockdale, Antrim
W. A. Arnold, Hartford
Thomas Lindsey, Cumberland
Perry Singer, Claysville
Thomas McManaway, Cambridge
Elijah Bell, Cambridge
Andrew Waller, Washington
Isaac McBirney, Washington
W. F. Nicholson, Cumberland
Harrison Danifer, Cambridge
W. T. Frazier.
C. F. Camp, Claysville
James Delong, Cambridge
John Bately, Cumberland
E. M. Morrison, Kennonsburg
Joshua M. Stiers, Sewelsville
J. E. Gillett, Winchester
J. M. Anderson, Birmingham
F. M. McDowell, Cambridge
James Davis.
Thompson Rose, Liberty
Samuel Shreeves, Cambridge
Thomas Temple, Liberty
Samuel Gregg, Senecaville
M. D. Starr, Claysville
R. A. Cusac, Cumberland
Isaac J. Murphy, Claysville
W. Landy, Cambridge
J. B. Barnet, Claysville
J. T. Rainey, Cambridge
W. Stewart, Gallaghers
A. H. Evans, Cambridge
George W. McKim, Cambridge
John Carter, Cambridge township
Daniel J. Buckstone, Cambridge
Nathan Downer, Cambridge
John B. Meyer, Cambridge
Alonzo Miller, Cambridge
Andrew G. Beabout, Center township
Simon Sines, Center township
James Gray, Center township
George W. Stult, Salesville
G. W. Davis, Bridgeville
Ebenezer Williams, Bridgeville
John C. Meagher, Guernsey county

George W. Hutchison, Cambridge
James McConehay, Cambridge
William Johnson, Jackson township
James Turner, Center township
Richard Bucey, Center township
William Murphy, Westland township
Joseph Allen, Cumberland
Samuel Conner, Cumberland
John H. Murphy, Cumberland
Charles Osborn, Salesville
George Klingman, Cambridge
John Clark Wiser, Cambridge
Stout P. Wallace, Cambridge
William C. Crawford, New Concord
William Beadling, Cambridge

During the Civil war there were three regular drafts for the filling up of Guernsey county quota, under the various calls for men by President Lincoln. The first was dated May 17, 1864; the second was June 14th, the same year, and another June 21st. From three hundred dollars to one thousand dollars was paid as a bounty for substitutes. The following shows the drafted men by townships, the same being compiled January 31, 1865:

Wheeling township, 10; Monroe township, 16; Londonderry township, 21; Washington township, 18; Oxford township, 19; Millwood township, 15; Centre township, 6; Wills township, 21; Madison township, 8; Jefferson township, 8; Cambridge township, 1; Liberty township, 12; Adams township, 9; Knox township, 10; Spencer township, 14; Westland township, 6; Richland township, 7; Valley township, 15; Jackson township, 3; total, 219.

Deputy Provost Marshal John B. Cook was shot dead in his back yard in 1865, by persons supposed to have had trouble with him over a proposed draft, which they were evading. John W. Hartup and Hiram Oliver were arrested, tried before a court martial under General Ord. The trial lasted three months and the result was that the men were hung for the crime, one having confessed.

Over two thousand men entered the Union army from Guernsey county, a record to be proud of by the citizens of the county.

The principal commands in which soldiers served from Guernsey county were these: The Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Sixty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, One Hundred and Seventy-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, First Ohio Cavalry Regiment.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETIES.

Not alone did the men of Guernsey county show their patriotism in suppressing the Rebellion from 1861 to 1865, but the work of the ladies was potent and duly appreciated by the soldiers in tent, hospital and field. In every township in this county there were societies doing their best to provide things of necessity and comfort for the men in the field. At Cambridge, the *Times* files of April 9, 1863, have the following item, worth preserving in this connection:

"Our society was organized February 23, 1863, and though we have been cramped for means and by reason of the high prices that prevail, yet we will struggle on and not let this society go down so long as this dreadful war continues. We wish all who have promised to contribute and have not sent their contribution in would do so at once.

"During the winter the ladies have made the following articles: Eight shirts, eight pads, four slings, forty towels, eight rolls of bandages, six eye-shades, four pair of slippers, five sheets. On March 21st we sent to the Cincinnati branch of the United States Sanitary Commission, one barrel and one box of fruits, dried fruits, jellies, wines and a half barrel of onions.

"(Signed) SALLIE G. LYONS,
"Secretary."

A REGIMENTAL PRINTER.

In the Cambridge *Times* of April, 1864, an item appears as follows: "The Eighty-eighth Regiment, having purchased a press and the necessary type for printing general orders, requisitions, reports, etc., has appointed Francis M. Sarchet, of the regiment, as regimental printer. He formerly served an apprenticeship in this office. Though he is a young man, we feel warranted in saying that he is a good printer and will do good work. Success to Frank!"

JOHN MORGAN'S RAID IN GUERNSEY COUNTY.

We take this account of Morgan's raiders in this county, from the Cambridge *Times* of July 30, 1863:

"John Morgan, with the remnant of a band composed of the most villainous cut-throats and scoundrels, the sweepings and accumulations of two years of murdering and plundering among helpless people, amounting in number to probably six hundred, found his way into this county on Thursday, the 22nd

inst., and entered the town of Cumberland about three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. As usual, his pickets were thrown out, and the work of insult and plunder commenced.

"The stores of Colonel Squier and Mr. Holmes, respected citizens of that place, were plundered of clothing and such articles as they seemed to need. Colonel Squier lost about four hundred dollars worth of goods, and Mr. Holmes about three hundred dollars worth. From Mr. Thomas Lindsey one dirty thief stole, or forcibly took, twenty-five dollars. After robbing Lindsey, the Butternut asked him if he was a Vallandigham man. Lindsey replied that he was not, but instead was a good Union man. Butternut then proceeded to electioneer for his friend Val., by telling Lindsey that no better man lived anywhere than Vallandigham; that he ought to support him—using a considerable number of arguments to convince Lindsey that it was his duty to vote for that glorious friend of the South and its cause, Vallandigham.

"In and about Cumberland they succeeded in stealing about one hundred good horses. While in town they quartered upon the inhabitants, from whom they insolently demanded food or whatever else they wished. They left Cumberland about eight o'clock in the evening, after perpetrating all the devilment they could, except burning the town and murdering the inhabitants.

"The next place they turned up was at Hartford, in Valley township, which place they retired from without doing any material damage. We did learn that they robbed Mr. George Miller, of Hartford, of one thousand five hundred dollars, but as we have not heard it confirmed, presume it is not so.

"At Senecaville they made a short stay, stole numerous horses, and took the road to Campbell's station. While at Senecaville, we learn that one of the thieves entered a stable belonging to a gentleman of that place, and, with drawn revolver, demanded a horse. The owner, instead of giving him a horse, gave him a blow alongside of his head with a club, which caused Mr. Secesh to give up all intention of dealing in horseflesh for the time being. Said Butternut is now lodged in our jail.

"When the celebrated John was sojourning in Cumberland, a certain Doctor, formerly hailing from the Hoskinsville region, and of Hoskinsville proclivities, had a horse confiscated by the Morgan thieves. The Doctor remonstrated against the proceeding, and in the bill of exceptions set forth that he had a patient that he must see and that was the only animal he had to ride. Butternut sets forth in his answer that if the said Doctor would give him seventy-five dollars, he would surrender the horse. Whereupon the Doctor forked over the amount, and when John and his thieves retired, the Doctor's horse also retired with a Butternut on his back, and left the Doctor with a

feeling of goneness in the pocket and to mourn the untimely departure of his trusty pill packer.

"Query, wasn't the Doctor a little verdant?

"At Campbell's Station, they burned the warehouse and its contents, belonging to Mr. John Fordyce, after robbing his safe, containing, we learn, about four thousand dollars in money, two thousand dollars of which belonged to Mr. Thomas Frame; also the railroad bridge convenient, and three freight cars loaded with tobacco, cut the telegraph wires and started for Washington. Here they made a grand stand; threw out their pickets, and prepared for war. We believe they did no damage in Washington, at least we have heard of none, except eating up what provisions the people had on hand, and relieving them of a few horses. At this place, General Shackleton came upon the thief with one thousand Union cavalry, which caused him to skedaddle in doublequick. A smart skirmish ensued at the edge of the town, the rebels firing one volley and running, as usual. In this skirmish, three rebels were wounded, two of whom are since dead and the other expected to die. On the road from Washington to Winchester the rebels made two more stands, each for a few minutes, when they fled. During one of these skirmishes, three rebels were captured. Near Winchester, Colonel Wallace, with a few troops and one piece of artillery, joined General Shackleford.

"The rebels, after the last skirmish, succeeded in getting some distance ahead of our forces, we failing to get in sight of them again in this county.

"It appears, from conversations with eight of Morgan's men, who were captured, and are now in the county jail here, that the scoundrels despaired of reaching home many days ago, and that they roamed about without any definite object beyond a very slight hope that they might find an unguarded crossing on the Ohio river. They claim to have had plenty to eat, and but little time to eat it, so hard were they constantly pressed by our troops. They made it a point to take every horse they met with that was of any value, and when they stole a horse they generally turned loose some poor tired-out animal. How many horses they stole in this county we cannot possibly say, but as they stole all along the route, they must have picked up a considerable number.

"As John Morgan and his band are now captured, the people can settle down and content themselves with at least a hope that one horse-thieving scoundrel and disturber of the peace of the country, will get his just deserts. If our people don't shoot him for the raid, the rebel authorities will be sure to, if they ever lay hands on him. He has wasted and destroyed, on a fool's errand, the best body of cavalry they had in their service, and all to no purpose in the world. Such a senseless expedition never started since the world

began. He has failed to perform a single achievement that is worth thinking of a second time.

"Rebel raids into loyal states—whether on a great or a small scale—have but one ending, the defeat and utter route of those attempting them. John Morgan ventured this time something out of his usually safe line, and, in crossing the Ohio river, marked his track with foul murders—the killing of peaceful and unoffending citizens. It was but a little while until he found the spirit he had aroused,—the great mistake he had made,—and his fate will be the fate of all such scoundrels who undertake similar expeditions. They are the disgrace of civilization, and the villains will in future be hunted down as men hunt down wild beasts, and when caught, a 'short shrift and a long rope' will be all the compensation these blood-stained wretches will receive at the hands of a justly outraged people. We are told that in one section of this county they were so very urbane and polite that they quite charmed our people. We, for one, are sick of this accursed cant about 'politeness,' 'chivalry,' etc., this trifling with murder and every black crime. And when we look at the horrors so long carried on with impunity by this vile, black-hearted cut-throat and his land-pirate gang, we cannot say that we would object should the result of the whole matter be a "short shrift and a long rope,' from the friends and relatives of the persons he and his band have so foully murdered, and whose property he has so wantonly destroyed."

"CAMBRIDGE SCOUTS" AFTER MORGAN'S RAIDERS.

(Published in the *Jeffersonian* in January, 1891, by Col. C. P. B. Sarchet, who took part in the campaign.)

Before the raider, Gen. John Morgan, with his rough raiders, reached Ohio, at Harrison, near Cincinnati, on July 14, 1863, Governor Tod had proclaimed martial law in Ohio, and called out the militia. To this call more than fifty thousand responded. These militia were minute men, who were ready to leave their offices, shops and farms at a moment's notice. The militia of the state had been enrolled and officered by companies. The writer had been commissioned a captain, by Governor Tod, to enroll three regiments in Guernsey county. This had been done and the writer was elected colonel of the First Regiment of Guernsey county, and as we remember now, the then editor of *The Jeffersonian,* McClelland, late of the Barnesville *Enterprise*, and the present editor of the Guernsey *Times,* D. D. Taylor, mustered in this regiment, and each carried a cornstalk as well as anybody. We want to record the part that the "Cambridge Scouts," a company composed of

colonels, captains, lieutenants and high privates, under the immediate command of Col. John Ferguson, late from the seat of war, took in the chase after "Morgan's Rough Raiders," July 15, 1863.

The "Cambridge Scouts," in command of Col. John Ferguson, under orders of Governor Tod, left Cambridge for Chillicothe, taking, at Zanesville, the Cincinnati & Wilmington railroad for Circleville. This company of seventy-five or eighty men reached Circleville sometime after dark, and slept on the soft side of the pavement until morning, experiencing at the outset a taste of grim-visaged war. Here we were breakfasted in squads, at the several hotels. Transportation by wagon was to have been ready here to take us to Chillicothe, but this had not been provided, nor could it be obtained now, for fear Morgan would capture the horses. He was reported near Chillicothe, with three thousand men, heading north, closely pursued by General Hobson, with the Union forces and militia. Our place of rendezvous was Chillicothe, where we were to be armed and equipped for war. A heavily-loaded canal boat, bound south, came along, the captain was coerced, and the company took the upper deck. All day long, amid the hot July sun, we boarded the perils of "the raging canal," as the cry ever and anon was heard, "low bridge," when we had to flatten out to keep from being scraped off, and drowned in the green scum of the Ohio canal. Arriving at Chillicothe a little after nightfall, we found the men, women and children fleeing for their lives. We were told that Morgan was coming, and that Paint creek bridge had been burned to stop his progress. We debarked from the boat and formed company on the towpath, and marched in quick step through the city, to the railroad running south to Hampden, where the militia had formed in line to receive arms, and fell into the line. All was darkness and confusion, not a light shone from any house, all places of business were closed, valuables were being carried away or secreted. The arms were being slowly given out, and, to make "confusion worse confounded," a report came that Morgan had cut the railroad near Hampden and was sweeping everything before him. Hundreds of men took arms, and strapped their cartridge boxes around them, who perhaps never before had had a gun in their hands, and moved off down the railroad, falling over the crossties and themselves, and on every hand was heard the cry, "You —— fool, you keep off my heels." By the time our company moved down to the place of armament, the arms were exhausted, and we were given the freedom of the city, with orders to report at the place of armament in the morning, as more arms were to be sent down from Columbus. We had had no supper, and the quarters assigned was the market house, which was already jammed. As we were marching up through the city, we had

seen a small show tent pitched on a vacant lot. We marched to it, determined to make it our quarters for the night. After some parley with the proprietor, we were allowed to march in, and for one night we "tented on the old camp ground," but not to sleep, as the boys kept up the rallying song, "We'll Rally 'round the Flag" and "Way Down in Dixie Land."

In the morning we were marched to the market house, where rations had been provided of sandwiches and coffee, to which we did ample justice, not having had anything to eat since the previous morning. Anxious to see Paint creek, and the remains of the bridge destroyed to prevent Morgan's crossing into the city, we walked down and found a good ford, which was traveled at low tide, and in summer preferred to crossing the bridge. Its destruction was one of the exciting freaks of the war, and the alarm that gave rise to its destruction was the coming of a funeral procession, with solemn tramp, all oblivious of the threatened danger of the beleaguered city. For years this bridge was not rebuilt, the commissioners of Ross county claiming that the state or the person in command, whose foolhardiness caused its destruction, should rebuild it. All day long we moved about the doomed city, awaiting arms and further orders. By everyone came rumors, that Morgan had cut his way through the main force and was pushing northward. The streets were deserted, except by the militia and a few of the citizens. No women were to be seen, the blinds of the windows were down, and death-like solemnity reigned supreme. Late in the afternoon a dispatch came that Morgan was at Portland above Pomeroy, making for Buffington's Island, where he would make an effort to cross the Ohio. We were ordered home, and late at night, we boarded a canal boat, loaded with baled hay, which we took for Circleville, making our beds on the bales of hay. The boys improvised songs with a chorus, "As We go Sailing on the Raging Canal." When we arrived at Circleville the next day, the siege of Chillicothe being raised, and the imminent danger being passed, we were not so hospitably treated as we were going to the front, but had to forage for our dinners as best we could. Again taking the cars for Cambridge, we arrived late at night, after four days' service in "grim visaged war." As we marched up street, the boys sang, "Johnny's Come Home from the War."

We give below some extracts from Bazil W. Duke's article in the January *Century,* entitled, "A Romance of Morgan's Rough Raiders":

"The Ohio militia were more numerous and aggressive than those of Indiana. We had frequent skirmishes with them daily, and although hundreds were captured, they assumed operations as soon as turned loose. What

excited in us more astonishment than all else we saw were the crowds of able-bodied men. The contrast with the South, drained of adult males to recruit her armies, was striking and suggestive of anything but confidence on our part in the result of the struggle.

"When a thirsty cavalryman rode up to a house to inquire for buttermilk, he was generally met by a buxom dame with a half dozen or more children peeping out from the voluminous skirts, who, in response to a question about the 'old man' would say: 'The men have all gone to a rally; you'll see them soon enough.'

"In Ohio, on more than one occasion, we found pies in deserted houses, hot from the oven, displayed on tables conveniently spread. The first time I witnessed this kind of hospitality was when I rode up to a house where a party of men were standing around a table furnished as I have described, eying the pies hungrily, but showing no disposition to trouble them. I asked in astonishment why they were so abstinent. One of them replied that they feared the pies were poisoned. I was quite sure, to the contrary, that they were intended as a propitiatory offering. I have always been fond of pies—these were of luscious apples, Swank orchard, so I bade the spokesman hand me one of the largest and proceeded to eat it. The men watched vigilantly for two or three minutes, and then, as I seemed much better after my repast, they took hold ravenously.

"Morgan had thoroughly planned the raid before he marched from Tennessee. He proposed at no time to be far from the Ohio river, so that he might avail himself of an opportunity to recross. On reaching the borders of Pennsylvania, he intended, if General Lee should be in the state, to make every effort to join him; failing in that, to make his escape through West Virginia.

"At Piketown we learned that Vicksburg had fallen, and that General Lee, having been repulsed at Gettysburg, had returned across the Potomac. Under the circumstances this information was peculiarly disheartening."

(From the *Jeffersonian* of January 29, 1891.)

The following dispatch was sent to the military committee of Cambridge:

"Columbus, Ohio, July 22, 1863.

"I think Morgan crossed the Muskingum this morning, near the south line of Noble county. Send messengers into Noble county to call out the people to obstruct the roads to the Ohio river. Be on the alert yourselves, for he may take north.

"D. Tod, Governor."

A company was quickly raised and mounted, armed with rifles, pistols, shotguns and old muskets, and placed under the command of Col. John Ferguson, in the evening on the scout into Noble county. The company numbered sixty or seventy, and was increased on the march to perhaps one hundred men. We arrived at Cumberland, Guernsey county, about ten o'clock at night, and after a stop for a short time, pushed on into Noble county, to Hiramsburgh and Hoskinsville. Here a halt was made until daylight. A squad of four men in charge of the writer was ordered to McConnelsville to learn of Morgan's whereabouts. As near as we now remember, this squad was Elza Turner, J. R. Downar, George Frazier and another not remembered. We arrived at McConnelsville about noon. But long before we got there, we met men, women and children fleeing from the town, giving us the information that Morgan was crossing at Eaglesport, and that "we had better turn back, or he would take us." We told them that "we were hunting for Morgan, and were going to take him dead or alive."

We galloped on into the town, and found all excitement and confusion and the citizens in a state of terror. There seemed to be no organization of militia, or anything that looked like fight, but some women scraping lint and preparing bandages. We stayed long enough to learn that Morgan was passing around the town, then we started back to report to the command. On our way back we could hear of Morgan on another road, and we were, in fact, in his front for some time. When we got back to the command it had moved off without leaving word where. We determined to go to Cumberland.

It was now very dark, and after nightfall we pushed on as best we could, often taking the wrong road, having to dismount and examine for the road. After a time we came upon the command, which had halted on account of the darkness. We gave them our news, the first they had had concerning Morgan. We were now near Cumberland, and not knowing Morgan's direction, we parleyed for a time as to what course we should take. It was finally decided that a squad of picked men, under Lieutenant Squiers, should go forward to learn more of Morgan. The writer was one of the number. We moved on with caution in the darkness toward Cumberland. After advancing a few miles, we met some men carrying bridles and saddles. They told us that Morgan's raiders were in Cumberland, that their horses had been taken, and they themselves detained as prisoners for a time. They said that Morgan's pickets were down at the bridge, but a short distance back. Our lieutenant proposed to the squad that we hide our arms and go down to the pickets, claiming to be farmers on our way to Cumberland to see Morgan, but the squad did not propose to give up their horses to Morgan, but pro-

posed to go forward and run in the pickets. This the lieutenant objected to. and standing on our arms, sent back for the command to come up. Whilst waiting, we could hear Morgan's raiders reveling on the good things of the people. The town was well sacked. The pickets were soon called in, and, the command coming up, we galloped into the town by one road, Hobson and Shackleford on another. The command of Morgan were not yet all through with their pillage. We managed to take two prisoners, whom we sent under guard to Cambridge. Morgan pushed on toward Hartford, trying to burn the bridge over the creek behind him. But the pursuers were too close, and the fire was soon extinguished. One hundred well-armed men in Morgan's front, anywhere between Eaglesport and the Central Ohio railroad could have held him in check long enough to have been taken by the pursuing forces. This day, July 24th, was spent between Cumberland and Winchester, passing through Hartford, Senecaville, and at Campbell's Station checked for a time by the burning of the bridge by Morgan over Leatherwood creek and the station house. Morgan halted at Washington long enough to dine off its citizens. The town was picketed on the east and west. How well it was done the "heroes of Hyde's Hill" may in the future write up its history. Morgan's pickets on the south were driven in by Hobson's advance, and the whole column of raiders got out of Washington, helter-skelter, toward the north, making a stand over the hill, which is known in the history of this raid as the "battle of Washington." In this battle four of Morgan's men were killed or mortally wounded, and several prisoners taken. Another stand was made at Saltfork bridge, where the entire pursuing force was checked until dark, reaching Winchester in the night, where a long halt was made, as Morgan made a feint of going toward Birmingham, with a part of his command, but took again the Antrim road, the whole column joining again at Antrim. There had been a heavy rain in the afternoon, and it was still raining. All was darkness and confusion. The farmers were coming in to hear the news, and a general exchange of horses was going on. A detachment of troops sent down from Cambridge by wagon were being mounted as fast as horses could be conscripted. This night's ride from Winchester to Moorefield told upon pursued and pursuers. The men were drenched to the skin, saddles and blankets wet and heavy, road muddy and slippery, horses jaded and hungry, many fell by the wayside and the troopers left to plod along carrying saddle and bridle, until a horse could be captured. The pursuing forces moved on slowly through Antrim, Londonderry, and on to Smyrna. Here a halt was made to examine the road, as it was reported that Morgan's forces had taken the Freeport road. At Londonderry, the writer was suffering severe pain in

stomach and bowels. He roused up an old friend and former fellow-citizen, Doctor John McCall, who prepared us medicine that relieved our pain and sent us on our way rejoicing. And this ought to be a good enough record, when in the future a grateful state shall pension her gallant sons, who threw down the implement of peace and flew to arms and horses to chase the marauders from her sacred soil. Before reaching Stillwater creek, we could see the flashes of light that told that Morgan had burned the bridge behind him. It was now two o'clock—rain pouring down, thunder and lightning adding their flashing light and rumbling roaring as on we galloped.

"Through dub and mire
Despising wind and rain and fire."

Before coming to the burning bridge, a part of the command, having a battery of two guns, made a detour up the creek to a bridge to cross over. The rest moved on down the bottom and began crossing below the burning bridge. To make this ford was dangerous and at the same time amusing. Crossing by twos, plouting into the mud and water up to the saddle skirts, plunging through, and hallooing back to those in the rear, "over"; then a steep, slippery bank had to be climbed to reach the road. This being gained, the word came back, "up." After all were over a halt was made to await the action of the party that made the crossing farther up the creek, and the entire command laid down to rest on the roadside. Here for the first time we lay down to sleep since leaving Cambridge, having confidence enough in our tired, jaded horses, that they would stand by and not tramp on the tired, water-soaked troopers.

When the bugle sounded the march, the sun was just peeping out clear and bright in the eastern horizon, and as we felt the warm, drying rays, men and horses seemed to make obeisance to the "God of Day." Our horses had nipped the grass in the fence corners and barked the rails, and were ready to gallop on. Of this day's ride of seventy-two miles from sun-up to sun-down, and the capture on the next, it is our purpose to tell in the following account.

So far the pursuit was a chase. The pursued had the advantage of the fresh horses on the line, but now Morgan was to meet opposing forces in front and flank and rear, and to use a fox-chase term, the pursuers had come to the "last straw line," and the fox is in the square.

Rev. W. M. Ferguson, of Washington, wrote of Morgan and his raiders at the time as follows:

"On Friday last, 24th, six hundred and seventy of the marauders took possession of this town. The writer conversed freely with Morgan himself

and with several members of his staff. They said that the Unionists were far more cruel and destructive than they, and that one object in coming across Ohio was to give us a taste of what the South had for years seen and suffered from our armies. Such a raid has never been known before. It is more than a thousand miles long from its first start in Tennessee, marked by a line of green graves—and the grandest horse exchange ever witnessed. Morgan's band stole (so Lieut. Thomas J. Morgan, John's cousin, told me) on an average three hundred horses a day."

(From the *Jeffersonian* of February 5, 1891.)

This day, Saturday, July 25, 1863, Morgan began to play the leading card on the military board. To make a crossing of the Ohio river was the desired goal. As we passed through Moorefield in the early morning, the hogs and chickens were feasting on the remains of corn and oats left by Morgan's horses, where they had been fed in a long line on Main street. The men had breakfasted off the citizens. So that our inquiry for something to eat was answered by, "Morgan has just eat us out." Morgan usually halted twice during the day to feed men and horses, choosing generally the small towns. The pursuing forces got what they could in feed and provisions at points between where Morgan had made his stops. These halts were made when the Union forces were farthest in the rear. The time for rest at Moorefield was gained by the burning of the bridge already detailed. Before reaching Cadiz, the pursued left the grade road, passing south of Cadiz through Harrisville. Here the rear guard made for a time a very determined stand. and General Hobson brought to bear upon them a light field battery, which had the effect of breaking their lines. All along as we neared the high river bluffs we could see the column winding up the hills or coursing along the ridges, headed by Morgan in his buggy drawn by two spirited Kentucky horses. At Georgetown another stand was made by the whole column, under the direction of Morgan himself. The different moves made for a position seemed to indicate to the writer that here the final battle and capture was to take place.

Morgan's forces were partly protected in a stretch of woods. Hobson opened fire from the field battery and endeavored to flank him on his course to the river, but again Morgan moved off with the main column, leaving the rear guard to hold in check the Union forces. This rear guard was in command of Captain Himes, mounted upon the best horses that could be picked up along the line of the raid, its object being not only to hold in check the pursuers, but to prevent any straggling of the main column and their capture. Morgan

made three desperate attempts to gain the river during the day, and being headed off, dashed back again in the hills. In these dashes he passed through New Athens and Smithfield. It was an up-and-down-hill chase from valley to valley, which told severely on both men and horses. The citizens were now fully aroused, Morgan's raiders were in their midst, and the pursuing forces were being increased by mounted militiamen joining the column. As we galloped down Short creek, we passed a lone militiaman, carrying an old flint-lock musket at "right shoulder shift." He had on his old military suit, bearing the old white braided herring-bone chevron of the old army of long ago, in which he had paraded, no doubt, as a member of Captain Beebe's company. He moved along with a light, elastic step, thinking of the long past training days, when he fought the "mimic fray." But he was soon lost to sight. It was this spirit of patriotic devotion, this readiness to fly to arms that made the raid of Morgan, bold as it was, fruitless in the result.

Morgan's force struck the Steubenville grade road at right angle, west of Winterville. Here, in order to get north around Steubenville, as he was making for Smith's Ferry, there being no direct road north, without turning west or to the east through Winterville, he parleyed for a time and was overtaken by Hobson's advance and a sharp skirmish ensued. It was said that several were killed, but we saw no dead but horses.

A young lady, Miss Dougherty, at the Maxwell house, in the line of direction of fire, was struck by a ball which passed around her body, passing out and into the wall, making a large indenture. It was reported that she was killed, but she recovered. Mrs. Arnold, of this place, was well acquainted with this young lady, and verifies these statements. The report given in the January (1891) *Century* is not correct as to the killed, or as to the time of the skirmish. A Michigan soldier was wounded and afterward died.

Morgan took the road east through Winterville, his rear guard holding the Union forces in check long enough for the advance to do some pillaging. At Winterville there was a company of mounted militia, who fled helter-skelter through the town, crying, "Morgan is coming, he's down at Hanna's," and whether they were stopped by the Ohio river or fled over into West Virginia we don't know. It was evident they had met Morgan and were satisfied. The women of Winterville fled to the minister's home, and held a prayer meeting, and the men who had all the day long marched and countermarched through the streets with "plumes and banners gay," when the cry was heard that Morgan was coming, "marched, marched away," and took refuge in an oat field nearby. When Morgan was well on his way to Hammonsville, and the Union forces came up, the sun sinking behind the western hills, there was a resurrection from the oat field, "nor lost a single man."

Colonel Collier, of Steubenville, gathered up enough of the frightened militia to man and plant a cannon on the hill, and let drive at the Union forces. General Shackleford sent up an officer to learn who "them ——— fools were shooting at." The fleeing mounted militia, when they got to Steubenville, said they had met and turned Morgan, and that he was "on to Richmond," and the city was saved. We took the road to Hammonsville and Richmond, a night's ride in the darkness. Some time in the night we were cut off from the main forces by taking the wrong road, but we pushed on, not knowing where. We were lost, and our situation became more perilous as we advanced, as we might encounter Morgan or we might meet the Union forces. We called a halt until daylight. Then we went forward again, finding that we had passed west of both Hammonsville and Richmond, and were some miles from the main forces. Between nine and ten o'clock we learned that Morgan was captured and his men prisoners. This we accepted as true, and, after resting a while on the roadside, we "about faced" for home, and struck the grade road west of Winterville, and went into camp in a grove, where we quietly rested, as it was the Sabbath.

The first report of the capture proved to be only a part. Morgan was not himself captured until that afternoon. Here we rested, rejoicing that the battle had been fought, and the capture made. This Sabbath's rest was enjoyed by both men and horses. We had plenty of sheaf oats for the horses, and plenty of food for the men, procured either by buying or by forage. So we quietly feasted and rested, until well in the day on Monday, when we broke camp, and took the road for Cadiz. In conclusion, let us sum up the events of the raid.

(The *Jeffersonian*, February 12, 1891.)

At the Maxwell House, "the cross roads hotel," we went in to see the young lady, Miss Dougherty, who was a victim of the raid, as described in the preceding account. Here we could more clearly see the evidence of the skirmish of Saturday. The fences were torn down, where the cavalry had charged through the fields, disabled and abandoned horses were nipping the grass by the roadside, and the dead horses remained unburied. From the Maxwell House to Cadiz, no signs of the raid were to be seen. But many of the citizens had taken time by the forelock, and hid away their horses, which they were now bringing in, all rejoicing that Morgan was captured and the raid at an end. At Cadiz we were entertained by the citizens in a very hospitable manner. The writer, with others from Cambridge, was entertained by our old school teacher and former citizen of Cambridge, and editor of the *Guernsey Times,* Richard Hatton, father of the Hon. Frank Hatton. Here

we all enjoyed the pleasure of a "bivouac" on the parlor carpet, and slept the "sleep of the brave." Mrs. Hatton afforded us the best supper and breakfast that could be set up on the unexpected coming of a hungry squad, to which we did ample justice, and now at this late day we feel, as then, thankful for her generous hospitality. The people of Cadiz did not feel at all snubbed that Morgan had passed them by on the other side. A few miles west of Cadiz we again struck the line of the raid, and on every hand we saw its effect, and heard the tales of wanton destruction of property, not only by Morgan's forces, but the Union forces as well. War means extravagance and destruction.

Near to Londonderry we met Moses Sarchet and Stephen Potts, Esq., who, under appointment of Governor Tod, were out on the line of the raid, in Guernsey county, looking up the abandoned property, and having it cared for, as well as assuring the people that their damages, of whatever character, would be paid. Governor Tod, while a war governor, looked well after the interests of the state and her citizens. We arrived home on Tuesday evening, and were received with joyous enthusiasm by the citizens of Cambridge.

The disposition of Morgan's raiders and plunderers is described as follows, in the *Century,* by Basil W. Duke:

"There were very good reasons, independent of the provost guard, why the men should not straggle far from the line of march; but the well filled stores and gaudy shop windows of the Indiana and Ohio towns seemed to stimulate, in men accustomed to impoverished and unpretentious Dixie, the propensity to appropriate without limit or restraint. I had never before seen anything like this disposition to plunder. Our perilous situation only seemed to make the men more reckless. At the same time, anything more ludicrous than the manner in which they indulged their predatory tasks can scarcely be imagined. The weather was intensely warm, yet one man rode for three days with seven pairs of skates slung about his neck; another loaded himself with sleigh-bells. A large chafing dish, a Dutch clock, a chandelier and a bird cage, containing three canaries, were some of the articles I saw borne off and jealously fondled. Baby shoes and calico were, however, staple articles. A fellow would procure a bolt of calico, carry it carefully for a day or two, then cast it aside and get another."

The result, as summed up by General Duke:

"The expedition was of immediate benefit, since a part of the forces which would otherwise have harassed Bragg's retreat and swollen Rosecrans' muster roll at Chickamauga, were carried by the pursuit of Morgan so far northward that they were kept from participating in that battle."

Orlando B. Wilson sums up from a Union standpoint in the *Century,* thus:

"And thus ended the greatest of Morgan's raids. By it, Bragg lost a fine large division of cavalry, that, if added to Buckner's forces, might have defeated Burnside; or, if thrown across Rosecrans' flank, or long line of supply and communication, might have baffled Rosecrans altogether."

The immediate result of the raid was further to fire the Northern heart. The President had just issued a call for three hundred thousand more troops and an enrollment had been made for a draft, if quotas were not filled by volunteers. This raid stimulated volunteering, and by the time the draft was ordered in Ohio, most of the counties had filled their quotas. We have never seen a report of the full loss sustained by the citizens of Guernsey county, by this raid, as reported from time to time to the commission having the different classes of claims for adjustment, but they are now all paid.

Almost a new generation of people have come upon the stage of action since Morgan's rough raiders galloped through Guernsey, and the most of the "Cambridge Scouts" have passed their three score years, and "one by one are falling away, like leaves before the autumn wind."

"Ah, never shall the land forget
How gushed the life blood of her brave,
Gushed warm with hope and courage yet,
Upon the soil they sought to save.

"Now all is calm and fresh and still;
Alone the chirp of fleeting bird,
And talk of children on the hill,
And bell of wandering kine are heard.

"No solemn host goes trailing by
The black-mouthed gun and staggering wain;
Men start not at the battle cry—
Oh, be it never heard again."

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

When war was declared against Spain, by President McKinley, in the spring of 1898, after the sinking of the battleship "Maine," men were wanted to enter the government's service for that war. As a rule, the state militia companies were largely used for that purpose.

The local newspapers of Cambridge had several stirring articles on the war and one item, throwing light on the first real action here, reads as follows:

"The first patriotic demonstration for war against Spain was made by the citizens of Cambridge on last Friday evening. About seven o'clock Adam Broom's drum corps, headed by the United States flag, and followed by an enthusiastic crowd, marched up street to the Mc. and Mc. store, where young men recruit under H. F. McDonald. Stirring war speeches were made by Mayor Luccock and others to a large crowd of interested citizens, after which a number of young men signed the recruiting pledge. The recruits, old veterans and citizens, then marched down street to blood-stirring martial music."

Owing to the fact that there was no regular National Guard company within Guernsey county when this last war broke out, there were but few men who went from the county, save a few who served as members of the regular army.

THE CAMBRIDGE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

Perhaps no better history can be given of this monument than the one written, at the time, by the editor of the *Times*, which follows:

Tuesday, June 9, 1903, will be remembered as an eventful day in the history of Guernsey county as long as any now living shall survive, and it will be a tradition as long as the monument of granite endures. The weather clerk had promised fair weather, and came very near to filling the bill, except that during the noon recess there were showers, which cooled the atmosphere and gave an enjoyable after part of the day and a glorious evening.

Early in the morning all Cambridge was astir, and soon the crowd came from every quarter of the county as for a holiday of great sacredness of interest.

There was no parade on the program, nor band show. The Electric Park or Consolidated Band and the Winchester Drum Corps, with Superintendent Cronebaugh and Professor LaChat's High School Glee Club, gave the best of music, timed as directed, alternating with the addresses.

A little after nine thirty o'clock Editor David D. Taylor, chairman of the board of trustees of the Guernsey County Monumental Association, called the crowd at the Public Square to order and asked the people to stand silently while Rev. Dr. McFarland made the invocation. Mr. Taylor also presented Hon. Milton Turner to preside over the further exercises of the day, as chairman of the building trustees appointed by the county commissioners. Mr. Turner was greeted with applause, and spoke as follows:

"The history of this soldiers' monument is briefly this: About ten years

ago a movement was started to build a soldiers' monument by subscription. A charter was taken out, and an association formed under the name of the Guernsey County Monumental Association. Fifteen thousand fine lithographed life membership certificates were procured and a regular campaign opened up by holding meetings in each township of the county. The constitution provided that any man, woman or child, white or colored, could become a lifetime voting member upon the payment of one dollar. A vice-president was appointed in each township, and a book of blank certificates left in his hands to be sold to all who wished to become members. After the expiration of two years the books were called in, and did not show sufficient receipts to pay the expenses of the campaigns, so the project was abandoned and we went into the show business. A hall was fitted up in one of Colonel Taylor's buildings, and a series of entertainments were given during the winter by the ladies and gentlemen of the association. Star actors appeared on the stage in the persons of Hon. D. D. Taylor, Alfred Weedon, A. K. Broom, Capt. A. A. Taylor, J. C. Carver, and H. F. McDonald, supported by a strong coterie of the best ladies of the town. The public was entertained once or twice a week with a good performance for the sum of ten cents. Money accumulated slowly but surely, and the property man reported an accumulation of over four hundred dollars in paraphernalia, pictures, etc. But, alas, the dread fire fiend in the dead hours of the night stole upon us, and reduced the amphitheater to ashes. For six long years the movement lay dormant, until the monumental association again arose, Phoenix-like, and applied to the Legislature for a special act authorizing the county commissioners to levy a tax in the sum of fifteen thousand dollars. The bill was pushed through the House by the Hon. W. L. Simpson, and Hon. J. E. Hurst did not let it stick in the Senate. The county commissioners acted promptly under its provisions and appointed three members of a building committee and the monumental trustees appointed three, as was also provided for in the act."

The building committee are, in addition to Milton Turner, president; I. A. Oldham, secretary; A. A. Taylor, treasurer; J. O. McIlyar, A. K. Broom and Thomas Smith, and their names are carved on the monument in the rear of the figure of the cavalryman, underneath the "Erected by the Monumental Association and Commissioners of Guernsey County, 1903."

In the midst of the reading by Mr. Turner, the monument was unveiled by himself and little granddaughter, Ruth McMahon, amidst the plaudits of the people. There was a hitch in the proceeding, but the veil yielded to some stout pulling, and the Glee Club sang the "Soldiers' Chorus."

The response of the county commissioners accepting the monument was by H. W. Luccock, in his usual neat and eloquent manner. There followed a beautiful medley of national airs by the band, after which Gen. R. B. Brown, of Zanesville, made an impressive address. After further singing and music by the band and drum corps, there was a recess until two o'clock. The following is a brief account of the afternoon exercises:

Hon. Ralph D. Cole, of Findlay, the star orator of the last two Legislatures, made the oration of the afternoon. Senator Hurst telegraphed from New Philadelphia that he could not come. Freeman T. Eagleson was introduced by Mr. Turner as the next representative from Guernsey county. This sentiment, as well as his magnificent speech, was cheered to the echo. There followed speeches by Hon. W. L. Simpson, John L. Locke, and, in closing, Editor D. D. Taylor made an address. After more music, and a few remarks by Chairman Turner, Rev. Pope pronounced the benediction.

SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

(From Colonel Sarchet's Writings.)

The soldiers buried in the old graveyard, as near as we can now remember, are : Of the Revolutionary war, Capt. Thomas Cook, Capt. James Jack, Thomas Lawrence, John Linn, Robert Moffett, Christopher Donover, Sr., and Robert Chambers; of the war of 1812, Maj. James Dunlap, Capt. James Harding, Capt. Cyrus P. Beatty, Lieut. Wyatt Hutchison, Lieut. David Burt, Privates John Hutchison, James Turner, Andrew McConehay, Andrew Marshall, James Kelley, Joseph Lofland, William Talbott, Rodney Talbott, Peter Stears, Peter Torode, John Bollen, John McKee, James Thomas and Christopher Donover, Jr., and of the Mexican war, John Clark.

Joseph Lofland was a soldier in the regiment of Col. Jonathan Meigs and was with the army of the Northwest when it was surrendered to the British at Detroit by Gen. Joseph Hull.

From the number of names we have given as buried in the old graveyard, which is perhaps imperfect, it will be seen that that neglected two acres contain as many soldiers' graves in proportion to area as does the city cemetery. It is a graveyard filled with the graves of heroes, heroes of the wars that gave liberty to the struggling colonies and the heroes who endured all the dangers incident to the pioneer settlement; heroes all; let the dust of their shrines be the Mecca of the future city of Cambridge.

And besides the soldiers we have named there are buried in it: John Ferguson, one of the Irish Rebels of 1790; Francis Donsouchett, a soldier

of the French army of the First Napoleon, and all of the pioneer settlers, the Gombers, Beattys, Sarchets, Tingles, Hollers, Bichards, Lenfestys, Huberts, McClenahans, Talbotts, Bells, Hutchinsons, Halleys, Stewarts and others.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The Grand Army of the Republic, which was formed all over the Northern states a few years after the Civil war, was early in the field in Guernsey county, and had various posts organized, but with the passing of these more than forty-five years since that conflict closed, the soldiers have died in such great numbers that only a few posts are in existence today, and the most of the fraternal interest is now centered at Cambridge, where the Cambridge Post was formed in the late seventies, went down and was reorganized in February, 1884, as Post No. 343. It now has a membership of about one hundred and fifty, but of this number only ninety-seven are in good standing.

The 1910 officers are: Commander, Alfred Weeden; senior vice-commander, D. T. Jeffries; junior vice-commander, George H. Stottlemire; chaplain, Dr. F. A. Brown; quartermaster, D. W. Nossett; surgeon, Stewart Harris; officer of the day, Joseph McGill; officer of the guard, James Albaugh; adjutant, John Hamilton; quartermaster sergeant, C. F. Camp; sergeant-major, William Priaulx.

The past commanders include these: Charles L. Campbell, Hugh McDonald, A. A. Taylor, Alfred Weeden, Henry Coffman, Robert Hammond, W. H. C. Hanna, J. C. Carver, R. H. Dilley, D. T. Jeffries and B. S. Herring. The deceased of this number are Messrs. Taylor, Coffman, Hammond and Herring.

At the old Cambridge cemetery there is a soldiers' square in which the annual Memorial services are held. In 1905 the Woman's Relief Corps caused to be erected a handsome monument dedicated to the "Unknown Dead." It is about twenty feet in height and properly inscribed.

William Reed was one of the soldiers from Guernsey county who participated in the famous battle on Lake Erie, in which Commodore Perry was hero, and in the fine oil painting of that lake engagement, now gracing the rotunda of the State House, at Columbus, the figure of the man manfully plying an oar, while his face was tied up with a handkerchief, with blood running down over him, is none other than this man, William Reed, of this county.

CHAPTER VIII.

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF COUNTY.

Guernsey, in common with almost every county in Ohio, from the earliest settlement, sought to provide good schools, both of a private and public character. Liberality has been the rule from the days when lands were given for such purpose, even to the present time, when none but modern buildings and the best of instructors are furnished to the people, cost what it does, and the taxpayers, as a rule, are not complainers of the amount of money thus expended.

Up to 1836, when the public school system was enacted by the Ohio Legislature, there had been no regular educational system, or regular public school building erected within the county. Private schools were taught in the various settlements. Anybody who desired to teach school got up a subscription paper proposing to teach a school for thirteen weeks, and the branches taught were the alphabet, spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic. There were eight school districts formed before Cambridge was set off as No. 9 in 1836. The first school taught in the town, however, was in the winter of 1809-10, by John Beatty, a Virginian, and the brother of Zaccheus Beatty, one of the town's founders.

The author of this work wrote the following concerning the first free school in Cambridge, for the columns of the *Herald,* in the autumn of 1902, and the same is the best authority now at hand on this subject:

FIRST FREE SCHOOL IN CAMBRIDGE.

Professor John McBurney handed to us an article of agreement, dated February 25, 1833, between Joseph Bute, John B. Thompson and John Hersh, Jr., directors of school district No. 7, in Cambridge township, Guernsey county, Ohio, of one part, and Andrew Magee, teacher, of the other part, to-wit:

"The said directors agree to employ Andrew Magee, teacher of a common school, in said district, for a period of three months, commencing the first day of February, and ending on the 12th day of May, free for all chil-

dren between the ages of four and twenty-one years, agreeable to the thirty-fourth section of the Ohio school law, passed March 2, 1831, and in consideration of his services as teacher, they do hereby engage to pay over to said teacher, at the close of such quarter, the sum of seventy-five dollars, out of the school funds belonging to said district. And the said Andrew Magee agrees with the directors that he will teach the several branches of an English education specified in the certificate of qualification granted by the board of school examiners of Guernsey county, according to the best of his abilities—to keep the same open for school exercises from eight to twelve o'clock in the forenoon, and from one to four o'clock on the afternoon of each day of the week, Saturday afternoon excepted, from the twelfth day of February to the first day of April next, and from eight to twelve o'clock in forenoon, and from half-past one o'clock to five o'clock in the afternoon of each day thereafter, to provide at his costs for use of said school, the room, desks and fuel necessary, and moreover to use all reasonable diligence and attention toward the improvement of those attending school."

School district No. 7 comprised all of the town of Cambridge west of the public square, extending north to Wills creek, and west and north of the National road to the Adams township line. Moses Sarchet was the clerk of the district, and Ebenezer Smith treasurer. At that time Joseph Bute resided in the old David Burt house, which covered the front of the lot now occupied by the Burgess, Schaser and Zanhiser properties. John B. Thompson resided in a small frame house on the lot now occupied by the Hutchison block. John Hersh was then editor and proprietor of the *Guernsey Times,* and resided in a frame house, corner of Steubenville avenue and Seventh street, on the lot now the residences of Dr. C. A. Moore and Rev. Dr. Milligan. The *Guernsey Times* office was in a small frame house on the same lot. The school was in the old Masonic building on North Seventh street. Moses Sarchet resided in the Burgess house, corner of North Eighth street and Steubenville avenue, and Ebenezer Smith resided on North Sixth street, in what was known as the Hersh house, and later the site of the Gooderl house.

This quarter of three months' free school was the first altogether free school in Cambridge township, and at the same time there was a school in District No. 6, which comprised the east of the township for a considerable distance east. At all the schools, heretofore, the state school fund was applied for the payment of teachers, but was not sufficient, and the residue was made up by levying a percentage on each scholar in attendance, which had to be collected by the teacher.

The paper on which the article of agreement is written is well preserved, and should be kept in the school library, as a record of the first free school in Cambridge. The writer was a scholar in the school taught by Andrew Magee, and twenty-two years later was married by Rev. Andrew Magee, so that with him he began a school life and matrimonial life.

OUR SCHOOLS.

Continuing, the same writer says of the schools in general:

Charles Marquand in early days taught a school in a house on the Kirkpatrick lot, on Wheeling avenue and South Ninth street. He was a good scholar and a first-class penman. Some of the scholars of this school afterward filled some of the county offices. One of these, Jacob G. Metcalf, was an ambidexter, writing a good legible hand, as the records of the county will show. Judge Joseph D. Tingle and Moses Sarchet, Esq., were, perhaps, the last living scholars of the Campbell school. Mrs. Nancy B. Noble, Mrs. Nancy B. Albright, Mrs. Samuel H. Oldham and Mrs. Margaret Thompson were scholars of the Marquand school. These schools were all subscription schools. After these, there was a school taught by John W. Kipp, in a part of the Ogier house on Wheeling avenue. This school was party paid by the state school funds and partly by assessment per scholar. Kipp was the compiler of a spelling book, called "Kipp's Speller." This book and tuition could be paid for in trade: bees-wax, gentian, furs and snake root were regarded as cash, and were the staple articles at that time. A file of the first volume of the *Guernsey Times*, 1824, will show an advertisement of the "Cambridge Academy," William Sedgwick, teacher. This academy was located on the brow of the hill on the Harris lot, Wheeling avenue, in a small frame building. An eccentric old German, Elias Entz, had a saddle and harness shop in the front room, and the academy was in the rear. Entz was a teacher, as well as Sedgwick, and while Sedgwick, in the rear, was teaching the young idea how to shoot, Entz, in the front, was teaching the ravens how to talk, and notably one "Bony," whose fame as a talker was known from east to west along the old Wheeling road, afterward the National road. It may be that this academy was of great advantage to "Bony," and that his ravenship when on his perch in the saddler-shop gathered in the A B C's and I O U's as the groundwork for his afterward successful raven scholarship. "Bony," when out on his perch in front of the shop, would help the teamsters drive up the hill by clucking, "Get up there," "Whoa haw," "Go

up," etc. He would whistle up the dogs, and then cry, "Go home, you whelps." He would cry out to pedestrians, "Stop!" and then laugh at their surprise. And while all this was going on, the old German would be stitching away, enjoying the fun as prompter behind the scenes.

In 1825 the Legislature passed a law requiring a tax to be levied for the support of schools. But it was eight or ten years after before even this fund came to be available for the payment of teachers, and then for not more than three or four months during the winter season. As we have said, the Kipp school had the advantage of this fund, but the law then only granted the power to levy, and levies were only made by the school boards to afford a sum for the part payment of teachers, leaving the parents who were considered able to make up the balance. William Sedgwick was one of the early Baptist ministers of this section of Ohio, and often preached in Cambridge, and at the time of his academy taught a Bible-reading school on Sunday in the grand jury room of the old court house, which was attended by old and young of all denominations, and as these were the days of controversy, as to election and reprobation, sprinkling and dipping, there were often some very spirited and angry discussions.

The first altogether free school began, within the knowledge of the writer, about the year 1834-35. Andrew Magee, afterward a preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church in the Pittsburg conference, was the first teacher. This school was in the lower room of the old Freemason lodge, now a part of the McConehey building on North Seventh street. The floor was of brick, and the benches were of the primitive style, slabs with pins for support, and the desks for writing were rough boards pinned up around the wall on one side, at which those who were advanced to writing took turns. The teacher meanwhile mended the goose-quill pens, and set the copies, "Command you may your mind from play, every moment of the day." The ink, often made out of polkberry juice or copperas, was hung to the wall in a bottle. The day of ink-stands was not yet. The boy or girl who had a slate, or a real slate pencil, belonged to the "upper ten" of that day, and even the boy who had a piece of slate handed down from away back, and a soapstone pencil, was a subject of some envy by those who had only a multiplication table roughly prepared on a piece of paper. This was the first step toward the slate, and when the slate came, how soon the average boy or girl became an artist, and horses, dogs, houses and kites often took the place of figures and brought to the back of the busy artist the ever-indispensable hickory, for it was by might and power the master reigned, his right no one to dispute.

Prior to 1838, Richard Hatton taught several terms of three months' school. In the winter of 1837 or 1838 the town was divided, and there were two free schools, called the up-town and down-town. The down-town school was taught by a Mr. Lowry; the up-town by an Irishman, William Latimore. At Christmas came the bar-out; this custom followed the free school. The day before Christmas the terms of the treat, usually gingerbread, cider and apples, were written out and laid before the teacher for his approval or rejection. If rejected, the next morning found the schoolroom in possession of the larger boys, the doors and windows well barricaded, and supplies of fuel and provisions laid up for a long siege. The demand to open the door by the teacher or directors was answered by a demand to sign the protocol. Sometimes the teacher succeeded in entering the house, and subduing the rebellion, but most generally the boys succeeded in holding the house until the besiegers surrendered. This was reversing the order of warfare; but sometimes some moat or breastwork was left poorly guarded, and a daring sally forced through an entrance, and the fort was taken and the boys led away to be beaten afterward with many stripes, and the little fellows on the outside, whose mouths had been watering for gingerbread and cider, looked on with hope deferred to some other day. On the day before Christmas, Lowry, whose school was in the basement of the old Methodist Protestant church, found the door barricaded and the boys in possession. He had refused to agree to the terms. He soon found an unprotected point, by an entrance through a trap door, from the church above, which he opened and bounded down into the room, and demanded surrender in terms as imperious as old Ethan Allen at Ticonderoga, when he demanded the surrender of the fort in the name of the "Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress," but the besieged didn't surrender. They pounced onto Lowry, and, opening the door, took him down the hill, overlooking the stone quarry, and, taking him by the arms and legs, they proposed to swing him over, counting "one, two, three," and then, if no cry of surrender was heard, to let him flicker, but he cried "Cavy." The school was resumed, and the gingerbread, cider and apples passed around. At the up-town school, the old Irishman, Latimore, met with the same resistance. This school was in a log cabin that stood on the Milner lot, Wheeling avenue. Latimore soon decided that he would scale the fort and smoke the boys out. He got a ladder, and was soon on the roof, covering the chimney with clapboards off the roof. The boys did not long stand the smoke within, but bounded out and secured the ladder before Latimore could get to it, and they had him treed. After they had marched around less than seven times, he demanded that he be let down and he would

comply with their terms, and the gingerbread, cider and apples were passed around. This was a custom of barbarous days, and is happily now no more, but it was no more barbarous than is the custom of hazing, now practiced in the best colleges of the land.

We have now passed over the schools of Cambridge from the first in 1807 to the beginning of the free schools in 1836. We have not given all the schools, having named only those that seemed to be of the most note. During these years there were schools taught by Reverend Mills, a Presbyterian preacher, John McGuire, William Walker, C. J. Albright, Joshua Hunt, A. W. Beatty, J. D. Tingle, Mrs. Rhoda Needham, Miss Mary Hersh, Miss La Baire, Miss Gibbs and perhaps others. These were all the ungraded scholars, and they brought such books as they had, the "English Reader," "Introduction to the English Reader," and the Testament. These were the general reading books. Dillworth's and the "United States" were the spelling books. Arithmetics were the "Western Calculator," Smith's and Parke's. Uriah Parke lived at Zanesville, and his arithmetic was published, we believe, by himself, he being a printer. Owley's Geography was just coming into use. The Dillworth Speller was a partial geography, giving a description of the earth and its grand divisions, and a more general description of the United States.

The one main feature of these schools was the spelling class, which formed in a line on one side of the schoolroom, and the graduation was from foot to head. The lesson was first spelled by use of the book, then the book was closed, and the strife for head began. If a word was misspelled, it passed to the next until spelled, then the speller went up, and the strife was more animated when the lucky speller, if a boy, would chance to be placed between two girls that he liked, and in those days the boys liked the girls, for in the fly-leaves of the spelling-books might have been found this stanza:

"The rose is red, the violet blue,
Sugar is sweet, and so are you."

The rod of correction had a more general use then than now, and the idle fool got whipped at school, and the dunce wore the "dunce-cap."

In 1838, William Sedgwick, on the part of the Cambridge lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, deeded to the "Cambridge Academy" lot 82 in Steubenville avenue, now the McConehey lot. This was a corporation under the laws of Ohio. Dr. Thomas Miller, Gordon Lofland, Jacob G. Metcalf, James M. Bell and Moses Sarchet were the incorporators and

directors. This academy was opened in the fall of 1838, William Ellis, principal and teacher. The academy sessions were for five months, and the tuition eight dollars per session. It was expected that the scholarship would pay all expenses, if not, the corporation guaranteed the payment. This school or academy was the first attempt toward a graded school in Cambridge, and the boys and girls of this school were supposed to be higher up than the common herd, and were called by way of derision "upper crust," or "college bred." This academy was carried on with varied success, under the principalship of William Ellis, Mitchell Miller and Thomas Brown, until 1844. Thomas Brown, the last principal, brother of Turner G. Brown, of Cambridge, is said to have been the first common school teacher of Guernsey county who received twenty dollars per month for teaching. The writer of this passed out of this academy at the age of fourteen years, with a grade above ninety-five, in algebra, mensuration, geometry, trigonometry, surveying and history, which was the curriculum of the last session, having, as was then supposed, an education high enough for all practical purposes, and has regretted so far in his life that he failed to continue through the years from fourteen to twenty, which are the years of life, whether of boy or girl, that will tell if improved, in the manhood or womanhood of those who are so fortunate as to have the opportunity. A man or woman may educate himself, and this self-education may be of more practical advantage than that of the school, but its acquirement after entering upon the active duties of life means self-sacrifice and labor that but few are ready to make.

The "old lodge," as this academy was called, was embellished with paper on the walls, representing Chinese towers and scenery, grand marches and imposing burials of orders, going back, perhaps, to the days of Confucius, and the border round the ceiling consisted of the pictures of Washington and Lafayette, as the two representative Masons. In this old room was held our Philomathean society, where we orated, declaimed and essayed, as young Ciceros; but following, as this did, the great Morgan anti-Masonic wave, we sometimes sat in awe and trembling, thinking that the ghost of some revealer of the "mysterious glorious science" might troop through the room headless, or shackled with clanking chains, as the representative of the dark mysteries which seemed to attach themselves to the order that was then thought to have abducted William Morgan. Morgan lived in the town of Batavia, New York, and, it was said, was about to publish an exposure of the secrets of Masonry in connection with the editor of the *Republican Advocate,* who, as well as Morgan, had been a member of the Masonic order. While this rumor of the exposure of Masonry, about to be made,

spread through the country, the community was startled by tidings that Morgan had been seized and carried off, no one knew where. The greatest excitement spread throughout the community, committees of vigilance were formed, and an investigation initiated, which resulted in tracing the abductors and their victims out upon Lake Ontario, and led to the belief that Morgan had been consigned to its depths, as no trace of him was further heard. This gave rise to the anti-Masonic party, which sprang up in New York and Pennsylvania in 1827, and later in Ohio. Joseph Ritner was chosen governor of Pennsylvania in 1835 as an anti-Mason. The abduction of Morgan did not prevent the publication of the proposed exposure. Morgan's book was published and others that claimed to give the regulations, signs, ceremonies and passwords of the order and its traditional secrets. However true these books may have been, and the political opposition which was the outgrowth of the times, Masonry, for awhile, was under a ban, and it was ten years or more before a lodge could be reinstituted, here in Cambridge, and we know from past experience that the average boy of twelve years of age, at that day, after hearing the wonderful tales about the "Morgan killers," had to whistle up a good deal of courage to sit in a deserted lodge room, dimly lighted with tallow candles, where once the traditional goat bounded from cliff to cliff and the clanking chains were heard that bound the victim to unbrotherly servitude, and no flash of the mystic light shone on his way as he traveled toward the ineffable.

DISTRICT SCHOOL NOTICE.

(Published in the *Guernsey Times*, January 12, 1838-9.)

"Notice is hereby given to all persons residing within the corporate limits of the town of Cambridge, that a district school will be taught by Mr. Hatton in the Academy for a period of three months, commencing on Monday, the fifth day of November inst. And also that a district school will be taught by Miss Haft in Mrs. McCleary's house immediately east of the court house for the same time, and commencing on the same day. For the present, the male scholars are directed to attend the school to be taught by Mr. Hatton, and the females the school taught by Miss Haft. Said schools will be entirely free to all children residing within the corporate limits of said town, who are by law entitled to attend a district school. No part of the teacher's compensation will be assessed upon the scholars who may attend.

"By orders of the Directors.

"Cambridge, November 3, 1838. J. G. METCALF, D. C."

Nowadays, when the position of teacher in the schools is open, there are countless applicants, but in the earlier days a competent teacher was by no means easy to secure, as the following advertisement from the *Guernsey Times* of December 7, 1839, testifies:

"A TEACHER WANTED.

"A person who can come recommended, as to character and qualification as a common school teacher, can get employment by inquiring of the directors of the Tenth school district in Londonderry township.

"JAS. MCCOLLOUGH,
"JNO. MILLER,
"T. G. BROWN,
"November 23, 1839. School Directors."

MORE ON THE SCHOOLS.

Rev. William Wallace, Thomas Beahan, William Allison, John K. Fesler, Moses Oldham and William Morton were teachers of free schools in the old lodge before the adoption by the school district of the union school law, known as the Akron school law. There were also women teachers, in connection with these, Mrs. Martha Carnes, Miss Dorcas Reed, Miss Sarah Metcalf, Miss Anna M. Beatty and others.

The union school was organized in 1850 with Robert B. Moore, C. L. Madison, Thomas W. Peacock, Samuel Craig, James Hunter and Matthew Gaston as directors. The school building, the old lodge, was enlarged to four rooms. William M. Lyons was principal, Miss Dorcas Reed, Miss Lou Hill and Miss Kate McCluskey, teachers. William M. Lyons was a brother of Lord Lyons, once a minister from England to the United States. He took great pride in his high connection, and never tired in letting everybody know that he was the brother of a lord.

"A king can made a belted knight,
A marquis, duke or squire,
But an honest man's above his might,
He's prince of men, and a' that."

Lyons came here as a portrait painter, and it may be that some of his work is yet extant in Cambridge.

The Methodist Protestant church located a college here in 1850, and began its erection. Its site was the present site of the new school building on Wheeling avenue. This building was three stories in height, but was never completed. It was badly demolished by a cyclone which visited Cambridge in May, 1852. This so crippled the enterprise, which was in a critical financial state, that the project was abandoned. The building was bought for school purposes by the directors, raised to a two-story building containing five rooms, and was occupied for school purposes in 1860, John McClenahan, principal. He resigned in 1861, entering the army as captain of a company in the Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. This building was enlarged in 1865-66 by two additional rooms, and was destroyed by fire in September, 1871, the school being continued in rented rooms in different parts of the town, until the building and completion of the present central school building, first occupied in February, 1874.

After the burning of the school building, a public meeting of the voters of the district was held in the court house, with a view of instructing the directors as to rebuilding. The question submitted was whether two buildings, one in the east and one in the west, should be built, or one central building, and a majority favored one central building. The directors bought a hole, the present site, and began to fill it up with earth and stone, but never succeeded, as the present elevation very plainly shows. Of the first directors named, all are dead but C. L. Madison. They were not connected with the last building, and only a part of them with the second. Professor Lyons was followed by James McClain, J. C. Douglass, Levi C. Brown, W. K. Gooderl, C. C. B. Duncan, John McClenahan and Samuel Kirkwood, now professor in Wooster University at Wooster, Ohio. Kirkwood resigned, and his term was finished out by John S. Speer.

John S. Speer was followed by Thomas Smith, and he by Prof. John McBurney. This brings the history of the schools down to a time with which almost everyone is familiar. Great and wise is the provision of the United States setting aside one-thirty-sixth part of all the lands to the state to afford a free education of its youth, with the hope that all the youth of the state may avail themselves of this gratuitous education, that knowledge may abound and truth and righteousness reign supreme in the land, and that intelligence and sobriety shall measure the advancing step toward universal brotherhood.

CAMBRIDGE SCHOOLS.

The following history of the Cambridge schools was written by Wilson McMahon, a pupil in them, and read as an essay in his room. It was pub-

lished in the *Jeffersonian* in June, 1880, and is so complete an account of important facts in the educational history of the county that it is worthy of preservation in the public press:

In the winter of 1809-10, the first school in Cambridge was taught by John Beatty, a Virginian, and a brother of Col. Zaccheus Beatty, one of the founders and original proprietors of the town. It was held in one of the several small cabins which stood on the north bank of Wills creek, near where the old bridge crossed that stream. He was succeeded by his sister, Mrs. Sarah McClenahan, who taught a school in one of the rooms of her father's dwelling-house, which stood on Lot No. 62. The next schools were held in a log building, that stood on Lot No. 21, and were taught by John W. Kipp, who afterward compiled a speller that was published; Elijah Dyson, the first sheriff of Guernsey county, and a man by the name of Acheson.

During the winter of 1813-14, a school was taught in the same place by Thomas Campbell, the father of the late Rev. Alexander Campbell, of Bethany, West Virginia. From this time until the organization of the public schools under the act of 1836, there was no regular school building or any system of education established. Anybody who desired to teach got up a subscription paper proposing to teach a school upon certain terms—these usually being fifty cents per scholar for thirteen weeks—and the branches taught were the alphabet, spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic. The parents gave little attention to the schools. The teachers, generally, were not very profound scholars; they went in on their muscle, and if they succeeded in maintaining their authority no one complained.

Upon the organization of the public schools in 1836, Cambridge became school district No. 9. Andrew Magee was the first district school teacher. In 1843, Thomas and William Brown taught what they called the Academy.

William Morton, who taught in the school building now the McConehay property on Steubenville and Pine streets, from 1847 to 1849, is entitled to notice as the best mathematician and most thorough grammarian in the state of Ohio. He taught the boys, and Mrs. Karnes the girls. Mr. Morton had about ninety boys in his classes, the names of most of whom were afterward borne upon the honorable rolls of the volunteers in the war of 1861. On the original rolls of the school appear the names of Moore, Rainey, Lofland, Metcalf, Grimes, Salmon, Jefferson, Logan, Evans, Tingle, Brown, Bonnell, Hirsch, etc. Lemuel Bonnell was assistant teacher for some time.

The Union school was organized in 1850, and William M. Lyons, a younger brother of Lord Lyons, the late minister from England to the United States, became the first principal, at a salary of thirty-five dollars per month. Mr. Lyons is now living in Zanesville, Ohio, on a pension which

he receives from his brother. Then the school had but four rooms, the fourth room being taught by the principal. Under Principal Lyons the teachers were Miss Lou Hill, Miss Kate McCluskey and Miss Dorcas Reed.

The principals from 1850 to 1853 were William M. Lyons, James McClain, Miss Dorcas Reed and Joseph D. Tingle; salary, thirty-five dollars per month; from 1853 to 1857, J. C. Douglass, Levi C. Brown, W. K. Gooderl and C. C. B. Duncan; salary, forty dollars per month; from 1858 to 1861, John McClenahan was principal at sixty dollars per month. In 1861 he resigned his position to recruit a company for the Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of which he afterward became colonel. In August, 1861, Samuel Kirkwood, now professor of mathematics at Wooster University, Wooster, Ohio, became the first superintendent at a salary of four hundred and fifty dollars a year; but Mr. Kirkwood leaving before the year was out, John Speer finished the term. He was succeeded by Thomas H. Smith, at a salary of six hundred dollars a year. In August, 1866, Prof. John McBurney, now professor of natural science in Muskingum College at New Concord, was elected superintendent, at a salary of five hundred and forty dollars a year, which was afterward increased to one thousand two hundred dollars a year. In 1880 he was succeeded by Prof. J. E. Williams, at a salary of one thousand dollars a year.

The high school was organized in 1869. The following are the names of the teachers, with the time they taught: Prof. John McBurney, four years; T. H. Anderson, one term; Rev. W. V. Milligan, three years; William Fleming, one month; Miss Means, three years; J. H. Mackey, two terms; I. A. Tannehill, one year; E. L. Abbey, one year.

In 1872, the first class, composed of four girls, was graduated. After the loss of the former school building, and while the present building was in process of erection, the schools occupied such rooms as could be procured for them, and were subjected to every inconvenience. As a result, there were no classes graduated in 1873-74, but afterward they were graduated as follows:

	Boys.	Girls.
1875	..	8
1876	2	7
1877	3	2
1878	5	6
1879	3	8
1880	5	11
Total	18	46

In all, sixty-four. This year's graduating class was composed of four boys and seven girls, which, added to the above, will make twenty-two boys and fifty-three girls, making the total number of graduates seventy-five.

Changes in classification, grading, course of study and methods of instruction and of examining have been made from time to time, as the interests of the school seemed to require. The present course of study embraces all branches of a thorough and complete English education, together with German and Latin.

In 1860 a building in the east end of town was purchased for one thousand two hundred and one dollars, and finished for school purposes for five thousand dollars, making a total cost of six thousand two hundred and one dollars. It contained five rooms, to which two more were added in 1866. This building was destroyed by fire September 27, 1871. In January, 1872, lots Nos. 126, 127 and 128, on Steubenville street, were purchased and the present building erected, at a total cost of fifty-four thousand dollars. It was first occupied February 16, 1874. There were nine teachers when they first went into the present building, but in a few days another room was fitted up, and another teacher engaged. Now, twelve well-trained and experienced teachers are engaged nine months in the year, in the instruction of six hundred and thirty children, at a cost, for 1876, of four thousand eight hundred and forty dollars; this year, four thousand nine hundred and seventy-two dollars. The present building contains eleven large rooms, besides the superintendent's office, and his recitation room. Part of the basement is used as a storeroom, and one room is fitted up as a dining room. The building has a seating capacity of about seven hundred, but it has not the capacity for as careful and accurate a system of grading as it should have. However, it is one of the best in the state, and reflects much credit upon the enterprise of the people of Cambridge. The school taxes us at a rate of nine mills, but is worthy of its costly support. The only things it seems to need at present are a small library of the commonest books of reference and apparatus for philosophical and scientific explanation.

With the further growth of the city, other school houses were demanded and were built in about the following order of construction: The Lofland school was erected in 1895, at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars, the same being located on Fourth street, and is in an excellent condition.

The South Side school was erected in 1893, costing twenty-eight thousand dollars.

Orchard Place school building was erected in 1906 and opened January 1, 1907. Its cost was twenty-three thousand dollars, and two thousand more for grounds.

The same date last mentioned the Glass Plant addition school building was opened; it is a fine brick structure, costing ten thousand dollars.

The latest and by all odds the finest school building in all this section of Ohio was the present Brown high school, containing twenty rooms, all modern throughout, as to heating, lighting and sanitary equipment. It is located on Steubenville avenue, between Eighth and Ninth streets. Its cost was sixty thousand dollars, besides ten thousand dollars for grounds and improvements of same. It is built of flinty vitralized brick. The building was first occupied for school purposes January 1, 1910. The total valuation of school property in Cambridge is one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

The schools of Cambridge have been under the charge of the following principals and superintendents since 1850: William M. Lyons, John McClanahan, James McClain, J. C. Douglass, L. C. Brown, W. K. Goderel, C. C. B. Duncan, John McClanahan, Samuel Kirkwood, John Speer, Thomas Smith, Prof. John McBurney, Prof. Williams, Prof. Yarnell, Prof. Abbe, Prof. O. T. Caron, Prof. H. B. Williams, Prof. C. L. Cronebaugh, Prof. J. M. Carr, Prof. H. Z. Hobson, who came in 1905

According to the 1908 state school reports, Cambridge had an enumeration of 3,210 pupils and an enrollment of 2,276. Daily average attendance, 1,935. In the high school there were at that date 76 boys and 88 girls. The population was then fixed at 8,241. The expenditures for that year were $51,807.

THE FIRST COMMENCEMENT.

[The following article was written by request especially for the *Guernsey Times*. The author is the venerable Doctor John McBurney, who for many years was connected with the local schools. He was superintendent at the time of the first commencement in 1872.]

The first commencement of the Cambridge high school, held in the old town hall, June 7, 1872, was, viewed from our present standpoint, a very modest affair, though at that time it created quite an interest.

All that was needed to prepare the place in which it was held was to turn the benches in the west half of the hall to face the east and the stage. This was made necessary because at that time the hall accommodated two schools, separated from each other by having the pupils of the first grammar school face the east and those of the second face the west. At one o'clock

on the 7th day of June, thirty-four years ago, the hall was well filled with an interested audience and the stage occupied by the members of the board, the teachers and perhaps some others. These four young girls, in their neat-fitting and tidy calico dresses, occupying the center of the platform, made a pleasant impression, and modestly received the generous and well-earned applause of their friends.

After the usual introductory exercises, Miss Nannie E. Morton came forward without any announcement and delivered the salutatory. Then came Miss Sadie Jackson, with her essay, subject, "Silent Voices." Miss Dolly R. Suite followed with her essay on "Sunshine," and Miss Maggie McCall had the valedictory. All the exercises were well rendered, and received hearty applause. By authority of the board, the superintendent delivered the diplomas. The exercises closed with music and the benediction, and these four young ladies, followed by the well wishes of their friends, stepped forth the first of the long line of bright, happy, hopeful high school graduates who are still going out in ever-increasing numbers from our schools and under much more favorable conditions than existed June 7, 1872.

And now, in closing this brief account of the days long gone by, allow us to step over the intervening years and extend to the large class of splendid young people who received their well-earned diplomas on the thirty-fourth anniversary of the first commencement of the Cambridge high school, a hearty greeting with the earnest wish that success may crown every right effort of every member through all the coming years.

Among the earliest "free schools" known in this county was the one established in Richland township in 1814. It came in this way: While pioneer William Thompson was in Philadelphia buying goods for the first store in his township, and paying eleven dollars a hundred freight on same, he employed a school teacher there, named Isaac Woodard—a lame man—to come here and teach school for twelve months. William and Robert Thompson agreed to pay the teacher in full for his services. The salt works were then running day and night and many men were employed to cut wood for the running of the same. These men, many of them, had children and with others in the settlement made quite a respectable little school. The men were told to send their children to this school free of cost. Joseph and Abraham Dilly, having large families each, had small means with which to pay, but said they were willing to do what they could, as they disliked the burden to fall on two men. Later they did each pay their share. This is one of the earliest free schools on record in this country.

From the primitive settlement of Byesville, the children attended school at Oak Grove school house, in Riddle Grove, near the White Ash mine. Later it was moved to Lucasburg, and some years later the Byesville settlement had a school of their own, the date of the latter being about 1881. The Byesville school occupied a two-room building that stood on the site of the Beckett's livery barn. This cost one thousand dollars. John A. Bliss was the first principal. In 1886 two more rooms were added to the vest side of this building at a cost of one thousand two hundred dollars. In 1892 more room was needed and after renting awhile, in 1894, when two more rooms completed the T-shaped building; this last cost one thousand five hundred dollars. It was soon found that the growth of the town was so great that still better accommodations must be had, and the present site was chosen and the present fine school building was erected at a cost of twenty thousand dollars. It stands on a sightly hill overlooking the place. It was first used in January, 1903. But not yet did the place have sufficient room, and in 1906, at a cost of one thousand two hundred dollars, the North Side school of the Ideal addition was built and still rooms had to be leased for the accommodation of the pupils.

A township high school was first organized out of the village graded school in 1890, then in 1893 it was made a special district, and in 1894 was raised to a second grade, and finally under the new classification of high schools was made first grade in 1904.

In 1907 there were eight hundred pupils enrolled out of the one thousand two hundred school population.

PIONEER SCHOOL DISCIPLINE.

In the early days in Guernsey county the whipping of children at school was a common practice, and one case in point will illustrate the effect it sometimes produced upon teacher, pupil and parents:

In Liberty township the first school was taught by a New Englander named Austin Hunt, who believed the rod was to be freely used when needed to correct children. The late venerable James Gibson relates this concerning this practice and was his own experience in "tannin' "

"I went to keeping school, and kept school here in Liberty. Some of the boys from over the creek began to run off and stay around the creek to hunt mussels and crawfish. I found it out and brought them back and gave them a tannin'. They went home and told their parents that I had whipped them. The next day their fathers rode up to the school house, called me out

to the door and said they had come to give me a tannin' for whipping their boys. I replied: 'What color are you going to tan me? If you have any business you can attend to it now, but if you come into this school house I will do the tannin'.' There was no tannin' done. I think a good tannin' never hurt a boy when he needed it."

PRESENT SCHOOL STATISTICS.

The official report made to the secretary of state for the year just ending (1910) has the following figures concerning Guernsey county schools:

The elementary teachers of the county have cost $40,911; high school teachers, $9,905; supervision exclusive of teachers, $2,700.

The buildings and grounds purchased in the county are valued at $28,-149.47.

There are 19 elementary buildings, two high school buildings erected in the year; 101 elementary school rooms and 29 high school rooms. The value of the school property is placed at $347,250. The average term taught throughout the year is 33.35 weeks, with an average daily attendance of 86.91. The largest number of pupils was those taking arithmetic, 4,463 being enrolled in this study during the year.

In 1908 the reports show the following: Guernsey county contained 19 township districts and 133 sub-districts; 12 separate districts; total number of members of boards of education, 155; cost of new buildings, $2,890. There were at that date, in the county, 253 separate school rooms. The value of school property was estimated by the authorities at $123,300 in township districts; $263,650 in separate districts; total of $386,950. The total number of teachers was 256; average wages paid to men, $41 in the elementary schools, and $40 to women. The wages paid to high school instructors was, for men, $50, and about the same for women. The total number of teachers was 267, of which number 121 were men.

The county at the last report had the following village, special and township district high schools:

Byesville, salary $1,000 for the superintendent, $560 for high school principal.

Cumberland, salary for principal, $765.

Pleasant City, salary of principal, $520.

Quaker City, salary for principal, $720.

Senecaville, salary for superintendent, $650; for principal, $480.

Washington, salary for superintendent, $400.

Westland township, salary for principal, $400.

The county examiners in Guernsey county are as follows: Worthy Dyson, clerk, Kimbolton, term expires August 31, 1910; W. O. Moore, Senecaville, term expired August 31, 1909; T. A. Bonnell, Cambridge, term expires August 31, 1911.

OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

One of the earliest educational institutions in Guernsey county was the Cambridge Seminary, and the *Guernsey Times* of May 21, 1825, has the following advertisement of the school:

CAMBRIDGE SEMINARY.

"The subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public that he has procured the best books, globes, maps, charts, etc., and has commenced a regular course of Geography and Astronomy, which is taught upon the interrogative plan.

"The English grammar is taught agreeably by 'Hull's System' (by lectures), which is acknowledged to be the best in use, and for which from two to five dollars has generally been paid to teachers of that plan for forty-eight hours' services.

"After ten years' experience, the subscriber can with confidence assure the public, that he is fully prepared to teach all the useful branches of an English education *correctly*, and with as much speed as the nature of the branches, and the capacity of the pupils will admit.

"He pledges himself that no exertions on his part will be wanting, to render his institution as respectable and useful as any of the kind in the state. The terms are very moderate.

"WILLIAM SEDGWICK, Teacher.

"Cambridge, April 16, 1825.

"N. B.—A few female boarders would be taken on moderate terms."

THE OLD CAMBRIDGE ACADEMY.

The old Cambridge Academy was incorporated by the Legislature in its session of 1837-38, with a capital stock of five thousand dollars, divided into five hundred shares of ten dollars each. Of this stock, seven hundred and forty dollars was subscribed by the citizens of Cambridge. The old Masonic

lodge building on North Seventh street was purchased by the trustees for the academy building. This public announcement was made September 22, 1838. The board of trustees were William W. Tracey, Esq., president; Moses Sarchet, secretary; Ebenezer Smith, Esq., Dr. Thomas Miller, Dr. Samuel P. Hunt, Nathan Evans, Esq., Hamilton Robb and William McCracken. The institution was conducted under the general management of Rev. James McGill. The students were under the immediate care and instruction of William T. Ellis. The course of instruction embraced all those branches of a thorough and extensive English education, usually taught in the best high schools and academies, and the Latin and Greek languages. The academic year was divided into two sessions of twenty-two weeks each, with a vacation of four weeks at the close of each session. Terms were: Tuition in all branches of instruction at eight dollars per session, one-half to be paid in advance, the balance at the close of the session.

Another scholastic advertisement appeared in the *Times,* in October, 1842. It was concerning the college at Antrim and reads as follows:

MADISON COLLEGE.

"The ensuing session will commence on the first Monday in November. Alexander Clark, A. B., and Thomas Palmer, Esq., will continue to conduct the interior operations of the college. Boarding can be had at a very low rate in respectable families in town and country. Tuition, ten dollars per session. As a report has gone abroad that Antrim and neighborhood are unhealthy, the trustees feel it their duty to say that such is not the fact, that we are not subject to any prevailing diseases, more than the most healthy neighborhoods.

"By order of the Board,

"M. GREEN, Secretary.

"Antrim, September 17, 1842."

The history of this college, in short, is as follows: When Madison township was organized, there were four sections of land reserved by the state and set apart for public school purposes, numbers 1, 2, 9 and 10, situated in the northwest part of the township. These lands were directed by law to be leased to suitable persons for a certain period; they were to be built upon and improved that the value thereof might be increased and that a revenue might in time be derived to meet the object intended. The lands were leased and settled upon and the improvements made. When the term of the leases expired the Legislature passed an act ordering the lands to be appraised and sold

to the highest bidder at not less than the appraisement. Under this arrangement the lands were sold, and were bought principally by the lease-holders. The proceeds of these sales went into the general state fund for schools. The same rule held good in the other townships of Guernsey county, too. The northwest quarter of section 10 was purchased by A. Alexander. The old road from Cambridge to Steubenville passed through this quarter section. Alexander was a man of much enterprise and conceived the idea of platting a town site on this land. Accordingly he surveyed out twenty-four lots, twelve on each side of this road. This was the beginning of Antrim. Subsequently, James Welch platted and laid off six lots as an addition to the place.

Doctor Findley bought the quarter lying west of Alexander's land and took up his residence in a log cabin there. When he was fairly well settled he began to make arrangements to start a school at the new place. Either in May, 1835, or 1836, he succeeded in enrolling the names of eight boys and young men of the vicinity as students. He used his cabin as a recitation room, and thus it was that Madison College had its establishment.

The people around Antrim gave their hearty support, and the students increased in numbers rapidly, so it was resolved, at a meeting of the town, that a united effort be made to provide suitable buildings for the embryo college. Subscriptions were made in money and material, as well as in work, many giving far beyond their means, so much were they interested. A site was chosen for the building at the east of the village, on the most elevated ground about it. David White, a resident, was the contractor. The building completed was a respectable two-story brick structure, containing two rooms on the first story, and one large room or hall on the second floor. The name given the new born institution was "Madison College." The board of trustees appointed under the laws of Ohio chose Doctor Findley as president, and Milton Green, M. D., secretary, who was the father of Mrs. Samuel J. McMahon. The institution prospered wonderfully. In 1846 Rev. Samuel Mehaffey, pastor of the Old-School Presbyterian church here, became president and this, possibly, became the means of the downfall of the institution. His successors were A. D. Clark, D. D., Rev. W. Doal, Rev. Thomas Palmer, and others who were employed as tutors. Then new members were added to the board of trustees and a college charter was obtained. Rev. Samuel Findley, Jr. (son of Doctor Findley), was chosen and installed president of the newly planned school. At this time the school was opened for both sexes, and seemed to prosper until the plan of erecting a large, costly building was adopted. There was much opposition to this move, but the new building was

erected, completed and occupied. Rev. H. Wilson succeeded Doctor Findley as president, and his successor was Rev. William Lorimer, during whose term the crisis was reached. The creditors of the college were beginning to press their claims hard, the mutterings of the great Civil war cloud were heard, and finally, when that storm burst, Madison College and its plans for a future existence were carried down, never more to rise, like the slavery question, over which the war was so successfully fought out.

CHAPTER IX.

CHURCH AND DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY.

The first settlers in Guernsey county were not all Christians, or members of any religious organization, but it is quite certain that a majority of the pioneer band were of some special religious faith and adhered to some particular church creed. The Methodist and Presbyterian churches had the greater majority of those who first came here to make for themselves homes. The Methodist Episcopal church, of all others, had a peculiar origin here, especially at Cambridge, where first it existed in the county. Like the good old Pilgrim church, it was transplanted from beyond the big seas to the wild forests of this county. It was in 1806 and 1807 that there came from the beautiful island of Guernsey, Europe, Thomas Sarchet, William Ogier, James Bichard, Thomas Lenfestey, Daniel Ferbrache and Thomas Naftel, with their wives and children, who settled in Cambridge and immediate vicinity. All these parents were members of the Methodist society, when they left Guernsey, in the old country, from which this county took its name. They came into the wilderness, indeed. In the year 1808 these emigrants and their wives organized themselves into the Methodist Episcopal church of Cambridge, Ohio, being assisted by Rev. James Watts, a preacher of the Western conference. As far as is now known, this was the first attempt at church organization within the territory now known as Guernsey county. This being the case, very naturally the history of this denomination in the county will take the first place in this chapter, and here follows:

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The church at Cambridge, formed in 1808, held its services for the first few years in the house of one of its founders—Thomas Sarchet—on the corner of Main and Pine streets; later at the court house, and in the lower room of the old Masonic Hall, a building then occupying the lot opposite the Presbyterian church. Late in 1831, the trustees, Jacob Shaffner, James Bichard, John Blancipied, Nicholas Martel, Joseph Neelands, Joseph Wood, Joseph Cockerel, Joseph W. White and Isaiah McIllyar, purchased a piece of ground sixty feet square. It was located on Turner avenue, west of where the Ham-

mond opera house stood many years later. No better history of this pioneer house of worship can be given than was given by the pen of the author of this work, and which was published in the *Jeffersonian* in 1899, and reads as follows:

The first Methodist Episcopal church was built in 1832-33, and was dedicated in 1835 by Rev. Joseph M. Trimble. He took for his text, "The Lord of Hosts is with us, and the God of Jacob is our refuge." The church had been occupied for some time before being dedicated. The church was located on what is now Turner avenue, of Cambridge, on the south side and west of the Hammond Opera House. The lot was sixty feet square, the church a frame thirty-six by forty feet, costing four hundred dollars. We look back at this old church. It stands before us in all its simplicity. The front, on the north, had two doors and two windows, and a quarter circular window in the gable. On the east and west sides, three windows, and on the south side three, one being in the centre above the pulpit. The lot was enclosed with a board fence, with two gates opposite the doors. The females entered at the west gate, and the males at the east. In the church there were two centre aisles and a cross aisle in front of the altar rail and pulpit. The seats to be right and left of the pulpit ran north and south. These corners were designated as the "Amen corners," and were occupied by the older men and women, who often responded "Amen" and "God grant it" when the preacher was preaching. To the right of the west entrance door were the seats for the women, and to the left of the east entrance door were the seats for the men. The sheep and goats were separated. Between the aisles were short seats, where old men and women, with their children, could sit, but there was no general indiscriminate sitting. If a stranger took a seat on the women's side, he was politely notified that he was "in the wrong pew."

The pulpit was five or six feet above the main floor, and was reached by a flight of steps and entered through a door. The preacher, when seated, was out of view of the congregation. On the front of the pulpit was a circular sounding board, for the preacher to pound on to awake his drowsy hearers. There was a book board in the centre, and a foot board for the short preachers, and when one of these missed the footing he was out of sight until he regained his footing. The hymns were lined out, a stanza at a time, by the preacher. The congregation singing at the last stanza, all turned around to kneel in prayer. Some of the preachers often sang alone a favorite hymn. Dr. James Drummond, who preached in the church, had two which he often sang: "The Chariot, the Chariot, its Wheels Roll in Fire," and "Turn, Sinners, Turn, for the Tide is Receding, and the Saviour will Soon and Forever

Cease Pleading." The church was at first heated with a large tin-plate stove, in which was burned cordwood, and was lighted by candles suspended around the walls. There were movable ones on the pulpit for the convenience of the preacher. There were no young people's meetings or Sunday school until 1835, and then it was only a summer school. Most of the scholars came from the country barefooted, the boys with straw hats and in their shirt sleeves, the girls with sunbonnets and cottonade dresses. It was a day of small things. There were no Sunday school books nor Berean leaves. The John Rogers primer and the Testament were the text-books. This is but a meagre description of the first church and the manner of worship. We close with this pioneer verse:

"We felt that we were fellow men;
We felt that we were a band,
Sustained here in the wilderness·
By Heaven's upholding hand.
Yet while we linger we may all
A backward glance still throw,
To the days when we were pioneers,
Sixty years ago."

The preachers that preached in this first church were Revs. James McMahon, Samuel Harvey, Cyrus Brooks, David Young, Henry Whiteman, Gilbert Blue, Moses A. Milligan, B. F. Meyers, Andrew Carroll, Harvey Camp, Jeremiah Hill, Luman H. Allen, John M. Reed, I. N. Baird, James Drummond, John Grimm, Thomas Winstanley, Thomas R. Ruckle, J. D. Rich, Ludwell Petty, R. Stephenson, David Cross, J. Phillips, E. G. Nicholson, David Trueman, Isaac N. Baird, Robert Boyd, A. J. Blake, J. A. Swaney, J. D. Knox, S. P. Woolf, James McGinnis, Andrew Magee, T. J. Taylor, William Gamble. Presiding Elders: Robert O. Spencer, Edward H. Taylor, S. R. Brockunier, James C. Taylor, James G. Sansom.

The second church was built in 1852 and 1853, a two-story brick located in Gaston's addition, on the lot now owned by J. F. Salmon. This church was dedicated January 2, 1854, by Rev. James G. Sansom, Andrew Magee, the preacher, in charge of the Cambridge circuit, Pittsburgh conference. The preachers who preached in this church were, Andrew Magee, T. J. Taylor, John Huston, W. Devinney, F. W. Virtican, James L. Deens, W. B. Watkins, Tertullis Davidson, James Henderson, Edward Ellison, A. L. Petty, J. D. Vail, Samuel Crouse, J. H. Conkle, James H. Hollingshead, Ezra Hingeley, W. H. Locke, J. R. Mills.

Presiding elders: John Moffit, W. F. Lauck, W. A. Davidson, James Henderson, S. F. Minor, A. L. Petty, John Williams, Allen H. Norcross, James R. Mills, W. L. Dixon. The third church, located on North Seventh street and Steubenville avenue, was erected during the pastorates on Cambridge Station, East Ohio conference, of W. H. Locke and James R. Mills.

The edifice, costing thirty-two thousand dollars, was finished in 1885, and was dedicated January 9, 1886, by Bishop Edward G. Andrews, assisted by Dr. Joseph M. Trimble and Dr. C. H. Payne, James R. Mills being the pastor. The preachers who were on the station were J. R. Mills, John Brown, Sylvester Burt, J. M. Carr, and R. B. Pope. Presiding Elders: W. L. Dixon, John I. Wilson, John R. Keyes. The trustees and building committee were G. J. Albright, Joseph D. Taylor, T. H. Anderson, John C. Beckett, C. P. B. Sarchet, Alfred P. Shaffner, J. O. McIlyar, B. F. Fleming and W. M. Scott.

On Thanksgiving day, November 25, 1896, the union services were held in this building. Saturday afternoon, November 27th, it was discovered that the structure was afire. The flames had been at work for some time before discovery, and continued their destructive course with great rapidity. In spite of the fire department, which responded very quickly, in the course of half an hour portions of the roof began to fall in, and it became apparent that the building was doomed. Doctor Pope, the pastor, also lost much of his household goods, which were not protected by insurance in the burning of the pastorage, but managed to save a rare library of books, the accumulation of a lifetime. In the end nothing was left but the main tower and belfry, comparatively uninjured, and the stone walls. Insurance on the church and its contents amounted to twelve thousand three hundred dollars. For some time the dispossessed congregation was accommodated by other churches of the city, and later services were held in the opera house, and in the assembly room in the Taylor block, the free use of which was given by the late Col. J. D. Taylor.

At a meeting on December 6, 1896, less than ten days after the fire, the officials of the church, without a dissenting voice, formally resolved to rebuild the church, upon an improved and enlarged plan. December 10, 1897, Architect S. R. Badgley, of Cleveland, was employed, at once viewed the site, and submitted a rough outline of a plan for its reconstruction. On February 4, 1897, the plans were finally approved. The contract was let to Vansickle Brothers, of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, April 14th, to be completed by November 1st, following. This firm began work the last week in April, and on the evening of May 7th, without any previous warning, abandoned the undertaking, and the member of the firm who was on the work left town in the night, and never returned. The work was continued under new contracts made for

separate parts of the work, the carpentry and joiner work being done by the day. W. C. Carlisle, of Cleveland, was superintendent on behalf of the building committee.

In April, 1898, the building committee took up also the matter of building a new parsonage, a work which was in contemplation when the church burned. The contract was let to Hoyle & Scott, of Cambridge, and the work progressed rapidly. The entire cost of construction of the church and parsonage is in round numbers, thirty-six thousand five hundred dollars. The former church building cost about thirty-five thousand dollars, including site. The first meeting held in the new church was Sunday, November 26, 1899, when a long and impressive service was held, at which spoke many of Cambridge's foremost pastors.

The pastors of this church since the list above mentioned have been: Revs. R. B. Pope, from 1897 to 1903, six years; W. B. Winters, 1903 to 1905; Edwin Jester, from 1905 to 1908; C. N. Church from 1908 to the present time (fall of 1910), to serve under present appointment to close of conference year of 1911.

The present membership of the church is twelve hundred and forty-six; number in Sunday school, thirteen hundred and fifty. The church is in a prosperous condition and will soon be aided by an assistant to the pastor in way of a lady who has been employed for special work in the community, the time of her coming being fixed at January, 1911. The present pastor receives one thousand eight hundred dollars per year and house rent, four hundred dollars. The estimated value of the church property of this church is sixty thousand dollars.

Besides this church in Cambridge, there is the Second Methodist Episcopal church, in the Glass-plant addition, which was formed a few years since. It has a neat frame building and is laboring hard to free itself from debt. It is supplied by the present pastor at Lore City, Rev. Bevington.

The African Methodist Episcopal church is now under the charge of Rev. Beck, recently appointed to this charge. They have a modest, but well arranged edifice in the city and a good congregation of colored people of the Methodist faith.

THE BYESVILLE CHURCH.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Byesville, Ohio, had its beginning in the year 1870, in the organization of a church at Rainey's Chapel, which was located about two miles from Byesville, and was organized in 1870 with eleven charter members by the Reverend Foutz. Byesville being the most central

point, it was thought best to move the church to that place; so accordingly in 1879, the church at Rainey's Chapel was torn down and moved to Byesville and erected on the site where the new church now stands.

Since its organization the following ministers have served as pastors: Reverends Foutz, Webster, Timberlake, Waters and Stewart, while the church remained at Rainey's Chapel. Since the church was moved to Byesville, Reverend Stewart was its first pastor. He was followed by Reverends Dennis, Ream, Gruber, J. K. Grimes, Forsythe, Davidson, Neeley, Bowers, Collier, M. C. Grimes, Petty and W. O. Hawkins.

In June, 1907, a new church was projected and the money subscribed. At a meeting held in August, 1907, a contract was let to F. Wentz & Company for the sum of twelve thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars. The corner-stone was laid October 20th, that year, and it was completed the following season.

Since the building of this fine church, which is valued at twenty-five thousand dollars, the membership has increased to three hundred and sixty, with a Sunday school of five hundred pupils. The present pastor is Rev. W. O. Hawkins.

THE CHURCH AT CUMBERLAND.

The Cumberland Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1852. It now enjoys a membership of three hundred and twenty-five. The records are not now at hand and cannot be obtained, hence no further detail concerning this branch of the church in the county. The minutes of the last conference show the church to have a membership of three hundred and twenty-three, with a Sunday school of two hundred and twenty; the church property is valued at five thousand five hundred dollars. The present pastor is Rev. T. H. Taylor.

THE SALESVILLE CHURCH.

The Salesville Methodist Episcopal church, located in the village of this name, was organized in the summer of 1837, with the following charter members: Francis Linn and wife, William Crouse and wife, Thomas Wolford and wife, James Foreacre and wife, John Rimmer and wife, James Bell and wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson. Francis Linn was elected class leader, which office he faithfully filled until called to his home above in 1890.

The first church was built in 1840, the class having worshiped in a building located on the hill north of the village; it was known as the "Temple" and was free to all denominations to hold services in. The building of the first

church was done chiefly by the members and the material was also donated, so the cost is not known. It was located just east of the present school building. The present edifice, which took its place in 1873, is located west of the school building. The material is frame and its cost was one thousand eight hundred dollars. It has been improved and repaired much since then and is now said to be worth two thousand five hundred dollars. It is lighted by a gasoline plant.

The present membership is eighty. The Salesville and Millers church, and also the Quaker City church, were on the same circuit for sixty years, hence the history of one is the same as the other. Recently the Millers church has been dropped from the circuit and is now a part of Washington circuit, also with Salesville.

Among the pastors now recalled are these: Revs. Bishop, Boyd, Butts, Phillips, Rich, Hollister, Hamilton, Rogers, Olp, Baird, Cartwright, Fouts, Webster, Grimes, Robbins, Armstrong, Taylor, Hollett, Strahl, Petty, Westwood, Wilson, Lepage, Wycoff, Merrill, Romic and Dunn, the present pastor.

OTHER METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

Rev. W. Reeves organized a class in the township of Spencer, as early as 1815 and erected a house of worship on land owned by Col. Thomas Bay, Sr., one of the first pioneers of the valley. It was a frame building, twenty by twenty-eight feet in dimension. In 1852 the class had so grown that more room was demanded and they sold to the Presbyterian church and in 1853 built again. Rev. Hamilton was pastor when this change was effected.

Quaker City church is in the Barnesville district. The church here was formed at a very early date, and the present building was erected in 1871, on the corner of Pike and Main streets. The property of the church and parsonage is estimated at six thousand dollars. The present pastor is Rev. E. R. Romig. The membership is now six hundred and ten, while the Sunday school is six hundred and forty-six.

The Claysville church has a membership of two hundred and nineteen; Sunday school of one hundred and eighteen; church property valued at seven thousand dollars. The pastor is Rev. J. W. Rich.

At Kimbolton the church has a membership of five hundred and seventy-five, with a Sunday school of three hundred and thirty-five. The church property is valued at sixteen thousand dollars; the present pastor is Rev. M. W. Bevington.

The Lore City church has a membership of three hundred and thirty-

five, with a Sunday school numbering four hundred and twenty. Church property valued at twelve thousand eight hundred dollars. The pastor is Rev. C. R. Poulson.

The Senecaville Methodist Episcopal church has a membership of four hundred and six, with a Sunday school numbering four hundred and twenty. The present value of the church property is thirteen thousand eight hundred dollars. The present pastor is Rev. F. G. Fowler.

Pleasant City has a church property valued at fifteen thousand dollars and a membership of five hundred and sixty. Its Sunday school has a membership of six hundred. The present pastor is Rev. R. J. Norris.

The church at Washington has a membership of nine hundred and eighty-five and its property is valued at nine thousand five hundred dollars. The present pastor is Rev. W. H. Stewart.

At Buffalo the membership is about one hundred and fifty and the value of church property is estimated at six thousand five hundred dollars. The present pastor is Rev. J. F. Cash.

There are other Methodist Episcopal churches in the county that have not been properly reported to the editor of this work. Among these are preaching places at Hopewell, Birds Run, Antrim, Londonderry, Wesley Chapel, etc.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The Christian church of Quaker City is an old organization. In 1859 they had a good building in the eastern part of the village. This was abandoned in March, 1875, for the new brick building on the corner of South street and Broadway.

There is also a society in Cambridge, but they own no building. They hold services over a business house on the north side of Wheeling avenue.

Another church society is the Associaters,—a branch of the Methodist Episcopal church,—who by some are termed "Holiness People." They believe in a much higher life than that taught by the church generally. Some of the best citizens in Cambridge unite with this sect in their weekly worship.

THE FRIENDS CHURCH (QUAKERS).

Among the early settlers in various part of Guernsey county the Friends predominated, especially in the vicinity of what is now Quaker City, where the Hall family planted a church of this faith. A meeting house, as they call churches, has always been maintained near the village, and a prosperous soci-

ety of Friends has had much to do with the morals and religion of the community. At an early day the Friends had a much harder time than at present. Just before the opening of the war of 1812-14, with England, the Friends, carrying out their belief that war was always wrong, aggressive or defensive, refused to engage in that war and were badly dealt with by the authorities. They had heavy fines imposed upon them and in cases sacrificed much of their property. In cases, the fine collectors were cold, hard-hearted officials who feathered their own nest, as well as causing this sect any amount of trouble and loss of valuable property. One Elijah Dyson, then sheriff of Guernsey county, took it upon himself to enforce the law as against these people and through his arrests made bad work among them and worked incalculable injury to them. Among these people are found some of the "salt of the earth" and today the members of this sect are honored for the carrying out of their religious convictions.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The first Catholic church in Guernsey county was probably erected about 1840 at Washington, where some years previous a number of Catholic families had settled. They continued to worship there until about 1865, under priests from various parts of the state, especially those from Beaver township, Noble county (then within Guernsey). About 1867 Father Jacket, pastor at Temperanceville, Belmont county, built the church at Gibson Station. He used some of the material of the church at Washington in the construction of this church. Father Jacket came to Temperanceville in 1854, from Tennessee, serving this congregation and others in this vicinity, traveling on horseback over Guernsey, Belmont and Noble counties. In 1868 he was transferred to Coshocton, Ohio. Fathers O'Brien, Laughlin and Hall succeeded Father Jacket in the order named, each remaining but a short time. About 1870, Rev. Father Heary, now of Dennison, Ohio, came to Temperanceville, and attended to the wants of the Catholic people of Guernsey county. He said mass and held services part of the time at the residence of Steve Quinn, at the corner of Second street and Gomber avenue, Cambridge, and part of the time at Michael Slaymons, at Guernsey Mines. At that date there were not more than a dozen families near Cambridge.

Father Heary was followed by Father Montag, who for a long time held services at Slaymon's, Guernsey Mines, then at Adam's hall, near the court house, which building was leased by the Catholic people. Later the Carlisle Hall, on Wheeling avenue, Cambridge, was rented. Following Father Heary came Rev. Nathaniel McCaffrey in 1897, who was the first priest to regularly

reside at Cambridge. Shortly after his coming, the Catholics bought the Shultz property, at the corner of Gomber and North Ninth streets, and while they were erecting a small church on the rear of the lot, he said mass and held services at William Armbuster's, on West Wheeling avenue.

Then let it be recorded that the first Catholic church in Cambridge was on Gomber avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets, and it was dedicated by Bishop Watterson in December, 1897. The Bishop being of national reputation, and many never having seen a bishop, the attendance was very large. This good bishop was noted for his zeal in the cause of temperance.

The first parish formed in Cambridge was organized by Father McCaffrey, who was succeeded by Father James Slevin, who remained only eight months, retiring on account of his extreme old age. Then came Rev. C. H. A. Watterson as pastor, beginning his labors in July, 1901. The congregation grew and flourished spiritually, under his administration. In June, 1904, he was selected to organize a parish in East Newark, Ohio. The same year and month he was succeeded by the present able pastor, Rev. J. H. Wagner. Under his guidance, the congregation has almost, if not quite, doubled its membership.

In 1910 (present year) there is being completed a magnificent brick church, with a parochial school building on the lots above described, on the corner of Gomber and North Seventh streets. This is known as St. Benedict's church. The church will easily seat seven hundred persons. The interior finish of this building is indeed elegant; its altars are works of high art, the main one costing in excess of eight hundred dollars. This church building is considered one of the finest in this section of the country. Its dedication was on Sunday, November 20, 1910, when Bishop Hartley, of Columbus, officiated, being assisted by Father Waterson and Father O'Boylan, of Newark, and Father Mattingly of Lancaster.

The Slavish Roman Catholic church at Byesville was begun in June, 1905, and completed in November of the same year. It was erected at an expense of seven thousand dollars, and its location is on Fifth street, south of Main. The congregation in 1907 was over seven hundred. A nine-room parsonage was provided south from the church, at a cost of five thousand dollars. Rev. E. F. Rahtarsik, pastor, was the man who put this church on its present standing.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

The Methodist Protestant church at Cambridge was formed by Rev. Cornelius Springer, in 1830, with seven members, Thomas McIlyar and wife,

Peter Corbet and wife, Zephima C. Suitt and wife and Thomas Sarchet. Mr. Sarchet did not become a full member until 1832.

Services were held in the lower room of the old Masonic building, on Seventh street. A small brick church was built in 1832, Thomas Sarchet having donated the lot and built the church. In 1832 the society was reorganized and Thomas Sarchet, Solomon Tomolson and wife, Sarah Tingle and others, became members in full communion. The local church at this time belonged to Cambridge circuit. Rev. William Reeves and wife and Rev. George Broure served as evangelists before any regular pastor was appointed. Rev. Jacob Meyers and Rev. A. H. Basset seem to have been on the Cambridge circuit at this time and preached at Cambridge, as Rev. Springer lived at Zanesville. The first pastor in charge was Rev. Jacob Ragan, he having been appointed by the Pittsburg conference in the autumn of 1832. Rev. Ragan died here October 3, 1834, and his body rests in the old cemetery here. Singular enough to relate, it appears that with the passing of all these years only two pastors died in Cambridge from this church, Revs. Ragan and John Rowcliff. Rev. Dobbins filled out Rev. Ragan's time. The records show that Revs. J. Burns and George Claney were appointed pastors of Cambridge circuit in 1834 and supplied Cambridge. Rev. John Herbert came in 1836; Revs. Israel Thrapp and A. H. Basset, in 1838 and 1840. Following came pastors, Jacob Nichols and John Rowcliff, the latter dying in 1846. Then came Rev. William Munhall and Rev. Washington Mannard in 1849. These were succeeded by George Caney and Joel Thrapp. This brings it to 1851, when Cambridge became a station and Rev. Springer became pastor in 1852. In 1853 came William Ross; Rev. Washington Mannard, 1855; Rev. John Burns, 1860. Then Cambridge was attached to Cambridge circuit again and Rev. C. L. Sears and Rev. J. W. Case were appointed pastors in 1863. In 1865 came Revs. J. M. Woodward and T. H. Scott. In 1866, Revs. E. S. Hoagland and Rev. Walter Moore served. In 1871 came Revs. J. W. Woodward and O. V. W. Chandler. 1872, came Rev. K. M. Woodward. At that date Cambridge again became a station and Rev. S. A. Fisher was appointed pastor in 1873.

During the latter's pastorate the second church was erected, the same costing seven thousand dollars, and was dedicated November 26, 1876, Revs. J. J. Murray and Alexander Clark officiating, assisted by clergymen from the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1879 Rev. S. S. Fleming became pastor. Then came Revs. E. H. Scott, 1880; A. Sarchet, 1881; J. W. Thompson, 1882; M. L. Jennings, 1883; J. A. Thrapp, 1887; F. A. Brown, 1890; G. E. McManiman, 1895; J. A. Selby, 1896; S. A. Fisher, 1901; C. E. Sheppard, 1904; W. E. Harrison, 1910, and still serving as pastor.

During the seventy-five years history of this church there seems to have been thirty-one regular pastors. Of these only twelve are now living. It was during the pastorate of Rev. Selby that the third church building was erected at a cost of thirteen thousand and ten dollars. It was dedicated June 19, 1898, by Doctors F. T. Tagg, of Baltimore, and M. L. Jennings, of Pittsburg, assisted by Doctors D. C. Coburn, W. L. Wells, J. A. Selby and F. A. Brown. During Rev. Sheppard's time as pastor here, the heating plant system was installed and a beautiful pipe organ was secured and other improvements made upon the church, which is indeed a model house of worship.

BYESVILLE.

The Byesville Methodist Protestant church was organized about 1873, Rev. John Burns, D. D., of the Cambridge Methodist Protestant church, officiating. The organization took place in the home of Liburn B. Rodgers, then living at Old Town, just east from Enon Baptist church. The following is a list of charter members: L. B. Rodgers and wife, Isaac Hoopman and wife, Wesley Gorsuch and wife, Mary (Kaufman) Cummings.

At first they met at private houses and in a log building at the forks of the road near Trail run, where they worshiped until the fall of 1853, when a church known as Bethlehem, was dedicated, Rev. Joel Thrapp, D. D., officiating. This served until 1880 when the society bought a lot and erected a new church at the corner of Main and Depot streets in Byesville, which served until 1903, when the present commodious edifice was erected, at the corner of Main and North High streets.

The pastors who have faithfully served this people include these: Rev. William Ross, Rev. Joel Thrapp, D. D., Rev. Orr, Rev. Israel Thrapp, Rev. William Sears, Rev. Case, Rev. John Burns, D. D., Rev. E. S. Hoagland, Rev. J. C. Ogle, Rev. Thomas Scott, Rev. A. Harrison, Rev. J. P. King, Rev. J. M. Woodward, Rev. O. V. W. Chandler, D. D., Rev. S. A. Tisher, D. D., Rev. W. L. Wells, D. D., Rev. J. B. McCormick, D. D., Rev. W. H. Guy, Rev. S. S. Fisher, D. D., Sc. D., Rev. G. E. McManiman, D. D., Rev. Joseph Gray, Rev. W. S. Caims, D. D., Rev. D. C. Weese, Rev. C. R. Blades, Rev. C. S. McGrath, Rev. C. E. Stockdale.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Presbyterianism has always been a strong factor in the county—both the regular and United Presbyterian bodies. The following facts have been furnished by the present pastor of the Presbyterian church at Cambridge, at the request of the publishers of this work:

In the year 1827 Rev. William Wallace was authorized by some presbytery to visit the village of Cambridge and establish a Presbyterian church organization. In accordance with directions he effected such an organization in April of that year. Three elders were elected, viz: Thomas Oldham, James Wilson and Jesse Johnston. Their meetings for preaching services were held in the court house, and for some time Rev. William Wallace ministered to the congregation, preaching for them at stated intervals. In the year 1834 the names of John B. Thompson, M. D., David Burt and Ebenezer Smith were added to the roll of sessions, and the names of Silas Burt and Michael Rogers were added in the year 1837.

About the year 1837 Rev. James Black supplied the church for some little time; he was followed by Rev. John Arthur, who supplied the congregation for two or three years. After this Rev. William Wallace furnished whatever preaching service they had until the year 1850.

At a congregational meeting held in 1845 the following elders were elected: Samuel Wilson, Hugh Wilson, Thomas Oldham, Jr. Later the name of John McFarland was added to the roll of eldership. The church records will show that these men were of the strictest sect, and administered the law accordingly.

The congregation of Cambridge was a part of the presbytery of Zanesville and when the union of the Old-School and New-School Presbyterian churches was formed it was transferred to the presbytery of St. Clairsville.

About the first of October, 1853, Rev. William V. Milligan, a young man who had been licensed by the presbytery of St. Clairsville in April, 1853, went out to Uniontown, Muskingum county, Ohio, to preach for Rev. William Ferguson, while Rev. Ferguson would fill an appointment that he had made at Cambridge, Ohio. The young man suggested that Rev. Ferguson let him fill the appointment at Cambridge, the request was granted and on the first Sunday of November, 1853, Rev. Milligan preached his first sermon for the congregation that he was to serve for forty-five years. He agreed to preach as supply until the first of April, 1854. During the winter his work was very successful, and the records show that there were two meetings of the session held that winter for the purpose of receiving new members. As the pastor in charge was not an ordained minister, Rev. William Ferguson moderated one meeting and Rev. Jacob Milligan the other. The congregation was so well pleased with the ministrations of Rev. Milligan that in the spring of 1854 they gave him a call to become their pastor, and in the little brick church which occupied the site of the present commodious structure, he was ordained by the presbytery of Zanesville, May 10, 1854.

The history of the congregation is practically the history of the work of Rev. W. V. Milligan, D. D., for the next forty-five years. The work begun on the first Sabbath of November, 1853, was continued without intermission or a single vacation, missing but two Sundays appointment till the last Sabbath of November, 1898. The last service of Doctor Milligan was Sabbath evening and a large congregation was present. At the close of the service Doctor Milligan announced that the pulpit of the Presbyterian church would be vacant that night at twelve o'clock. Doctor Milligan retired from the active work of the ministry with the good will of not only the members of his own congregation, but of the entire community. Coming to the congregation fresh from the seminary, he had given to the congregation a life of faithful service; the strong, vigorous church that he left as a monument is a fitting testimonial to the character of that service rendered, not as unto man but as unto God. Since Doctor Milligan resigned he has seen three pastors called to the pulpit. The present pastor attributes much of his success to the helpful counsel and cheerful advice given by him, who, as a father in Israel, is loved and respected by all who know him. He has already passed the mark of fourscore years, yet is his natural force not abated, nor his interest in the congregation which he served so long lessened.

When Doctor Milligan took charge of the work in 1853 there were eighty-three names on the church roll. The village of Cambridge had a population of less than a thousand, and had at least four other congregations at work in this limited territory, viz: Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant, Baptist, and Associate, afterward the United Presbyterian. The growth of the Presbyterian organization was a steady one, about twenty names being added each year, and when Doctor Milligan closed his pastorate in 1898 the church had a membership of two hundred and fifty.

Doctor Milligan was quite a builder in more senses than one. In 1857 the congregation, under his direction, erected a building costing over four thousand dollars, and in 1893 the present modern structure was erected at a cost of twenty thousand dollars.

In 1876 Rev. William Bryant was elected elder. In 1892 the following were selected elders: Samuel J. McMahon, Alexander Fulton, Jonathan F. Oldham, W. B. Green and Howard W. Luccock. In the year 1900 William F. Dollison, Samuel W. Luccock, Oscar Dougherty, Robert H. Mills and Samuel E. Boden were elected to the eldership, and in 1906 the following were elected and installed as elders: C. C. Laughlin, George M. Williams, Chester Lloyd, J. M. Carr, Edward B. Milligan, E. A. Scott and J. M. Wood.

Rev. W. F. Weir, D. D., was elected to the pastorate of the congregation,

May 24, 1899, and was installed August 6th of the same year. Doctor Weir came to the congregation just at a time when an active, aggressive man was needed. Cambridge had begun to grow very rapidly. He proved to be just the man for the place. In a short pastorate of less than four years he added over two hundred members to the church and when he left the congregation, to accept a call to Ashtabula, he left a strong, vigorous congregation of over four hundred members.

On July 15, 1903, Rev. Ken C. Hayes was called to the pulpit made vacant by the resignation of Doctor Weir. Rev. Hayes was installed September 28, 1903. Doctor Hayes was a very forcible preacher, a man of most pleasing personality, and had a quiet but successful pastorate of six years, when he resigned to accept a call to another congregation.

The present pastor, Rev. William L. McCormick, was installed September 21, 1909. Since the beginning of the present pastorate there have been ninety accessions to the church and the congregation is in a most prosperous condition financially, and on every hand there is evidence of the presence and blessing of the Holy Spirit. At present the congregation has a membership of almost five hundred, and the prospect for future growth were never more promising.

CUMBERLAND.

The Buffalo Presbyterian church, at Cumberland, was organized in 1816. It now has a membership of three hundred and fifty. It is one of the oldest and most substantial churches in Guernsey county, and of the entire state, in the list of country churches.

Three church buildings have served this people, the first being situated just to the north of the village of Cumberland, the second in the western end of the village and the present one about the center. The last named was erected in 1894, is of brick, and cost eighteen thousand dollars.

The pastors who have served this congregation have been: Revs. Baldridge, 1817-23; William Wallace, 1824-38; Thomas P. Gordon, 1840-42; M. M. Brown, 1843-1853; William R. Fulton, 1853-55; John R. Duncan, 1857-1864; Henry C. Foulke, 1867-78; F. M. Kumler, 1880-89; H. C. Morledge, 1890-1909; David C. Whitemarsh, 1909, the present pastor.

LORE CITY.

The Lore City Presbyterian church is midway between Washington and Senecaville. The people erected a neat little church here and effected an

organization in 1884, with forty-seven members. This church has been ministered to by the pastors of Washington and Senecaville.

WASHINGTON.

Washington Presbyterian church was formed by early settlers from out the sturdy Scotch-Irish people. They first met at the village hotel and they depended on traveling ministers. The first house of worship was erected in 1812, and was a small log house built by the people. It stood just outside the village, near the old graveyard. Ten years later an addition was made to this log church and in 1827 a new brick church was provided in the town. This was almost totally destroyed in 1834 by a wind storm, was rebuilt and enlarged, and served until 1860, when, in a year later, the present church was erected.

This church was organized in 1811, under the name of Leatherwood, which was changed to Washington in 1822. Rev. John Boyd was instrumental in founding this congregation. The pastors serving for many years are found in the Lore City and Senecaville church histories of this denomination. This church has experienced many great revivals, the largest probably in its entire history being that of 1839, under Rev. Samuel Hair. Other revival seasons were in 1858 and 1885.

SENECAVILLE.

The Senecaville Presbyterian church was organized in 1810 by Rev. John Boyd, whose labors were divided between this point and Leatherwood. In 1815 Rev. James Smith accepted a call, and he died in 1819. The next pastor was Rev. Thomas B. Clark, who began in 1821 and continued nine years. The church then remained vacant a number of years, during which time a great revival broke out. But without a pastor, the congregation became scattered again, and a Cumberland Presbyterian society was formed which almost absorbed the original mother Presbyterian church. In 1835 came Rev. David Polk, who brought the fragments of the church together again and their property was restored to them and much good done. Following him came Rev. John Arthur for eighteen months, then came Rev. John Alexander in 1842, continuing until 1853. During this period the congregation flourished and grew in numbers greatly. In 1854 came Rev. William Ferguson, and gave the church one-fourth of his time until 1862, after which all of his time was devoted to the church at Washington. During his labors a church was built

and a great revival followed. Then the churches of Senecaville and Washington were dissolved and separate congregations formed. Then was built the church of Bulah, at Claysville; Rev. W. R. Miller took charge of this and continued until 1867. In 1868 Rev. Courtwright became pastor and he resigned in 1870. In 1874, Rev. R. B. Porter was made pastor, continuing until 1876. After the resignation of this man took place the former relationship with the church at Washington was resumed, and Rev. A. G. Eagleson became pastor of the Washington church, supplying this church two years. In 1879 Rev. J. P. Stafford, D. D., began his labors as stated supply, continuing a year and a half. Doctor Miller also supplied for a short season. In 1883 Rev. Newton Donaldson, a pastor of the Washington church, became pastor at Senecaville, remaining for five years. Soon after his coming a new church was formed at Lore City, composed of members from both Senecaville and Washington. These three churches constituted the charge of Mr. Donaldson, and his ministry was very successful. Rev. Charles McCracken succeeded Mr. Donaldson, continuing three years. The next pastor was Rev. McMaster, who remained three years. (No further data was sent to the author of this work.)

THE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

A church of this denomination was organized in Spencer township, in 1835, by a number of Presbyterians who were dissatisfied with the creed and teachings of the mother church; hence they, in connection with Rev. Isaac Shook, of Tennessee, formed what they desired and finally were permitted to call it the "Cumberland Presbyterian church." It was made up largely from members of the old Buffalo Presbyterian church. The first membership (August, 1835) was forty-two. It has flourished well and had many strong pastors, including Revs. Shook, Thomas Thomas, Ezra K. Squire, D. D., A. D. Hail, D. D., W. G. Archer and others of later days. In 1895 they occupied their second church building, a fine brick church.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

There are now, in this county, the following United Brethren churches: The Cambridge churches, the Four Mile Hill church, the one at Gibson, the one at Senecaville and one at Chestnut Hill.

The Otterbein United Brethren church, near Four Mile Hill, east of Cambridge, in Centre township, was formed many years ago. It now has a membership of fifty-four. Its house of worship consists of a frame structure,

thirty by fifty feet, now valued at two thousand five hundred dollars. This is served by the pastor of the Second church of Cambridge, at present, and has been for three years.

The Madison avenue United Brethren church, at Cambridge, was organized in August, 1891, by Rev. I. Dennis, pastor. The charter members were Peter Grudier and wife, Mrs. Naff, Mrs. R. Evans, Miss Anna Bailey and Joseph Moore. The following winter seventy-five members were received into the church from a revival conducted by Reverend Dennis. The present number of active members is two hundred and seventy-six.

The following have served as pastors: Rev. W. S. Coder, 1893; Rev. A. M. Shepherd, 1894; Rev. J. S. Jones, from 1895 to 1904; Rev. W. S. White, from 1904 to 1906; Rev. W. O. Siffert, 1906 to 1911.

The society purchased the Madison avenue school property in 1892 for one thousand five hundred and ten dollars and have remodeled the building and built a good parsonage. The present value of the church property is fixed at seven thousand five hundred dollars and free from debts.

The Second United Brethren church, located in East Cambridge, on the road leading to Byesville, was organized by Rev. W. O. Siffert, of the First United Brethren church of Cambridge, September 6, 1908. The charter members were as follows: James H. Barrow, Mrs. J. H. Barrow, Mrs. J. H. Buckingham, Cecil Buckingham, Mr. and Mrs. Landman, Charles Landman, Martha Landman, Ernest Landman, J. H. Hollett, Mrs. J. H. Hollett, H. W. Thatcher, Mrs. H. W. Thatcher, Mabel Thatcher, Mrs. Jane Willis, Maud Willis, Mrs. Maud Biggs, Mrs. Lizzie Bebout, J. D. Olliver.

Rev. C. C. Slater began his pastorate—the church's first—October 4, 1908. A frame church was erected, twenty-eight by forty feet in size, costing one thousand two hundred dollars. The present membership of this society is one hundred and four.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Christ's Evangelical Lutheran church, at the corner of South Ninth street and Madison avenue, Cambridge, was organized September 9, 1901. There were twenty-two charter members and at present the church enjoys a membership of one hundred.

The pastors who have served this society are as follows: Rev. O. Z. Horshman, 1901 to 1904; Rev. W. J. Kratz, 1904 to date, 1910. A neat church, built of tile, was erected so that it was dedicated December 21, 1902. Its cost was four thousand dollars.

PLEASANT CITY.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church, of Pleasant City (formerly Point Pleasant), was organized April 1, 1864, by the following charter membership: Isaac Secrest, Mary Secrest, Elizabeth Albin, John W. Spaid, Elizabeth Spaid, Thomas Albin, Thomas A. Dyson, Christina M. Dyson, Sarah M. Dyson, Eliza A. Savely, Sarah Dyson, Martha J. Albin, Elizabeth A. Kackley, Levi Secrest, Elizabeth Secrest, Timothy Hickle, Hannah Hickle, Elizabeth Jordan, John Sluter, Barbara Secrest, Baylis D. Kackley and Mahala Secrest. These persons were also nearly all charter members of the Harmony Evangelical Lutheran church, organized at Hartford, Ohio, in 1848. The organization of the church now being treated was effected in the old school house in Pleasant City, under direction of Rev. Reuben Smith. The Methodist Episcopal church building was used by the Lutherans until in 1869, when the Lutherans decided to build for themselves a house of worship. During the remaining months of 1869 and into the early months of 1870, while the new building was being completed, the congregation held services and Sunday school in the brick building now owned by John Stranathan, on the northwest corner of the public square.

Early in 1869, the building committee purchased from Jonas D. and Sarah A. Arnold, for one hundred and fifty dollars, the southeast corner lot from the public square. The building committee consisted of Abraham Thompson, Dr. William Teeter, John W. Spaid, John H. Finley and Thomas Albin.

A substantial frame structure, forty by fifty feet, was erected at a cost of two thousand dollars. Early in June, 1870, this building was dedicated to the worship of God.

The first officers were: Thomas Dyson and Timothy Hickle, elders; John W. Spaid and Thomas Albin, deacons. Mr. Albin is still living and has served his church in an official capacity since 1864. The congregation worshiped here from 1870 until 1898, when the house was removed and a new church building erected. The old building was moved to the north side of Main street, and is now used as a business room and dwelling apartments. When the new church was built the building committee was as follows: W. F. Bierly, Samuel Finley, T. S. Nicholson, C. F. Floto and J. A. Kackley. The corner-stone was laid July 3, 1898, and the house was dedicated on New Year's day, 1899, Rev. S. A. Orl, D. D., of Springfield, Ohio, delivering the dedicatory sermon. The new structure cost about four thousand dollars, but the building and furniture could not be furnished today, at the going prices for labor

and material, for less than six thousand dollars. It is a very comfortable, commodious and churchly structure.

The present membership of the church is one hundred and three communicants and one hundred and forty-one baptized members. It now enjoys its largest membership. It has a Sunday school of two hundred and fifteen scholars, with W. F. Bierly as its efficient superintendent.

The charter members of this prosperous church still surviving are: Thomas Albin, Eliza A. Savely, Elizabeth A. Kackley, Martha J. Dyson and Levi Secrest.

The 1910 officers are: Dr. J. A. Kackley, A. C. Flanagan and Thomas Albin, elders; T. A. Spaid, Robert M. Shields and O. E. Trenner, deacons. The church society is free from debt and has a good working balance in its treasury. Harmony and good will mark the work of this church.

The parsonage, which is the joint property of Harmony, St. Paul and Mt. Zion congregations, is a comfortable, commodious eight-room dwelling, located on the same street and lot of the church.

The following pastors have served this people: Reuben Smith, 1864 to 1866; James Shrieves, 1867 to 1873; A. R. Smith, 1873 to 1876; D. M. Harme, 1878 to 1880; J. Steck, 1880 to close of; A. C. Martin, 1881 to close of; L. S. Jones, 1881 to 1882; A. Sell, 1882 to 1883; J. R. Booher, 1883 to 1884; S. B. Hyman, 1885 to 1887; S. E. Slater, 1888 to 1890; A. J. Hauk, 1890 to 1892; A. R. Felton, 1893 to 1895; C. F. Floto, 1895 to 1900; William Hesse, 1900 to 1902; C. F. Floto, 1902 to 1905; J. F. Hershiser, 1905 to 1908; H. A. Richardson, 1908, April 15, and is still serving as pastor.

SENECAVILLE.

The Lutheran church at Senecaville was founded in 1827 by Rev. William G. Keil, born at Strasburg, Virginia, in 1799 and died at Senecaville in 1892. His labors were great and extended over much of the territory in southern Ohio. This faithful man preached here more than forty years. The church has never been strong since his labors ceased. The greatest revival in the history of this church was in the winter of 1833-34, when many prominent citizens were converted.

A call was extended to Rev. William G. Keil to become pastor. Henry Secrest and Henry F. Frye, elders, and Peter D. Robins and James L. Gilbreath were the first regularly elected officials of the congregation. Peter D. Robins was elected clerk and Robertson Rose and Casper Lurrick were chosen choir-masters.

During the first year of this church's existence the membership was increased to sixty-nine. But one of the church members, Miss Elizabeth R. Frye, of Derwent, is still living. The old church building served its purpose and was replaced by the present structure. It was in 1896 that a new house was built on the site of the old one. W. H. Spaid, E. E. Nulund and J. R. Miley were chosen to serve as a building committee. The contract was let to J. W. Spaid. The corner-stone was laid June 14, 1896, and the church was dedicated to the worship of God December 27, 1896, Rev. H. L. Wiles, D. D., of Mansfield, Ohio, officiating. The estimated cost of the building was about three thousand dollars, and at a time when wages and material were much cheaper than at present. Recent improvements amount to additional expense of about seven hundred dollars.

THE HARMONY CHURCH.

The Harmony Evangelical Lutheran congregation has a very beautiful, comfortable and churchly edifice in which to worship. Rededicatory services were held November 6, 1910, the present pastor, Rev. H. A. Richardson, delivering the sermon and Rev. W. J. Krutz, of Cambridge, delivering the evening discourse. This church now has one hundred and thirteen communicants and one hundred and fifty-one baptized members. It is out of debt and has a neat sum to its credit in the treasury. There is no internal strife, and a general good feeling and spirit prevails. It has a flourishing Sunday school, an interesting prayer meeting, a well attended Christian Endeavor society and an active, helpful Ladies' Aid Society. The prospects for the future are very bright. May Almighty God continue to bless and favor this congregation in the future as He has during the past sixty-two years of its existence.

The following have served as the pastors of this church: Revs. W. G. Keil, 1848 to 1860, twelve years; George Sinsabaugh, 1860 to 1862, two years; A. C. Felker, 1862 to 1864, two years; Reuben Smith, 1864 to 1866, two years; James Shrivers, 1867 to 1873, six years; A. R. Smith, 1873 to 1876, three years; D. M. Harmer, 1878 to 1880, two years; J. Steck, 1880 to 1881 (supply), three months; A. C. Martin, 1881 (supply), three months; L. S. Jones, 1881 to 1882, one year; A. Sell, 1882 to 1883, one year; J. K. Boolur, 1883 to 1884, one year; S. B. Hyman, 1885 to 1887, two years; S. E. Slater, 1888 to 1890, two years; A. J. Hank, 1890 to 1892, two years; A. K. Floto, 1895 to 1900, four years and nine months; William Hesse, 1900 to 1902, two years; C. F. Floto, 1902 to 1905, three years; J. F. Hieshiser, 1905 to 1908, two years, two months; H. A. Richardson, 1908, present pastor.

Harmony Evangelical church, of Hartford, was organized and has had the following history, as written by the present pastor, Rev. H. A. Richardson:

Preliminary steps leading to the founding of a Lutheran church at Hartford, Guernsey county, Ohio, were taken about three years before a permanent organization was effected and a church edifice built.

On the 30th day of January, 1845, at a special meeting of the undersigned held in Hartford, for the purpose of considering the erection of a house of worship and effecting a church organization, it was resolved:

"First—That it be and is hereby recommended that the contemplated building be thirty-four feet by forty-four feet, a good substantial frame structure, weather-boarded with planed poplar boards, four windows in each side and two in one end and opposite the doors in the other end, windows to have twenty-four lights each, ten inches by twelve, and one row of same size above each door.

"Second—That the trustees invariably belong to the Lutheran church.

"Third—That we proceed to the election of three trustees. The election resulted in the choice of Henry Secrest, Henry F. Frye and Peter D. Robins.

"Fourth—That the said trustees proceed forthwith to carry the above purpose into execution."

Signed by Henry F. Frye, Henry Secrest and Peter D. Robins, John Hickle, John Birkhammer, William Spaid, Abraham Albin. Michael Spaid, Henry Trumer and Jacob Cale.

The above specifications do not seem to be very explicit for the building of a house of worship, but it is presumed that they were amply sufficient for those days of simple and honest dealing. With a few minor changes the house was erected according to these plans, sometime within the next three years. On the 22nd day of January, 1848, a permament organization was effected. The names of the following persons appear as church members: John Stins, Henry Secrest, Elizabeth Secrest, Henry Trumer, Sarah Trumer, Abraham Albin, John Hickle, Robertson Rose, James L. Gilbreath, Henry F. Frye, Timothy Hickle, Margaret Spaid, Casper Lurrick, Peter D. Robins, Deborah M. Robins, Mahala Moore, Christina Dyson, Mary Dyson, Elizabeth R. Frye and Mary Frye, twenty in all.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH (EPISCOPAL).

St. John's Mission, Cambridge, Ohio, was organized by the Rev. J. M. Kendrick, D. D., general missionary of the diocese of Southern Ohio. The exact date of the organization is unknown, but it is certain that it took place

in the fore part of the eighties. Services were first held in the old Methodist church on Gaston avenue and Ninth street. Before long the place of holding services was changed, and the congregation worshipped in the hall above Hawthorne's drug store on Wheeling avenue. The present church building on Steubenville avenue, near Sixth street, was opened for services on November 15, 1891. The church was consecrated by the bishop coadjutor of the diocese of Southern Ohio, our present Bishop, the Rt. Rev. Boyd Vincent, D. D., on October 26, 1897.

When the mission was organized Dr. William T. Ramsey was appointed lay reader. The first clergyman in charge was the Rev. C. B. Mee, 1886-1888. During a vacancy of two years the Rev. R. K. Nash officiated occasionally. After this the following clergymen served at St. John's: Rev. C. E. Butler, 1890-93; Dr. William T. Ramsey, 1893-95; Rev. R. McCutcheon, 1895-96; Rev. Geo. P. Torrence, 1897-1899; Rev. C. E. Byrer, 1901-1903; Ven. John R. Matthews, 1903-1904; Rev. Smith, 1904; Rev. A. Ramsey, 1904-1907; Ven. J. H. Dodshon, 1907-1910; Rev. Alexander J. J. Gruetter, 1910. The present rector is the arch-deacon of Columbus, the Ven. J. H. Dodshon, and his assistant is the minister in charge, the Rev. A. J. J. Gruetter.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

The First United Presbyterian church of Cambridge was organized in 1814, hence is one of the oldest religious societies in the county. Its pastors have been as follows: Revs. James McClain, 1824-1839; James McGill, 1839-1850; Thomas Brown, 1850-60; William H. McFarland, 1860 to 1900; Thomas D. Edgar, October 4, 1900, to April 30, 1905; J. W. Ashwood, November 5, 1905, and still serving. The present membership of this church is seven hundred and fifty-seven.

Their various places for worship since 1814 have been, first, a tent on the hill above the "fish-basket" on Wills creek; second, a small brick church on the lot where is now located the J. E. Sankey house, on East Steubenville avenue; third, a frame church on the present site of the church now in use; fourth, the present church edifice, a large brick structure erected about 1860, located on Steubenville avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets.

The Second United Presbyterian church, Cambridge, was organized May 20, 1897, with a membership of seventy. The following named persons were elected the first ruling elders in the congregation: W. S. Heade, Esq., W. W. Hawthorne, David P. Wilson, W. E. Boden and A. N. Thompson. The following named persons constituted the first board of trustees of the congrega-

tion: J. N. McCartney, W. N. Patterson, R. D. Hood, W. L. Boden, W. V. Garvin, and James Reynolds.

The congregation worshipped in a hall for some time until the present church building, located on West Eighth street, was completed in June, 1900. The congregation has had three pastors. The Rev. Thomas C. Pollock was chosen as the first pastor, and began his work August 1, 1897, and served the congregation as pastor until November 4, 1901. The Rev. Gilbert O. Miller was selected as the second pastor, commencing his labors July 1, 1902, and served in this capacity for five years. The Rev. R. A. Elliott was the third pastor chosen, and commenced his labors October 1, 1907, and is still serving this congregation as pastor. During the thirteen years of the church's existence eight hundred and fifty-one persons have been added to the church roll. There is now a membership of more than five hundred.

THE CHURCH AT BYESVILLE.

The First United Presbyterian church of Byesville was formed September 7, 1904. The following were the charter members: Dr. W. T. Long, Mrs. W. T. Long, Miss Gail Long, Mr. M. S. Guthrie, Mrs. M. S. Guthrie, Mrs. Nettie A. Fulton, Mrs. J. S. McMunn, Miss D. Rata McMunn, Master J. I. McMunn, Mr. J. L. Patterson, Mrs. J. L. Patterson, Mr. J. R. Duff, Mrs. J. R. Duff, R. B. Henderson, Mr. C. J. White, Mrs. C. J. White.

The present membership is about forty-five. The pastors have been as follows: Revs. J. S. McMunn, April to October, 1904; R. R. Caldwell, January 1, 1905, to August 1, 1906; A. P. Duncan, July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1910; L. A. Kerr, August 7, 1910, and still the pastor.

A church edifice, located on West Main street, Byesville, was dedicated on April 18, 1909, which cost five thousand dollars. It is a frame structure.

WASHINGTON.

The United Presbyterian church at Washington, Wills township, this county, was organized in 1824 and none of the charter members are now living. The present membership of this church is seventy-three. The following pastors have served here: Revs. Samuel Findley, 1824-36; Alexander Miller, 1838-40; Hugh Forsythe, 1842-52; William Johnston, 1856-66; S. M. Hutchman, 1867-74; I. N. White, 1875-1904; E. G. McKibben, 1905, to present time.

PLEASANT HILL.

Pleasant Hill United Presbyterian church was formed in Jefferson township, November 5, 1867, by the following persons: T. C. Kirkwood, Mrs. Sydney ————, Mrs. Mary Maxwell and possibly others. The pastors have been: Rev. Rufus Johnston, Rev. J. W. Martin, 1874-82; Rev. J. H. Nash, 1883-1902; E. G. McKibben, who commenced his pastorate in 1905. The present membership is one hundred and nine.

THE LEBANON CHURCH.

The Lebanon United Presbyterian church in Adams township was formed April 24, 1824. David Proudfit was transferred from Laurel Hill, Pennsylvania, to Crooked Creek, Muskingum county, Ohio, and Lebanon was made a connection. He died June 11, 1830.

In 1834 Reverend Welsh, a young man, came, and was installed April 22, 1835, over Crooked Creek and Lebanon. He lived only one year and in 1836 Rev. Benjamin Waddle, D. D., took charge. By 1838 Lebanon had increased to seventy-three families and was organized as a separate charge by electing William Proudfit, John Duff, Samuel McKnight and Robert Wagstaff as ruling elders. In 1842 Doctor Waddle was released and in 1843 Rev. Samuel Wallace was installed and released in 1849. In April, 1850, Rev. James Duncan, D. D., took charge and served until 1874, being followed by Rev. R. C. Criswell in April, 1878, serving until October, 1885. Then came Rev. E. E. White in 1886, being released in 1894. In 1908 Rev. H. B. McElree took charge for one year. The present membership is one hundred and ten. In 1905 a church was erected at a cost of three thousand five hundred dollars. The present officers are: W. L. Simpson, J. C. Cowden, Elmer Duff and James Stewart, ruling elders. The trustees are Clark Trimble, Mathew Wells and Fred McCleary.

THE CHURCH AT FAIRVIEW.

The United Presbyterian church of Fairview was formed about 1823. Among the pastors who have served this people may be recalled now: Revs. Samuel Findley, D. D.; Hugh Forsythe, 1842 to 1861; G. W. Goudy, 1862-66; S. M. Hutchison, 1868-74; I. N. White, D. D., 1875-1904; E. L. Eagleson, 1905-08, and the pastorate has been vacant since that date.

The first church building was a stone structure at the cemetery south-

west of Fairview. The second one was a large frame building west of the village and the third in the village, a frame costing three thousand five hundred dollars.

The present membership is seventy. For many years this was a strong church, but by removals, the erection of other churches and other causes the society had dwindled to its present number.

There are other churches of this denomination in the county, but they have failed to furnish data for a historical sketch. Among these may be named the churches at Mt. Harmon, Northfield, The Ridge, Salem, Clear Fork, Londonderry and Sand Hill meeting places.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

The First Baptist church of Cambridge was organized June 4, 1851, by the following constituent members: David A. Meeks, Matilda Meeks, Wyatt Hutchison, Mary Hutchison, Mordecai McPeek and wife, Nancy Deets, Mary O'Haven, John S. Suitt, Helen Suitt, Philo Stoddart, Nancy Stoddart, John B. Ambler, Sarah A. Ambler, Nancy Ambler, Jacob O'Haner, Rebecca O'Haner, Lewis Ambler, Mary Ann Ambler, Batsheba Ambler, Jane Ambler Wayes, Margaret Jackson, Hannah Jane Sarchet, Clarissa Alters, Levi Clark, A. S. Dennison, Mary Gillett, Julia Ann Sigman, Elder James Murray, Isabell Murray, Ellen McIlyar, Sarah Laird Gudgeon, Albright McPeek.

The following have served as pastors in this church: Revs. W. Mears, June, 1851, to September, 1853; B. Y. Siegfried, 1853-59; C. H. Gunther, 1860-62; G. W. Churchill, 1867; Allen Darrow, 1875; Rev. Pendler; B. Y. Siegfried, second term; L. B. Moore, 1887 to 1899; Fred A. Boyngton, 1899-1903; David S. Cannon, 1904-09; Rolle E. Brown, 1910 and the present pastor.

A frame church was erected in 1860 at a cost of two thousand dollars. Preparations are being made to erect a handsome church on the site of the old one, on the corner of Steubenville avenue and Eighth street. The present membership of this church is four hundred and twenty-five.

In the Cambridge Baptist Association are the following points: Adamsville, Beaver, Brushy Fork, Byesville, First and Second Cambridge churches, Old Centre church, Clear Fork, Mt. Zion, Newcomerstown, Otsego, Pleasant View, Salem, Salt Fork, White Eyes Plains, Wills Creek.

The Second Baptist church of Cambridge was organized as a mission Sunday school in January, 1897, under the auspices of the Young People's

Union of the First Baptist church. The three persons most active in the organization were Mrs. J. M. Amos, Rev. L. B. Moore and Charles L. McCollum. The school was organized in a little store room at No. 514 North Second street. February 18, 1899, a new church edifice, valued at one thousand two hundred dollars, was dedicated free of debt. The building was twenty-four by forty feet and erected on a lot between Second and Third streets, on Woodworth avenue. The lot was given to the school by Mrs. Lucy Broom. Two additions have been made to this building. The present value of the property is three thousand dollars. October 24, 1902, the West End, as it was called, became a branch of the First church of Cambridge, with Rev. L. F. Taylor as assistant pastor. July 10, 1907, the branch became an independent church organization. Thirty-three members from the First Baptist church of Cambridge formed the new society. Rev. H. H. Bawden organized the church and became its first pastor. Those who have served as pastors since the Sunday school was organized are Revs. L. B. Moore, F. C. Boughton, L. F. Taylor, D. E. Carmon, George Phillips, Justin Nixon, H. H. Bawden and the present pastor, Rev. E. E. Barnhart. The first deacon was B. F. Johnson. With the exception of sixteen months, Charles L. McCollum has been the superintendent since the school was organized. The present membership of the church is ninety-five.

The charter members of this church were as follows: Rev. H. H. Bawden and wife, Charles L. McCollum, Clarence C. Way, B. F. Johnson, Carrie Johnson, Wilbur Johnson, Elsie Eaton, Willa Maple, Mary E. Hall, Martha Freeman, Mrs. Jane Mitchell, W. A. Wilson, Mrs. Esther Wilson, Mrs. Mabel Walters, Mrs. Nellie Gibson, Lester E. Mitchell, Mrs. Lucinda Aiken, Mrs. Bertha Beany, Mrs. Anna Ogle, Mrs. Emma Shriver, Floyd A. Lower, George F. Hodder, Augusta Hodder, H. J. Freas, H. J. Freas, Jr., Mrs. Jennie Wiltshire, Mrs. Julia Maple, Mrs. Ninnie Shatto, Mrs. Nora Gallagher, Mrs. Myrtle Gallagher, Mrs. Luetta Willis, Mrs. Laura Sherrard, Paul J. Williams, Mrs. Sarah Williams, Mrs. Mary Larrison, Cora Clark, George M. Wilson, Mrs. Carrie Wilson.

THE MACEDONIA CHURCH.

The Macedonia Baptist church, of Cambridge, was formed in 1875, by Revs. Mason and James and now enjoys a membership of sixty-one. The charter members are: Rev. William Howery and Missonia Howery, Henry Cavender, Martha Turner, Frank Clark, Maria Thomas, Martha Burles, William T. Loggan, Neb Isaac, Eli Turner, Hannah Turner and Lewis Lacy.

The pastors who have served here are: Revs. William Howery, Moses Pickett, W. H. Beasley, H. B. Brown, ——— Peevey, M. Allen, P. P. Holland, L. S. Bolles and J. R. Green.

GOSHEN CHURCH.

The Goshen Baptist church records show that in October, 1822, seventeen persons were organized into a Baptist church, by Elders William Reese and W. R. McGowan. Elder Reese was chosen pastor. For two years services were held at private houses, but in 1824 they erected a church building on Flat run, which shows that this body of "baptized believers" built the first church in the township. Reverend Reese remained ten years, up to 1842. He received but little pay, but kept on laboring among the poor and lowly of the community in the name of the Master. Elder McGowan was the second pastor. He remained four years. Elder J. Sperry came in 1836, remaining ten years, when Elder Brown served one year. In 1848 Elder Peter Ogan was called and served until 1852. He was converted under the preaching of the first pastor, Reverend Reese.

In 1849 this church sold its property in this township, and erected a house of worship a short distance west in Rich Hill township, Muskingum county, where they still hold fast to the "faith once delivered to the saints."

CUMBERLAND CHURCH.

The Cumberland Baptist church was formed April 5, 1865, by the following members: J. R. Knowlton, Sarah B. Knowlton, Edmond R. Muzzy, Elizabeth Muzzy, John H. Daniel, Caroline F. Daniel, Thomas C. Downey, Lucinda Muzzy, Mary A. Erskine, William B. McElroy, Mary J. Harper, Mary A. Muzzy, Mrs. Lorinda Muzzy.

The first pastor was Rev. G. W. Churchill and at the end of four years the membership had increased to fifty-two. By removals and deaths this society went down, after having performed a good work.

BYESVILLE.*

The First Baptist church of Byesville began its history in the summer of 1891, when Rev. J. R. Campbell, of the old Cambridge Baptist church, began preaching to a few faithful Baptists. After two months the services were held in the old school building, having used the United Brethren church

for a few months. The present church was dedicated February 22, 1903, Rev. G. E. Leonard officiating and raising the debt from the society. August 9th the church separated itself from the old Cambridge church, freeing itself from the relation of a mission church and was admitted into the Cambridge Baptist Association August 24, 1905. Rev. W. H. Wilson, the first pastor, was called to the work December 6, 1903. In 1907 the reports show a membership of one hundred and seventy-five. For three or four years this young church carried off the banner awarded to the churches in Ohio, for strength and efficiency of systematic work, and two years for Christian culture work. Its benevolences in 1907 were five hundred and fifty dollars.

CHAPTER X.

SECRET SOCIETIES OF THE COUNTY.

The following chapter treats upon the fraternal orders of Guernsey county, and especially on the three great societies known as the Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

THE FIRST MASONIC LODGE.

Among the early settlers in Guernsey county there was a fraternal feeling that is sadly lacking in some ways today. That this feeling might be cultivated the more, as soon as there were enough Masons in the country convenient to any one locality, they sought the organization of a lodge. The first meeting in Guernsey county was held for this purpose at the house of George R. Tingle, in Cambridge, June 22, 1822, or as Masons count datings, A. L. 5822. There were present, Zaccheus Beatty, Lloyd Talbott, Francis Dusconchett, Benjamin F. Bill, Andrew Metcalf, James M. Bell, George H. Sinclair and William Taylor, all Masons of the Ancient York Rite. Beatty, Talbott and Bell were appointed a committee to establish a lodge. At the second meeting, held at the same place on July 1st, the committee was authorized to borrow sixty dollars on the joint note of the persons named. That sum, then comparatively large, was thought sufficient to pay the expenses of procuring a dispensation and ultimately a charter. It was then agreed that it should be called Guernsey Lodge, and J. M. Bell was chosen for its master, A. Metcalf for senior warden, and B. F. Bill for junior warden. The other officers were appointed. The petition to the grand lodge was signed by the persons before named, and John Connelly, Henry H. Evans, Thomas Lenfesty, John Barton, Hans Weaver and John Dickson. The sixty dollars to procure the charter was borrowed from Thomas Witten. The committee procured a large room upstairs in the court house for the meeting of the lodge, and the north small room, as stipulated, "for such purposes as they might desire."

Tuesday, August 20, 1822, A. L. 5822, Guernsey Lodge No. 66 was opened. By-laws were adopted, and the fee for degrees was fixed at three dollars. Robert B. Moore, of Frankfort, Guernsey county, Ohio, was the

first man to be made a Mason in this county; William Slinner, the second; William Clark, the third; Daniel D'Yarmett, the fourth, and Amrah Day, the fifth. The first meetings were held under dispensation issued by John Snow, grand master of Ohio, but after the next meeting of the grand lodge a charter was received signed by John Snow, grand master, and Thomas Corwin, deputy grand master. The old officers were re-elected, and the lodge began work February 1, 1823, by initiating William Findley, of Senecaville. A brick lodge room was erected on North Seventh street and was long known as "the old Free-Masons Lodge."

Notwithstanding the anti-secret element that at an early day, in this and many other states, sought to thwart the plans of Masonry, including the church and clergy of different denominations, the order, after about ten years, grew rapidly and has continued to grow and has now become popular. Today there are strong Masonic lodges at Cambridge, Quaker City, Pleasant City and Cumberland.

CAMBRIDGE LODGE NO. 66.

Cambridge Lodge No. 66, Free and Accepted Masons, was chartered in 1822 and its charter members were as follows: John Entz, W. Maynard, John King, Mathew Gaston, I. Nisswander, Jeremiah Jefferson, D. K. Wise, Z. C. Suitt, Wyatt Hutchison, Zadock Davis. These men are all deceased.

The past masters of this lodge have been as follows: R. H. Sedgwick, 1849; John Entz, 1850-51; John Mehaffey, 1852; Mathew Gaston, 1853-59, 1861-65-67; Charles L. Madison, 1860; E. W. Mathews, Sr., 1862, 1874-75; K. H. Van Rensselaer, 1863-64; Samuel J. McMahon, 1866; William McK. Scott, 1868-70, 1872, 1879-81; John Meyer, 1871; J. P. McClelland, 1873; J. K. Brown, 1876-78; John S. Prouse, 1882-85; A. R. Murray, 1886; William Hoyle, 1887-88; Louis Miller, 1889; Dr. J. C. Warne, 1890; S. M. Burgess, 1891-92; J. L. Locke, 1893; W. T. Ramsey, 1894; O. M. Hoge, 1896; J. W. Borton, 1898; J. G. Bair, 1899; J. F. Orr, 1900; W. S. Campbell, 1901; F. L. Schick, 1902; Sumner Gary, 1903-04; R. I. Shultz, 1905; L. R. Campbell, 1906; S. M. Hyde, 1907; Thomas Davis, 1908; James B. Peters, 1909.

Cambridge Lodge No. 66, in the summer of 1910, enjoyed a membership of three hundred and eight, including non-resident members—one hundred and ninety-two residents. The officers at this date are: J. W. Scott, worshipful master; C. A. Barber, senior warden; J. A. Bell, junior warden; S. M. Burgess, treasurer; J. C. Purkey, secretary; L. S. Reasoner, senior

deacon; C. H. Willis, junior deacon; J. S. Nichols, tyler; F. B. Amos and W. J. Hood, stewards; Rev. F. A. Brown, chaplain.

CAMBRIDGE CHAPTER NO. 53, ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

This chapter was granted a charter in 1853. The following composed the charter membership: Kinsey Maxfield, Joshua Hunt, Isaac Parish, Phineas Inskip, F. H. Jennings, Mathew Gaston, William Morrison, John Lawrence, S. B. McMillen, Thomas Maxfield.

The present membership of this chapter is one hundred and seventy-eight. The past high priests have been: Mathew Gaston, 1853-60, 1862-63; K. H. Van Rensselear, 1861, 1864-65; E. W. Mathews, 1866, 1869-72; 1875-78; John Meyer, 1867-68, 1873-74, 1879-84; William Hoyle, 1885-89; J. M. Amos, 1890; S. M. Burgess, 1891; J. C. Warne, 1892; J. L. Locke, 1893; O. M. Hoge, 1894; J. G. Bair, 1895; J. W. Borton, 1896; W. T. Ramsey, 1897; F. L. Rosemond, 1898; A. B. Hall, 1899; J. A. Weyer, 1900; Louis Miller, 1901-02-03; S. M. Hyde, 1904; A. F. Ritter, 1905; Charles S. Turnbaugh, 1906; Maurice R. Potter, 1907; Robert Harris, 1908; Robert Shaw, 1909.

GUERNSEY COUNCIL NO. 74, ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS.

Guernsey Council No. 74, Royal and Select Masters, was granted a charter in 1891 and the charter members were: John M. Amos, J. G. Bair, W. S. Campbell, J. L. Locke, Roger Kirkpatrick, S. M. Burgess, O. M. Hoge, J. C. Warne, R. D. Williams.

The council now has a membership of about one hundred and fifteen. The past thrice illustrious masters of this council have been: J. M. Amos, 1891-92; A. L. Neeremer, 1893; Roger Kirkpatrick, 1894; Otto Thalheimer, 1895; S. M. Burgess, 1896; O. M. Hoge, 1897; W. T. Ramsey, 1898; J. W. Borton, 1899, 1904-05; J. G. Bair, 1900; John L. Locke, 1901; W. S. Campbell, 1902-03; J. M. Wood, 1906; S. M. Hyde, 1907; D. L. Rankin, 1908; J. W. Scott, 1909.

CAMBRIDGE COMMANDERY NO. 47, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Cambridge Commandery was granted a charter in 1888. Its charter members were as follows: W. S. Campbell, S. A. Lafferty, J. C. Webb, R. W. Zahniser, C. S. Carr, Thomas Padden, William Quinn, A. C. Cochran, Thomas Greenland, A. J. Hutchinson, S. F. Storer, George W. Miskimin, M. R. Patterson, W. G. Van Buskirk.

This commandery now has a resident and non-resident membership of one hundred and eighty. Its eminent commanders have been as follows: A. C. Cochran, 1888; William Quinn, 1889; W. S. Campbell, 1890; J. C. Webb, 1891; J. S. Prouse, 1892; John L. Locke, 1893; S. M. Burgess, 1894; O. M. Hoge, 1895; Otto Thalheimer, 1896; A. F. Ritter, 1897; A. B. Hall, 1898; J. W. Borton, 1899; W. T. Ramsey, 1900; C. S. Turnbaugh, 1901-2-3-4; J. O. Couplin, 1905; S. M. Hyde, 1906; M. R. Potter, 1907; J. M. Wood, 1908; D. L. Rankin, 1909.

PRINCES OF JERUSALEM.

Cambridge Council of Princes of Jerusalem, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons (sixteenth degree), was chartered May 14, 1857. The first members were: C. L. Madison, A. J. Hutchison, Mathew Gaston, J. H. Eaton, E. W. Mathews, K. H. Van Rensselaer.

Cambridge Grand Chapter, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons (eighteenth degree), received its charter September 10, 1880. Its charter members were: W. A. Campbell, A. J. Hutchison, John Meyer, William M. Scott, A. C. Cochran, C. L. Madison, Asher Williams, K. H. Van Rensselaer, E. R. Van Rensselaer.

The total membership of this order is eighty-nine.

NOBLES OF THE MYSTIC SHRINE.

There are now twenty-two members of the Masonic fraternity who belong to the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, holding membership at either one or the other of these cities, Wheeling, Columbus, Cleveland or Erie, Pennsylvania.

GUERNSEY CHAPTER NO. 211, ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR.

The charter was granted to this chapter in 1905 and it now has a membership of seventy-two. The past worthy matrons have been Mrs. Julia B. Hawthorne, Mrs. Dora I. Hartley, Mrs. Ida Carlisle, Mrs. Adrianna Barr. Past worthy patrons: J. G. Stewart, C. R. Potter, J. W. Scott, R. C. Shaw.

CUMBERLAND LODGE NO. 134, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

Cumberland Lodge No. 134, Free and Accepted Masons, was chartered in 1846. The charter members were: I. Y. Hopkins, William Stevens, J.

Lyman Hurd, Peter K. McLaughlin, L. T. Ballou, Wilson Cosgrove, William Dolman.

The lodge now has a membership of ninety-seven. The present (1910) officers are: W. S. Kingston, worshipful master; H. T. St. Clair, senior warden; C. S. Conner, junior warden; J. M. Hunter, secretary; W. N. Petty, treasurer; G. E. Bell, senior deacon; R. W. Watson, junior deacon; E. F. Green, tyler.

POINT PLEASANT LODGE NO. 360, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

This lodge was granted a charter October 17, 1866, and is now located at Pleasant City and enjoys a membership (including non-residents) of one hundred and twenty-one. Its past masters are as follows: Elihab Metheny, 1866-67; Ephraim Metheny, 1868; Jacob Secrest, 1869-71-2-3-4-5-6-7, 1880-1-2; A. J. Heinlein, 1870; J. R. Kackley, 1878-79; W. J. Adair, 1883-4-5-6-7-8-9, 1892-3-4, 1900-2-4; J. W. Wilson, 1890-1; S. A. Bird, 1895-6-7-8-9; G. F. Trott, 1901; W. B. Secrest, 1903-6-7; G. N. Stewart, 1905; W. F. Trott, 1908.

The officers for 1910 are: George Gillespie, worshipful master; C. J. Fackiner, senior warden; J. T. Flanagan, junior warden; H. W. Spaid, secretary; John Bauer, treasurer; J. W. Wilson, senior deacon; Charles Corbin, junior deacon; J. J. A. Secrest, tyler.

QUAKER CITY LODGE NO. 500, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

Quaker City Lodge was chartered in 1875 and its charter members were these: T. D. Petty, J. A. McEwen, P. Lochary, S. P. Rogers, Alexander Cochran, S. C. Gephart, C. T. Gibson, John B. Lydick, I. T. Rigel, John Webster, G. H. Brown.

The officers for 1910 are as follows: Fred J. Hall, worshipful master; W. H. Tope, senior warden; W. P. Johnson, junior warden; Enoch Perego, treasurer; I. P. Steele, secretary; Carl Deal, senior deacon; Ross D. Bundy, junior deacon; W. W. Dowdell, tyler.

The present membership of this lodge is one hundred and six.

ACORN CHAPTER NO. 205, ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR.

The charter was granted to the Eastern Star chapter at Byesville, Ohio, in 1905 and the following constitutes its list of past worthy matrons and

past worthy patrons: Worthy matrons, Mrs. Martha Porter, Mrs. Lulu Patton, Mrs. Mary Tuck, Rilla M. Gage, Jennie Barnes. Past worthy patrons, E. D. Trott, Harry C. Porter, J. A. Hoopman.

The total membership is now forty-one.

CUMBERLAND CHAPTER NO. 110, ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR.

Cumberland Chapter No. 110 was chartered October 19, 1899. It now has a membership of sixty-four. Its past worthy matrons have been Laura McClelland, Mary McCortle, Lida McClelland, Margaret Waller, Louella M. St. Clair, and the past worthy patrons have been Henry F. St. Clair, Albert White, W. G. Nichols.

QUAKER CITY CHAPTER NO. 177, ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR.

Quaker City Chapter No. 177 was chartered in recent years and now has a membership of fifty-six.

PLEASANT CITY CHAPTER NO. 227, ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR.

Pleasant City Chapter No. 227 was chartered in 1890 and now has a membership of thirty-nine. The past worthy matrons are Minnie Secrest, Lizzie Trott, Ida Secrest. Past worthy patrons are W. F. Trott and Jonas Larrick.

THE MASONIC TEMPLE.

The Masonic Temple at Cambridge, this county, had its corner stone dedicated, when laid, July 4, 1905. It is an imposing brick structure, costing, exclusive of grounds, twenty-three thousand dollars. Its location is at No. 726 Wheeling avenue, where social rooms are kept open for visiting members.

MASONIC CALENDAR.

It may be of interest to those who are not connected with this ancient and honorable fraternity to know of its calendar and dates. Ancient-craft Masons commence their era with the creation of the world, calling it Anno Lucis, "in the year of light."

The Scottish Rite calculates same as the Ancient-craft, except that they call it Anno Mundi, "in the year of the world."

Royal Arch Masons date from the year the second temple was commenced by Zerubbabel, Anno Inventionis, "in the year of the discovery."

Royal and Select Masons date from the year in which the temple of Solomon was completed, Anno Depositionis, "in the year of the deposit."

Knights Templar commence their era with the organization of their order, Anno Ordinis, "in the year of the order."

The Order of High Priesthood dates from the year of the blessing of Abraham by the Highpriest Melchizedek, Anno Benefacio, "in the year of the blessing."

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Cambridge Lodge No. 301, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized or regularly instituted, Thursday, May 15, 1856, by special Deputy Grand Master Alexander E. Glenn in their lodge room, located in the east half of the second story of the Wells block, owned by Samuel Wells, and situated on the site now occupied by the Carnes block, on the southeast corner of Wheeling avenue and Seventh street. The charter members were R. F. Burt, Washington Maynard, R. B. Graham, B. S. Herring and William McKennon. The first officers installed were: Washington Maynard, noble grand; R. F. Burt, vice-grand; Richard B. Graham, secretary; Benjamin S. Herring, treasurer.

The lodge had a membership of one hundred and ninety-eight in 1905 and now has about two hundred and ten members. It meets in its own magnificent hall on Wheeling avenue, which building was erected in 1896-97 and is known as the Temple. It is a handsome structure with stone trimmings and is fifty by one hundred feet in size. In this building the postoffice is kept at present under lease. The building and site cost twenty thousand dollars and its furnishings are the best in Ohio. The present officers are: Noble grand, Clarence Murphy; vice-grand, J. W. Berry; recording secretary, L. R. Campbell; financial secretary, W. R. Sprague; treasurer, C. W. Forney; trustees, W. B. Green, H. W. Luccock and M. Fordyce.

CAMBRIDGE ENCAMPMENT, PATRIARCHS MILITANT.

Cambridge Encampment No. 150 was instituted June 3, 1872. It had a membership of ninety-seven in 1907 and is in a prosperous condition today. Iits present (1910) officers are: Chief patriarch, Fred A. Linn; senior warden, S. F. Porter; junior warden, Harry Maffet; high priest, H. A. Hammond; scribe, W. R. Sprague; treasurer, T. W. Ogier.

The other encampment in Guernsey county is located at Pleasant City. It was instituted November 15, 1892, and in 1907 had sixty-six members. It is known as Foster Encampment No. 270.

The subordinate lodge at Pleasant City, known as Dyson Lodge, was instituted in 1894 and bears the state number of 816. It now has a membership of two hundred and meets in a leased hall.

OTHER LODGES.

Anderson Lodge No. 366, at Quaker City, was instituted June 13, 1861, and in 1907 had a membership of one hundred and forty-five.

Cumberland Lodge No. 200, of the Odd Fellows order, was instituted June 2, 1852, with charter members as follows: B. Thomas, R. B. Graham, Joseph Gamble, M. B. Casey, S. Rae and S. Agnew. The lodge meets in its own hall. Its original officers were: B. Thomas, noble grand; M. B. Casey, vice-grand; R. B. Graham, secretary; S. Rea, treasurer. The 1910 officers are: Noble grand, E. J. West; vice-grand, S. V. Spinner; recording secretary, S. F. Moorhead; financial secretary, George H. David; treasurer, J. M. Bracken.

Senecaville Lodge No. 663 was instituted June 11, 1877, and in 1907 had a membership of ninety-two and is now in good condition.

Byesville Lodge No. 765 was instituted August 21, 1888, and in 1907 had a membership of one hundred and fifty-five.

Lore City Lodge No. 878 was instituted July 29, 1904, and in 1907 enjoyed a membership of sixty.

Lodges of the Daughters of Rebekah are maintained at Pleasant City, Cumberland, Lore City, Cambridge, Byesville, Quaker City.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

This modern organization has made rapid strides in this county and now has lodges at various points as will be seen below.

Cambridge Lodge No. 53 was organized May 27, 1873, by these gentlemen: G. L. Arnold, T. C. Marsh, C. F. Hunter, W. H. H. McIlyar, John N. Trotte, R. E. Brown, John N. Fordyce, C. C. McIllyar, George A. Houk, C. J. Bonnell, D. P. Wooten, C. P. Simons, John M. Ogier, J. P. Mahaffy, D. A. Criswell and others. These charter members are now all deceased, except J. P. Mahaffy.

The lodge now has a membership of one hundred and fifty-six. The

present officers are: Chancellor, William Bramhall; prelate, Fred L. Sears; master of work, Charles S. Rainey; keeper of records and seal, Fred W. Arnold; master of finance, Charles V. Graham; master of exchequer, Theodore Doselm; master at arms, Frank S. Dollison; inner guard, J. O. Duniver; outer guard, William C. Duff.

The lodge meets each Tuesday evening at the corner of Wheeling avenue and South Seventh street, in I. B. Colley's business block, where, on the third floor, they have a well equipped hall and lodge rooms.

At one time the Uniform Rank degree was represented here by about sixty-five members, but of late it has not been active.

Lodge No. 595, at Pleasant City, was formed in September, 1892, and now has a membership of about two hundred.

RATHBONE SISTERS.

Golden Rod Temple No. 128, Rathbone Sisters, was instituted on September 9, 1898. The charter members were as follows: John Allison, J. H. Buckingham, A. O. Duffey, Alice Duffey, Will Bramhall, Ed Cale, Charles Duffey, Addie Duffey, E. S. Gallup, James Jones, Will Keiser, Arthur Linn, Thomas Pritchard, Frank Scott, E. J. Secrest, Hannah Allison, Anna Allison Scott, Mrs. J. H. Buckingham, Mrs. Ed Cale, Cora Cornelius, Sadie Duffey Boyd, Mrs. R. H. Dilley, Sadie Finley, Emma Greenwald, Mrs. A. J. Hall, Mrs. J. Jones, Anna Linn, Maggie Linn, Ollie McElroy, June Nicholson, Letitia Pritchard, Mary E. Linn, Laura Stewart Austin, Mary Secrest, Grace Sills, Elizabeth Thurlo, E. E. Coburn, Harry Claggett, W. S. Campbell, R. H. Dilley, Linas Finley, A. J. Hall, James Lawrence, Charles Nicholson, W. G. Scott, S. C. Scott, J. C. Scott, A. O. Sills, C. H. Tingle, M. Thorla, and George Warner.

The officers at the time of its institution were as follows: Past chief, Hannah Allison; most excellent chief, Cora Cornelius; excellent senior, Alice Duffey; excellent junior, June Nicholson; manager, Lutitia Pritchard; mistress of records and correspondence, Anna Linn; mistress of finance, Laura Austin; protector, Lizzie Hall; outer guard, Sadie Boyd.

The present officers of Golden Rod Temple are as follows: Past chief, Clara Clagett; most excellent chief, Mamie Greenwald; excellent senior, Essie Curby; excellent junior, Beulah Nichols; manager, Laura Jackson; mistress of records and correspondence, Clara Linn; mistress of finance, Della Geary; protector, Sadie Finley; outer guard, Anna Smith; pianist, Grace Sills; assistant pianist, Janey Remer.

Number of members at present: Knights, ninety-one; Sisters, seventy-two; total, one hundred and sixty-three.

QUAKER CITY LODGE NO. 310.

Quaker City Lodge No. 310, Knights of Pythias, was instituted October 19, 1888, with the following members: C. E. Likes, R. H. Dilley, F. V. Loventy, J. W. Hill, George Boyd, Albert Addison, T. H. Johnson, A. W. Smoots, Alva B. Hall, W. W. Dowdell, F. H. Wendell, G. S. Hastings, John H. Kelsey, R. R. Faulkner, J. H. Dollison, G. C. Dotson, Harry Wright, Charles L. Johnson, Robert Boyd, Dent L. Lydick, Elmer E. Gibson, Walter C. Atkinson, Emmett Keenan, George W. Galligher.

The original officers were: A. B. Hall, chancellor commander; D. L. Lydick, past chancellor; R. H. Dilley, vice-chancellor; J. W. Hill, prelate; R. R. Faulkner, master of exchequer; I. H. Kelsey, Robert Boyd, keepers of records and seal.

The lodge has a membership of forty-nine. They meet in their own hall, formerly the property of the Masons.

The present officers are as follows: William Wilcox, past chancellor; J. L. Cleary, chancellor commander; C. E. Floyd, vice-chancellor; George Boyd, prelate; J. W. Hill, master of work; C. A. Bowles, keeper of records and seal; W. L. Nace, master of finance; M. E. Hartley, master of exchequer; William Wilcox, master at arms.

SENECA LODGE NO. 727.

Seneca Lodge No. 727, Knights of Pythias, at Senecaville, Ohio, was instituted June 25, 1902, by Pleasant City Lodge. The first members included these, with officers: C. W. Steele, chancellor commander; A. W. Watson, vice-chancellor; J. T. Day, N. Lapage, J. W. Steele and C. A. Lapage. The present officers are: C. W. Moorehead, chancellor commander; F. W. Secrest, vice-chancellor. The present membership of this lodge is forty-five. They meet in Odd Fellows hall. The keeper of records and seal is J. W. Daniel.

There is also a lodge at Byesville.

BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS.

Cambridge Lodge No. 448, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, was instituted August 3, 1898, with thirty-seven charter members, as follows:

O. M. Hoyer, James Joyce, C. B. McIlyar, Charles T. Ogier, A. W. Brown, J. W. Burney, E. M. Hyatt, A. M. Sarchet, Otto Tholheumer, F. C. Rankin, J. A. Bortwick, James A. Barr, W. N. Bradford, Charles L. Casey, E. M. Treat, Fred P. McIlyar, Theodore Myers, W. M. Sherrard, L. E. Carlisle, A. Wentwood, J. P. Mahaffy, John P. Ryan, J. C. Robbins, W. P. Devore, A. T. Jones, Charles A. Rech, A. B. Clark, Fred K. Potter, J. F. Morton, C. F. Hamme, Frank S. Casey, Alva B. Hall, John F. Stockdale, R. W. Eahmier, Mike Cosgrove, T. W. Scott, W. P. Guild.

The first secretary was J. P. Mahaffy, who is still serving; the first treasurer was F. C. Rankin.

This order meets in the Reck building, on Wheeling avenue. Twelve of the Elks have died since the fraternity was first formed in Cambridge.

The present membership is over two hundred. The present (1910) officers are: H. C. Shuyer, exalted ruler; S. J. McCulley, leading knight; Carl M. Asher, loyal knight; T. W. Ogier, lecturing knight; J. P. Mahaffey, secretary; A. M. Sarchet, treasurer; Esquire C. H. Gibson, tiler; R. H. Dilley, chaplain; F. C. Rankin, innner guard; David Lucas, organist.

CHAPTER XI.

AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS—SOCIETIES, ETC.

Agriculture has in all ages been considered one of the most useful and honorable callings permitted to be followed by the sons of men. Indeed, all animal life, including the human race, must needs subsist on the products of the soil, in one way or another. Then be it remembered, that "whoever causes two blades of grass to grow where one grew before is a benefactor to mankind." Some sections of the country are more suited to the tilling of the soil than others, but that man must ever draw from the earth that upon which he exists is well understood. Some countries are blessed with a deep, rich soil, while many other portions are obliged to cultivate a soil more barren and less fruitful. But on the other hand, some countries have no other resource to subsist on, while others, like Guernsey county, strike in a happy medium—a country where the soil produces most all the common crops that are needed for man's food, and at the same time it possesses a wealth of minerals in way of its vast coal fields, which yield a large return to their fortunate owners. Guernsey, then, is well situated, having soil that produces beautiful pastures, prolific fields of grain, fruits in abundance and, at the same time, has her coal, clays and stone in almost endless quantities. The once heavily timbered portions of this county have now been converted into well tilled fields that yield forth their bounties annually to the thrifty husbandman. The early pioneers settled here on account of the soil and timber, for most of the pioneers were intending to cultivate the soil and raise stock, and in this selection they were indeed wise. But they knew not of the wealth stored away by the hand of the Creator in the bowels of the earth—the rich coal deposits which now make manufacturing the chief industry.

The first settlers, it is true, had hardships not experienced by those who settled on the great domain of western prairie lands, in the way of clearing up a farm from out the dense forests found here in Guernsey county. But these sturdy men were equal to the task, as the appearance of the country now shows. After a few decades, the farmers here saw it to their advantage to seed down land, to raise more stock, including sheep, in which the county

is third in Ohio, and has been many years. Then the growing of fruits has come to be of great profit. While it is not a first-class corn-producing section, yet the annual crop of this cereal amounts to a considerable sum. When compared to much of New England, this soil is indeed fertile, but when measured by the alluvial soils of some parts of Ohio and the Mississippi valley of the wonderful productive West, it is short. Guernsey county may be said to prosper by reason of its three leading features—agriculture, stock raising and mining, including, of course, its manufacturing enterprises growing out of the cheap fuel found here.

Of the one branch of farming and stock raising, that of sheep, the following is extracted from the reports away back in 1876:

The report of the state showed the following concerning the sheep and wool industry in this and other counties, Guernsey being one of the large sheep raising counties in the state. The large sheep counties are here named: Licking county, 214,000; Harrison county, 170,000; Guernsey county, 136,000; Knox county, 134,000; Belmont county, 128,000; Muskingum county, 127,000; Coshocton county, 102,000. This gives Guernsey the third place in rank of sheep counties in Ohio, as far back as the year 1876, thirty-four years ago.

In 1885 there were under cultivation in this county 67,000 acres; in pasture lands, 133,700; in woodland, 48,400; in waste lands, 1,134; in wheat there was grown 68,318 bushels; oats, 206,490 bushels; corn, 671,961 bushels; tobacco, 231,000 pounds; wool, 686,000 pounds; gallons of sorghum, 32,000; number of sheep owned, 162,460; tons of coal mined, 433,800; the school census showed for 1886, 9,690 of school age, and number of teachers employed, 180.

The following appeared in the *Jeffersonian* in July, 1907, as touching the subject now being written about:

"Guernsey county has always been famed for the great variety of her products, as well as the quantity of them, considering that it is more of a manufacturing than an agricultural community. That the farmers are still maintaining the reputation of the county may be gathered from the following figures:

"While not as great a wheat country since the development of the West as it once was, there were planted in wheat, in 1906, 11,929 acres and 180,838 bushels produced. And there will be planted in 1907, 11,068 acres. Of rye, 135 acres were planted in 1906, and 1,651 bushels produced. Twenty-six acres in buckwheat produced 393 bushels, and 6,311 acres in oats yielding 146,758 bushels; 155 bushels of barley were reaped from 41 acres and

662,665 bushels of corn from 16,125 acres; 614 acres produced 62,970 bushels of potatoes; 348,840 acres of meadow land yielded 34,560 tons of hay, and forty-three acres yielded 545 tons of clover hay.

"In the eastern townships 179 acres planted in tobacco produced 219,965 pounds of the weed; 168,193 gallons of milk were sold during 1906 for family use. Home dairies produced 480,487 pounds of butter, and factories 16,650 pounds.

"That the hens have done their full duty in 1906 may be seen by the fact that 596,066 dozen eggs were sold; 196,616 bushels of apples and 757 bushels of pears were produced.

"In 1906 there were 30,465 acres of woodland, 132,877 acres used as pasture, 74,773 acres under cultivation, and 2,715 lying waste."

"In the eighties, there were 25,000 sheep kept in Valley township, alone. The wool industry has fallen off wonderfully since, however, for it is said that in 1910 there are not over fifteen hundred in the same township.

"In many parts of the southern portion of Guernsey county, in the days after the Civil war, there was a large tonnage of tobacco raised, but as it proved hard on the soil and was less profitable, it was almost entirely abandoned, save in a few localities, where some is still produced for home consumption as smoking tobacco. It was once a great source of revenue to the county."

GOOD FLEECES.

From the *Times* of June, 1854, the following is taken:

"Alexander Sproat, one of the good farmers of Wills township, sent us the following weights of fleeces of wool shorn from some of his sheep on the 29th ultimate: From a French Merino buck, ten and one-half pounds; from a Long Wooled half Saxony sheep, twelve pounds; from a Spanish buck, seven and one-half pounds; from a yearling Merino buck, nine pounds and six ounces.

"Now, if there are any heavier fleeces than these in Guernsey, we should be pleased to know it. Wool growers, let us hear from you. Beat our friend Sproat, if you can."

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

On the subject of agricultural societies, the author wrote in the *Jeffersonian* in June, 1895, the following on the first county fair here:

The Guernsey County Agricultural Society was formed in 1846, with

Matthew Gaston, president; C. J. Albright, secretary, and Moses Sarchet, treasurer. After its formation, it became a rule of the society to hold the fairs alternately at Cambridge and Washington. The officers of the fair, elected for the year, on the last day of the fair, were selected from the place of holding the next fair. This alternating soon began to work a wrangle. It was charged by the west side of the county that the east end did not give Cambridge fairs a hearty support. It should be remembered that Washington was then a greater business place than Cambridge. Whether the charge of unfairness was true or false, there was kept up a contention that had an effect on the fairs, and as the old county-seat question, handed down from the origin of the county, was not yet finally settled, the wrangle went on, and it was Cambridge against Washington, and Washington against Cambridge.

The feeling was further augmented at the fair of 1853. A premium had been offered for the best lady horseback rider; first premium, a gold watch, thirty dollars; second, watch, twenty dollars; third, breastpin, ten dollars. There were eight contestants: Miss Nancy Dunn and Miss R. Dunn, of the east, near Washington; and Miss Melinda Cowen, Miss Sarah J. Mason, and others, of the west, near Cambridge. The committee awarded first premium to Nancy Dunn, second to Melinda Cowen, third to Miss R. Dunn. This was not satisfactory to the west-end people, who claimed that Miss Mason should have been awarded first premium, and they at once raised a purse of thirty-five dollars to buy her a watch. This added fuel to the flame. The next fair alternated, but at the close of the fair of 1856, held in Cambridge, west-end officers were elected, and the breach was complete, and the fairs ordered thereafter held in Cambridge. The officers were Noah Hyatt, president; the writer, secretary, and Stephen Potts, treasurer. As a result of the split, an independent society was organized at Washington. Cambridge felt able to go it alone, having control of the county society and its funds. In 1858 both fairs were located on the same days; there was much rivalry, advertising of races, balloon ascensions, and like attractions. The Cambridge balloon was a failure. The show at the fair was good, and the beginning of the new enterprise was a partial success. Cambridge, now having the Central Ohio railroad, was in much better shape to contend against Washington, still a formidable rival, having the Guernsey Branch Bank and other large capitalists engaged in the business of the town, and yet hoped for the completion of the Calico railroad.

The political strife just before the war of 1861, another four years of war, resulted disastrously to fairs, and Cambridge's association went

out at a loss to stockholders. The grounds were sold, and laid out as the Mathews addition. Every attempt to keep up fairs and fair grounds at Cambridge had been failures, though the village was advancing steadily to the present city of the second class, fourth grade. On the other hand, Washington has kept up a fair year after year, and now stands at the head of the Guernsey County Agricultural Society, having become heir to the defunct society that had its origin in Cambridge. "The best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft agley."

In 1844, William McCracken sowed this lot in wheat, putting it in the best of order. After it was sowed, he had it marked out into reaping lands, eight feet wide, which was the custom in the days of the sickle. Thus each reaper would have to gather in his full land. McCracken was a noted reaper, and expected to lead the harvesters himself, as did the royal Boaz in the days of Ruth and Naomi; but the frost of May 30, 1845, played havoc with the wheat crop, and there was little reaping done in any field that year.

As this is now the frost season, we give the dates of the three great late frosts: May 17 and 18, 1833; May 29 and 30, 1845, and June 4 and 5, 1859.

FIRST PREMIUM LIST.

The first Guernsey county fair awarded the following premiums: Best stallion, four-year- old, Timothy Bates, four dollars; second, Scott Emerson, two dollars; best three-year-old, John Gibson, three dollars; best brood mare and colt, Hugh Woodburn, two dollars; second, David Frazier, one dollar; best pair matched horses, Ichabud Grummon, two dollars; best three-year-old gelding, Gordon Lofland, two dollars; second, Boaz Lofland, one dollar; best filly, William McCracken, two dollars; second, David Sarchet, one dollar; best bull, three-year-old, Richard Mackey, three dollars; second, Moses Sarchet, two dollars; best milch cow, John D. Moore, three dollars; second, Gordon Lofland, two dollars; best heifer, Gordon Lofland, two dollars; second, I. Messer, one dollar; best fine wooled buck, Hugh Wilson, three dollars; second, Gordon Lofland, two dollars; best boar, Gordon Lofland, two dollars; second, Moses Sarchet, one dollar; best brood sow, Gordon Lofland, two dollars; second, Marlin Oldham, one dollar; best crop of wheat, John Mehaffy, being forty-two and two-thirds bushels on one acre and thirty-four perches, two dollars; best crop of oats, Henry McCartney, being fifty-seven and three-fourths bushels on one acre, two dollars; best crop of corn, John Wharton, one hundred and eleven bushels on one acre, two dollars; second, Horatio Grummon, one hundred and six bushels on

one acre, one dollar; best pair of boots, John S. King, one dollar; best quilt, Susan Lofland, one dollar; best butter, Mrs. Priaulx, one dollar; best apples, David Sarchet, two dollars; Peter Sarchet, second best, one dollar; best plowing, Grammar Milner, two dollars; best set buggy harness, Alvin E. Cook, two dollars; best buggy, James Davis, two dollars; best coverlet, Miss Grummon, fifty cents; lady's bracelets, Miss M. T. Connor, fifty cents; best cabinet chairs, J. C. Hunter, Ohio cultivator; best linen diaper, Thomas Ford, Ohio cultivator; William Raney, on two hogs, Ohio cultivator; Alexander McCracken, on side of sole leather, Ohio cultivator.

The treasurer's report was as follows:

Receipts of members	$ 71.00
Receipts from county	71.00
Total	$142.00
Paid Premiums	$72.50
Paid Printing	8.50
Paid for two blank books	1.25
Total	$82.25

The officers elected for the ensuing years were as follows: President, Matthew Gaston; vice-president, Moses Sarchet; secretary, C. J. Albright; treasurer, Alexander McCracken; managers, James Rhinehart, John Beymer, Thomas W. Peacock, Ichabod Grummon and Henry McCartney.

The fair at Washington has kept pace with the passing of all these many years and holds its annual exhibits. It has come to be looked upon with much favor throughout the entire county and is well supported. The thirty-fourth annual premium list, issued just prior to the fair held in 1910, shows the officers and directors to be representative men in various parts of the county; the list is as follows: George A. McMillen, president; Jerry Smith, vice-president; R. S. Frame, treasurer; R. C. McCreary, secretary. The directors, with their home townships, are as follows: C. W. Carnes, Cambridge; Samuel Oliver, Center; Jerry Smith, Jackson; S. L. Madden, Londonderry; J. C. Stockdale, Madison; J. H. Mosier, Richland; George McMillen, Westland; Aaron Patterson, Wills; Hayes Kimball, Washington; H. M. McCracken, Jefferson; J. W. Moore, honorary member.

Aside from stimulating the agricultural interests of this county, these

annual fairs are held to renew acquaintances and to promote friendship among the country and town people. The last annual catalog remarks: "The board and its officers are determined that the Guernsey county fair shall rank among the best in the state, and besides the general list of prizes offered to bring out the best of products, it is earnestly hoped that each citizen will feel an individual interest in the success of the fair. Let us make gala days of the fair dates that shall be remembered because of the pleasant features and the grand social re-union of citizens from all over Guernsey county. The management has planned a joyous home-coming to be held in Washington, during the week of the coming fair season, and her sons and daughters will meet and greet in a joyful reunion.

"A new feature has been added and one that it is believed will meet with favor. A beautiful flag will be given to the township sending the largest delegation of school children to the fair on Friday."

At Quaker City, in years long since passed, there was a good agricultural society. The exhibits were fine. The last account the writer has of this was an election of officers in the seventies.

At the 1908 county fair, at Washington, the state reports show that one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five dollars was paid in premiums and that the receipts at the gate amounted to one thousand three hundred and thirty-seven dollars. The grounds, consisting of about twenty-eight acres, was at that date valued at nine thousand dollars.

A PECULIAR SEASON.

The year 1910 was in many ways a peculiar season for farming and fruit growing. In many parts of the country the frosts killed all the fruit blossoms and made that crop short. Here in Guernsey, the fruit was a fairly good crop. The strange thing about this season was the second growth of many kinds of vegetation. Frost held off until the very last days of October and a small skift of snow fell on the 28th of October, but none to speak of, as it was only a light flurry that could not be counted by measurement. A second crop of strawberries that were produced near Cambridge, were sold in the markets. Strange appearing ears of corn were frequently produced; fruit trees bloomed profusely, and, still stranger, George A. Gibson, on the Taylor farm near Cambridge, reported a field of oats from which he harvested a good crop, that in places subsequently produced a good second crop that, in the last week of October, when frosts came, was all headed out and almost ripened into a second yield—something never heard of here before.

CHAPTER XII.

RAILWAY, WATER NAVIGATION AND THE OLD PIKE ROAD.

In the opening up of every new country the matter of transportation, the first highways over which freighting has to be carried on, and the development of better and more rapid means of transporting freight and passengers, requires much skill and plenty of good engineering, as well as careful financiering. When the white race came to this goodly section of Ohio, there was nothing, save an occasional Indian trail, to note where human feet had trod before. The creeks and rivers had wended their way to the far-off sea, unobstructed by dams and bridges. Centuries had come and gone, and no change was wrought, save by the inevitable wash and caving-in of the former ancient channels. Here, in Guernsey county, worse was the condition for getting from one section of the country to another than it was in the boundless prairie section of the country farther to the west, for here, it must be remembered, timber abounded and obstructed the view. Also the numerous hills, amounting almost to small mountains, hid from the view of the passer-by the valleys and streams, until one suddenly came upon them in all their grandeur and primitive beauty.

What is known as the "Zane's Trace" was the first attempt at cutting a roadway through the forests of this section of the state. This has been treated in another chapter, hence need not be referred to at length in this connection.

After a few illy-constructed roads had been made by the pioneers, the old Pike was constructed and it was a great blessing to the settlers hereabouts. This was a national road and was completed to Zanesville in 1832 and it was turned over to the state of Ohio about that date, or possibly the year before.

"The coach stands rusting in the road,
The horse has sought the plow;
We have spanned the world with iron rails,
The steam-electric king rules us now."

The Pike, or great National road, runs through the entire length of this county from east to west, entering at Fairview, in the centre of the eastern

part of the county, and running west slightly to the south in its course to Muskingum county. It is a splendid roadway, self draining and easily kept in good repair. This is a part of the great road by some still called "Clay's Pike," because Henry Clay was mainly instrumental in having the government undertake its construction. It begins at Cumberland, Maryland, and traverses the country between there and Dayton, Ohio. The Guernsey county section was built in 1827, and at once became a great thoroughfare for traveling, driving and teaming, which caused the lands to advance in value and made a ready market for all kinds of produce.

The author of this work published an article in the Cambridge *Jeffersonian* in February, 1902, concerning this highway, which will here be reproduced:

THE ZANE TRACE AND THE OLD WHEELING ROAD.

In 1795, Arthur St. Clair, governor of the Northwest territory, wrote to the United States authorities at Philadelphia, "There's not a road in the country." By an act of Congress of May, 1796, the President was authorized to enter into a contract with Ebenezer Zane, of Wheeling, Virginia, to open a mail route from the Ohio river at Wheeling to Limestone, in Kentucky, which was perhaps the earliest internal improvement in the United States.

It was not until 1798 that the road was traced as far west as the site of the present city of Cambridge. Jonathan Zane and John McIntyre were in charge and others of the party as far as now known were Thomas Nicholson, Levi Williams and Laddy Kelly. Here, on the site of Cambridge, they met United States surveyors in camp on Wills creek. One of the party was George Metcalf. The Zane Trace was nothing but a bridle path through the forest. One historian says that "the travel wound around the stumps." But it was several years before there were any stumps. The Zane party only cut out saplings, and the first pioneers over it used pack-horses. It was in 1785 that Congress passed a law for the survey of the public lands west of the Ohio river. This survey was in charge of Thomas Hutchins. This is known in the Ohio land laws as the "Seven Ranges." This survey extended west as far as the west lines of Londonderry, Oxford and Millwood townships. The next survey west is known as the United States military land, of which Guernsey county is a part. These lands were subject to entry with United States bounty land warrants, at first only in quarter townships of four thousand acres. George Beymer entered with a land warrant, given to Capt. William Walton for military services in 1803, two hundred acres of land, now in Centre township on the Zane trace, on which he built a double log cabin, and in 1806

opened it as a tavern. This cabin tavern was situated on the east side of the Four-mile hill, and but a few rods north of the present National road, and was the first tavern east of the crossing of Wills creek. It was the halfway stopping place between Cambridge and Washington after these towns were laid out. The grandfather of the writer, Thomas Sarchet, with his two brothers, John and Peter, and Daniel Ferbrache, brother-in-law, with their families, camped near the Beymer cabin tavern. They had two three-horse teams, and an extra team of two horses which they hired at Newellstown to help on account of the bad road. The weather was exceedingly wet, and a furious storm had swept through the forest, felling large trees in every direction, so that road making was the order of the day. These were the first moving wagons to arrive at Cambridge, late at night, August 14, 1806.

The general history of Guernsey county published some years ago gives Gen. Simon Beymer the credit of being the proprietor of the town of Washington, but that is an error. "New Washington" was platted and laid out by George Beymer and his brother, Henry Beymer, September 26, 1805, in Muskingum county. The plat was acknowledged before William Montgomery, a justice of the peace of Muskingum county, Ohio, and is signed by Henry Beymer with a cross, he being unable to sign his name. The lots are numbered east and west from the main cross street. Lots Nos. 1 and 2 are reserved for a court house and jail. These lots are immediately east of the Pingon Frame residence. Lot 48 was reserved for a church and school house, and Lot 62, where there was a spring, was reserved for the public benefit with free access to and from. Besides the main street, sixty-six feet wide, there are two other streets, thirty-three feet wide, named St. George and St. Henry. These are the three principal streets, diverging to the south and north from a true east and west line. This makes New Washington older than Cambridge, from September 26, 1805, to June 2, 1806, when Cambridge was platted.

George Beymer sold his cabin to Neil Gillespie and James Morrison, and they sold to Jacob Endley in 1817. He built near the site of the cabins a large, two-story brick house, which was one of the noted taverns on the old Wheeling road under his management, and later, until after the National road was made, under the management of Col. John Woodrow. William H. Endley, son of Jacob Endley, inherited the farm. He was auditor of Guernsey county in 1874 for two terms of two years each. He tore down the old tavern, and used the brick to build a residence farther up the road. He later sold to Lindsey L. Bonnell, whose heirs now own the land.

As you begin to ascend the ridge before coming to the Fairchild farm, there are two or three stiff pinches of red limestone clay, underlaid with coal

blossom and blue clay. There is for some distance a stretch of this kind of road bed. In the days of the old road, here were the stalling places for the heavily loaded teams and the stage wagons. So that it was said that the wagoners often stayed two nights at the Endley tavern. They put in a day going but little over two miles, and, leaving their wagons, would lead their ponies back to the tavern, and the stage passengers would have to walk and carry a rail to use in prying out the stage. Today, in wet winters, there are still bad places. Old John Oliver lived not far from the tough places in the road. He had a "stillhouse" and perhaps the new corn juice helped to raise the steam and to stimulate the wagoners, stage passengers and passengers.

The next place of note was the tavern of Robert Carnes. He bought from Francis Williams, and in 1820 sold to Joseph Eaton. In the hands of these men, it was the half-way house between the Endley tavern and Washington. Isaac McCollum bought the farm from Eaton in 1828, and the widow of his son Isaac now resides on the old farm. A modern house now stands there, but perhaps it is a part of the old Eaton tavern. The National road was completed and piked out as far west as Zanesville in 1830. For a number of years after its completion it was difficult to keep the travel on it. Heavy logs had to be laid on the sides to force the travel on the stones, so that the great throng of travelers with unshod horses avoided it as much as possible. Only the wagons and stage horses were shod. Here was a stretch of four miles that was preferred to the pike. The McCollum stand was not a tavern, but was a place where movers stayed, as were most of the houses and cabins on the old road. In summer it is a much more pleasant drive than the pike, which is a little over a mile south.

As you go up the run, then called Dudley's run, a short distance from Jonathan Dickens' (colored) place, son of Jonah Dickens, was where old John Chapman had his hut. Old John Dickens and old Ned Simpson were the early colored settlers of that region, and in the palmy days of the Endley tavern they were the hostlers and bootblacks, shining the travelers' boots at night, making them glisten as their own countenances, just as when a darky's face has been rubbed with a bacon rind.

From the toll gate west of Washington, the old road diverged to the north, and was getting away from the direct west line of the National road. As these two roads come together at the Four-mile hill, we cannot see any good reason for the location of the National road on its present line of up hill and down hill, with heavy cuts and fills, all of which might easily have been avoided by following the line of the old road.

The present owners of the land lying on the old road, as given by the

Centre township map of 1902, are L. B. Bonnell's heirs, Jonathan Gibson, Jane Oliver, Mrs. Fairchild, A. E. Scott, John McCollum, Isaac McCollum, William Eagleson, John C. McCracken, John Griffith, and Doctor Wharton, his place now owned by Mr. Hutton.

We struck the pike east of the toll gate and paid three cents to the old Shaw brick tavern. As we passed on west of the gate, we found that we could have avoided the toll by a cut-off used by many for that purpose, but the writer and the pike being about the same age, the old love compelled him at all times to take no mean advantage of his old friend. At the old Shaw house, later owned by Thomas Hyde, and now owned by Doctor Gibbons, whose brother is in charge of the farm, we received a good harvest dinner from the good housewife, whom we found to be a very intelligent woman, and a home-maker and keeper of a high order. We spent some time there with her in general conversation. She seemed to be well up to the trend of things going on, and showed us around her house, which was neat and trim, and took great pleasure in showing us family pictures and souvenirs which she has, seeming anxious to learn whether we intended to write a history, as did also the three Mrs. McCollums, at whose homes we tarried for a short time. To all the same answer was given, that we were looking around to see and learn what we could. From Gibbons' we took a byway through the McCollum farms to the old road. We wanted to go over the old road on which we had not been for fifty years, and connect the history of this link of four miles with some others we have written.

THE OLD PIKE.

On December 31, 1832, Seth Adams, of Zanesville, superintendent of the National road, which was then completed to Zanesville, shows in his report the amount of travel for that year by the books of the toll gates to be, men on horseback, 35,310; mules and horses driven, 16,750; sheep driven, 24,410; hogs driven, 52,845; cattle driven, 96,323; carriages with one horse, 14,907; carriages and wagons with two horses, 11,613; wagons with three horses, 2,357; with four horses, 3,692; with five horses, 1,599; with six horses, 1,329.

The toll gates were at that time but one in each county twenty miles apart, so there could be but little intermediate travel counted in the report. This will give some idea to the reader of today of the amount of traffic on the road, and the number of taverns, which would average more than two to every mile between the Ohio river and Zanesville. In this the stage coaches

are not numbered, as the greater part of them were mail coaches, which passed free over the road.

It was not until 1833 that toll gates were established on an average of ten miles apart along the road. This great amount of travel increased yearly, so that it was said that the road was lined with vehicles and horsemen, and the number of pedestrians was proportionately as great. This great moving tide were the home-seekers of the West.

The United States government never established toll gates on the road in Ohio, and it was not until 1831, when the National road was transferred to Ohio, that tolls were collected. The United States in the cession reserved free toll for the government service of every kind, and also the right to take back the road from the state at any time by paying to the state what it had expended in keeping up the road, over and above the amount that had been expended by the state. So that in this day of good road movements, electric railroads and automobiles, the United States might yet step into control of the old National highway.

Steam carriages and automobiles are not altogether new things under the sun in Ohio. December 22, 1833, a memorial to the Senate of Ohio was presented from William Niel, Esq., of Columbus, asking permission of the Legislature to run a line of steam carriages on the National road in this state. The memorial was referred to a special committee of three. A bill was reported January 15th to the Senate, and referred back to the committee for amendment. January 21st the bill passed by a vote of eighteen yeas and seventeen nays. The bill was reported to the House January 24th, and a motion for its indefinite postponement was defeated. February 13th the bill was postponed until the "first Monday of December next." We leave it there.

The National road was not completed at that time to Columbus. William Neil was taking time by the forelock. He was one of the proprietors of the Ohio Stage Company. In 1834 there were four daily stage lines on the road, the Ohio Stage Company, the Citizens' Line, the People's Line, and the Good Intent, and an every-other-day stage line from Cambridge to Cadiz and Steubenville, over the Steubenville grade road.

FIRST FLAT OR KEEL BOAT ON WILLS CREEK.

The following appeared in the Cambridge *Times* of February 9, 1826:

"Thomas Sarchet, Sr., is building a large flat or keel boat at the Guernsey Salines, on Wills creek, four miles north of Cambridge. This boat is seventy feet long and eighteen feet wide, and a water depth of three feet.

It is boarded up the sides, and has a roof covering forty feet in length. In this covered portion, which is eight feet high, are wheat bins. It will be loaded with wheat, flour and salt, the flour and salt in barrels."

The paper of March 2d says: "Wills creek for the past week is in a fine state for navigation." The paper of April 9th says: "Thomas Sarchet's fast sailing boat, the 'Eliza of Guernsey,' left the Guernsey Salines, under the command of Capt. R. M. G. Patterson, Thomas Sarchet, Sr., and sons, owners and supercargoes."

This is a copy of the journal of the voyage down Wills creek:

"Started forty-five minutes past twelve M., April 8, Monday; stopped at Judge Leeper's to take on more cargo; Tuesday at eleven o'clock, got under way at six A. M.; stopped at Mr. Gibson's for refreshments, where we were highly entertained, and took on more cargo, and at half past ten o'clock passed the big drift safely, and at half past two o'clock passed the big bend safely, and landed in good order; Wednesday at twelve o'clock, passed Wayne's mill and lock, Marquand's mill and lock and Paber's mill and lock, and at five o'clock P. M., arrived at the mouth of Wills creek, all well and without an accident; Thursday morning passed Lucas' bend, passed the brick house, the upper salt works, the second salt works, and arrived at Zanesville at ten o'clock P. M., all well and in high spirits.

"Now Mr. Beatty," (that was Cyrus P. Beatty, Thomas Sarchet's son-in-law, then editor and proprietor of the *Guernsey Times*) "please to insert in your paper the above for the satisfaction of the friends of the Washington removalists, that the enemies of Cambridge may be without excuse when stating at Columbus, Ohio, and elsewhere that they never heard of anything navigating Wills creek larger than a canoe, and that in the very highest stage of water."

In the Legislature of 1825 and '26 the Hon. Thomas Hanna, representative of Guernsey county, then residing at Washington, introduced in the House a bill for the removal of the county seat from Cambridge to Washington, and in its introduction had made the statement given above. The house laid his bill on the table, by a vote of forty-five yeas to twenty-seven nays, and his bill was never taken from the table.

And now we must make the statement that it was because of old Wills creek, that is now giving the city of Cambridge so much trouble, that the county seat was held at Cambridge, from 1819 to 1854, when the coming of the central Ohio railroad to Cambridge settled the question for all time.

The Sarchet boat went down the Muskingum to the Ohio, and down it to the falls at Louisville, where the cargo and boat were sold. It was built to

prove that large boats could pass in safety down Wills creek, and for more than thirty years, every year, boats passed out of Wills creek into Muskingum river.

THE FIRST STEAMBOAT ON WILLS CREEK.

"Saturday, October 7, Sam Haines' steamboat, the 'Tickle Pitcher,' was launched, above the cut under the National road bridge. Hundreds of people, men, women and children, assembled to see the launching of the first steamboat on Wills creek, and the last. After some little delay, the launch was made at two o'clock P. M. The boat slid down the ways into the creek, and glided majestically down through the cut under the bridge, amid the puff of the steam and blowing of the whistle, and cheers of the assembled crowd."—*Herald.*

LEAVING THE COUNTY WITH A FLATBOAT.

Under the caption of "Sarchet's Reflections," published in 1898, the author said concerning Doctor Hunt's removal from Guernsey county in 1843:

We have just received from our old friend and *Guernsey Times* typo, of the long ago, Joshua Hunt, an address in pamphlet, of Hon. Samuel F. Hunt, president of the Springfield Township Pioneer Association, at its fifth annual reunion at Mt. Healthy, Ohio, September 3, 1898. The address is headed with this quotation:

"We came into the land whither thou sentest us, and surely it floweth with milk and honey. Num. 13:27." This calls up some history, and we will tell how this Hunt family went into the land.

The speaker, Hon. Samuel F. Hunt, is a son of Dr. Samuel Hunt, a former resident in Cambridge, Ohio, and to distinguish the son from the father he was called "Little Sammy." Doctor Hunt resided on the lot now covered by the Richardson and Shairer block on West Wheeling avenue. Doctor Hunt sold the residence and lot to Dr. Milton Green, and removed to Morrow, Butler county, Ohio, in 1843. The manner of removal was to be by flatboat, floating down Wills creek, the Muskingum and Ohio rivers to the mouth of the little Miami, and up it to Morrow. The flatboat was built on the creek bank above the National road bridge, and was in readiness, awaiting a spring freshet to float out of Wills creek, but the spring was exceedingly dry, and no looked-for spring flood came. Doctor Hunt decided to move the flatboat overland to Zanesville, and begin his water voyage from there. A low-wheeled log wagon, used at the old General Moore mill, was made ready,

and the flatboat was loaded on it and made secure. It was rather a novel sight to see a flatboat float off on a wagon, and quite a large crowd gathered to see it move off the National road. We think the moving force was George D. Gallup, with a six-horse team. At Zanesville it was launched on the blue Muskingum. The family and the household goods were placed on board, and the voyage began. It took thirty and more days to reach Morrow. There was this advantage in that way of moving—they were always at home, yet going forward. When rounded to and tied up at shore for the night, they had traveled a day's journey from home, yet had home with them. They enjoyed a pleasant journey, enjoying the beautiful scenery that lined on either side the hills of the rivers and the passing of the hundreds of steamboats that plied on the Ohio river. It is not over one hundred and twenty miles from Cambridge to Morrow, and today six hours will cover the time of the journey by railroad. These water voyages were common in early days. Old Jonathan Bye, a relative of the Hunt family, removed from Byesville, of which he was the founder, by boat, to Sterling, Illinois.

AN EARLY RIVER VENTURE.

This amusing letter appeared in the columns of the Cambridge *Times* April 7, 1838:

"Sometime last spring, an old veteran chairmaker, residing at Cambridge, Guernsey county, Ohio, finding himself somewhat embarrassed, and money not being easily obtained, concluded to make a venture in the far West. He therefore built a small keel-boat, loaded it with lumber for making chairs and bedsteads. About the first of July, he, with much difficulty, made his way down the crooked windings of Wills creek, thence down the waters of the Muskingum to the mouth. There he lost his passengers, as the steamboats had better accommodations. He then floated down the Ohio, as far as Mt. Vernon, Indiana. He there spent the summer in making and vending his work; but finding sales dull, he contracted with two gentlemen to take his boat and a quantity of furniture up the Illinois as far as Peoria. Here he sold his boat and cargo, but in consequence of the ice, he was detained longer than he expected. What was his surprise when he again arrived at Mt. Vernon to hear that convulsions were taking place in and about Cambridge, like the discharge of surplus steam when a boat lands at the wharf and has no further use for it than to frighten horses and disturb the neighborhood! He would have had less reason to censure had it been confined to those interested, but those that had nothing else to do spread the news high and low, far and wide

—the chairmaker had undoubtedly absconded—until it became honestly believed by the judicious part of the community. The old veteran concluding it would be better to use medicine, fearing that some lungs might be injured, did, at great trouble and expense, obtain a small quantity of Benton's mint drops, with which he is willing to accommodate all those who have genuine drafts. As for those who have none, they must take their pains for their trouble. He would embrace this opportunity to inform his old customers that he has returned, and is ready to wait on all calls in his line.

"OLD CHAIRMAKER.

"April 7, 1838."

It should be stated that navigation on the waters of Wills creek, or any other stream in Guernsey county, never amounted to a great deal, but did play some part at an early day in getting in and out of the county. The stream was never of sufficient volume to warrant the improvement talked of at one time. The canal on the north and the building of railroads, a little later, caused the water route to entirely be lost sight of. The no-current canal and the almost as stationary volume of water in the creek were long years ago too slow a means for the progressive people of this county. There are times, almost any year, when steamboats could ply the waters of Wills creek, as it has had many wonderful floods and has been found many fathoms out of its crooked channel, submerging a wide valley with water of considerable depth, but this, of course, only lasts a few hours or days, at longest.

THE RAILROAD ERA.

Coming down to the railroad era in Guernsey county, it may be stated that the first railroad constructed into the county was the old Central Ohio (now the property of the Baltimore & Ohio Company) in 1852. The first shovelful of dirt thrown on this grade, on the south hillside, at Cambridge, was August 12th, of that year, and it was thrown by the venerable C. L. Madison. The tunnel was begun October 22d, the same year. The Cambridge telegraph office was opened February 3, 1853. The inventor, Professor Morse, was raised up, as if by Providence, to discover the magnetic telegraph just in time to be of good service in the operation of railroad trains, which were also quite a new thing at that time.

The advent of the iron horse ushered in a new and better era into this county, and gave new avenues by which the farmer and stock man could market, at more profitable prices, the products of the farm. The county then, for the first time, came in real commercial touch with the great outside world.

In its route through the county this line of railroad crosses the townships of Millwood, Richland, Center, Cambridge, Adams and Westland, with its main line, while it runs through portions of Richland, Valley and Spencer, with a branch from Lore City to Cumberland. Beginning on the east side of the county, the station points of most importance are Quaker City, Saleville, Lore City, Cambridge and Cassel Station, on the main line. On the Cumberland branch the stations worthy of note are Lore City, Senecaville, Hartford and Cumberland. The only tunnel on this road in the county is near Cambridge on the Baltimore & Ohio road.

The arrival of the first regular passenger train over the road now known as the Baltimore & Ohio, from Columbus, was on April 27, 1854. It consisted of six coaches and it was welcomed right royally. The march from the station to the public square was a long, enthusiastic one, was under marshalship of Col. Gordon Lofland and an address was made by Hon. Nathan Evans. Military companies from Columbus and Zanesville were present.

What is now known as the Pennsylvania railroad enters the county from the north, in Wheeling township, follows the windings of the chief stream of the county (Wills creek) on down through Liberty, Cambridge, Jackson and Valley townships, leaving the county near Pleasant City, with stations of importance at Pleasant City, then north through Derwent, Byesville, Cambridge, Tyner, Kimbolton, Birds Run and Guernsey and so on out of this into Tuscarawas county. The objective points of this division of the great Pennsylvania system are Marietta, at the south, and Cleveland, at the north.

When originally constructed in about 1880, this was the property of the Cleveland & Marietta company and was headed by General Warner, through whose energy and untiring zeal the road was built at a time when it taxed every thought and capacity of good business men. It opened up an excellent coal field and gave a competing freight rate out and into the county. Its advent was hailed with supreme delight by all classes of citizens, as a north and south route through the county was fully as great in importance as the main line of the Baltimore & Ohio from east to west. It was built through the best valley section of the county, but necessarily over a very rough, uneven country, where much expense was necessary, the grades somewhat heavy and curves sharp. A tunnel of many hundred feet through solid rock and coal strata between Kimbolton and Guernsey had to be constructed at an expense of almost, if not fully, a million dollars. The waters of Wills creek at times flooded the tracks and this caused other expense and delay. General Warner fought on, but all to no purpose, for there came a time when he had to succumb to the inevitable. The road was sold and passed into the hands of the

present corporation, the Pennsylvania company, who rebuilt and re-equipped the same and it is now a first-class steam highway, doing an excellent business. The coal fields in and near Byesville and Pleasant City were greatly developed and this has made untold wealth to the possessors of the mineral lands, as well as afforded the company the transportation of endless tons of coal.

In the eighties, while the road was still under the ownership of the old Cleveland & Marietta, the tunnel at Guernsey and Kimbolton caught fire, and the immense coal deposit through which a section of the tunnel was made ignited and continued to burn for more than two years, causing a total loss of the tunnel and the laying of another track a distance of eight miles around a horseshoe bend, going eight miles around in order to gain two miles in its true course. This, with endless litigations, caused the company to go into the hands of a receiver and finally it was transferred to the Pennsylvania company. Several of the heaviest stockholders lived in Guernsey county and when the company paid out only about forty cents on a dollar, it broke these local men up financially. It now has thirty-three miles of roadway in the county and is a great thoroughfare, especially for freighting coal from the mines, the road running through the mining section from south to north.

The Baltimore & Ohio was bonded for in this county to the extent of one hundred thousand dollars. So it will be seen that the common carrier system of today has cost the taxpayers of the past generation much money. Yet no one now desires the old system of transportation. At this date the Baltimore & Ohio road has sixteen miles on its Cumberland division and twenty-nine miles on its "Central Ohio" division, with sidings amounting to eighteen miles within Guernsey county.

What is generally styled the Narrow Gauge road, is the Ohio River & Western railroad, which cuts off only a corner of the county, where it runs from the southwest into Cumberland, having three miles of track within Guernsey county. It is still of the narrow gauge type of railroad. It was built about 1880 to Cumberland.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE BAR OF GUERNSEY COUNTY.

Wherever commerce and true civilization is found, there one will find representatives of the legal profession and courts of justice. Most of the laws of today are based on the principle of justice and equal rights to all citizens, be they native or foreign-born and adopted into our national citizenship. If all men were truly informed as to the law of the country in which they reside and transact business, and then possessed an honest, law-abiding spirit, such as is marked out by the Bible picture of the millennium dawn, there would be little use for lawyers and courts, but as we have not nearly reached that perfected state, hence the rights of one person must be met and justice forced upon another. This requires lawyers well versed in their profession. The legal profession is one of profound principles and it is for this to point out and enforce the rights of one class of citizens as against other men and classes. While the world has no need of the dishonest lawyer, it has great need of the truly honorable attorney, who seeks ever to make peace, rather than encourage litigation among the people of his community. What is needed is the great type of legal advocates found in the Gladstones of England; the Websters, Everetts, Choates, Marshall, the Lincolns and Douglases of our own America and also those of more recent careers, who seek to make plain the fundamental law of our republic and our international relations with all foreign powers. We need, at this date, more of the great minds in law found in former years in a Hamilton, a Jefferson and our earlier supreme judges.

While there still lurks in the minds of the laity the notion that the legal profession is mostly made up of trickery, technicality and trouble-makers, the fact still remains that through them peace and order and good government obtains in this and all countries. The day has long since passed when this profession is looked upon as one of dishonor, but rather as one from which emanates our best and truest type of citizenship and statesmen.

It is regretted by the publisher that a more complete record of the first attorneys in Guernsey county is not available at present, for a chain of interesting sketches which might otherwise appear.

THE FIRST COLORED JURY.

(*Times* of July, 1871.)

"The case of the State of Ohio versus Robert Wright (colored), for shooting with intent to kill William Lucas (colored) at Fairview last spring, is now on trial in this court before a special colored jury. The following is the panel, selected by agreement of counsel and on the order of the court, in the manner prescribed by law:

"Jordon Early, Isaac Moss, William Wooten, Simon Turner, Chas. R. Green, Cornelius Turner, Ransom Bennett, Amos Page, Joseph Early, Lewis Jackson, Enos Brady, John Singer, Jeremiah Hargrave, Charles Williams, James Berry and Amos Kimmey.

"We believe this is the second colored jury empaneled in the United States and the first in the state of Ohio; and it is the first time a colored man was ever called to sit upon a jury in this county. This unusual occurrence is a theme of much conversation and interest. Colonel Barnes appears for the state, and William Borton and J. D. Taylor, Esq., for the defendant. The court room was crowded at the opening of the trial. About thirty witnesses are subpoenaed."

DEATH SENTENCES.

The first death sentence in Guernsey county was in 1844, when Judge Kennon sentenced George Weeks to be hanged for the murder of Edward Woods. Later he was sentenced to a term in the state prison, where he finally died.

The next to be sentenced was in 1869, when Thomas D. Carr was tried and convicted for the killing of Louisa C. Fox, his girl lover who refused to marry him. He was hung Friday, August 20, 1869. He confessed at last to the crime and also it was learned that he had in all killed fifteen persons, at one time or another in his life.

FIRST GRAND JURY IN GUERNSEY COUNTY.

(From the *Jeffersonian*, 1878.)

We recently published an account of the first term of Court held in Guernsey county. The first grand jury was empaneled and the first criminal business was transacted at the second term, which began on Monday, August 27, 1810, and adjourned on the Tuesday following. The names of the first grand jurors are as follows: Z. A. Beatty, foreman; John Hanna, Lloyd Tal-

bott, Thomas Cooke, John McClennahan, Andrew Marshall, Wyatt Hutchison, John Beham, George J. Jackson, John Moffatt, Isaac Grummond, W. Talbert, Stewart Speer, George Metcalf and E. Dyson. The grand jury at the present term of court returned twenty-five true bills of indictment against thirty-six persons. The first grand jury of this county returned three true bills—two for retailing liquor without license and one for retailing merchandise without license. Proceedings under the latter indictment were stopped by the defendant coming into court and exhibiting his license. One of the men charged with retailing liquor without a license pleaded guilty and was fined six cents and costs. The other pleaded not guilty and his case was continued. On the affidavit of George Metcalf, one of the grand jurors, an indictment was issued for Peter Wirick, Sr., returnable at the December term, for not answering questions asked him when before the grand jury. The court ordered that the prosecuting attorney be allowed ten dollars for his services at the first term of court, and twenty-five dollars at each term thereafter. The prison bounds were fixed by an order of the court. They included all that part of Cambridge between Spruce and Mulberry streets.

The following were serving as justices of the peace in the townships noted in Guernsey county in 1910: T. M. Johnson, Millwood; G. C. Lanning, Monroe; T. V. Foster, Monroe; J. W. Bryant, Oxford; W. H. Brown, Oxford; N. T. Oliver, Richland; S. D. Floyd, Richland; W. H. Moore, Spencer; J. Purkey, Spencer; L. B. Hollenbeck, Valley; C. S. McDonald, Valley; J. H. Oxley, Washington; John D. Reid, Washington; Earnest Kirk, Westland; Harry Sawyer, Westland; W. R. Crater, Wheeling; Henry Wilson, Wheeling; William Black, Wills; Theudas T. Jones, Cambridge; R. W. Lindsey, Cambridge; S. P. Weisenstein, Center; E. M. Nelson, Center; A. S. T. Johnston, Jackson; J. B. Shafer, Jackson; William F. Wishart, Jefferson; James McKahan, Jefferson; J. H. Howell, Knox; J. E. Martin, Knox; H. J. Beatenhead, Liberty; S. L. Madden, Londonderry; John Morton, Londonderry; John T. Wyrick, Madison; A. C. St. Clair, Madison; J. B. Hartley, Millwood; F. W. St. Clair, Millwood.

EARLY LAWYERS.

Among the early lawyers who practiced at the Guernsey county bar were Samuel Culbertson and Gen. C. B. Goddard. They were able lawyers, and traveled from county to county on horseback, with their books and papers in saddle-bags. Many anecdotes are told of these two, mostly opposing counsels in the cases they engaged in. Samuel Culbertson was tall, bony and wiry,

and quick to make a point against his opponent. They were the opposing counsel in a case where one party had sued another for befouling a well in the construction of a dam, rendering the water impure. General Goddard, in his speech to the jury, exhibited a glass of the water, and spoke of its purity and clearness, and making the point that such clear, sparkling water (shaking the glass) could not be impure, and seemed to be carrying the jury with him. Culbertson, when he arose to reply, picked up the glass, and reminded the jury of what Goddard had said, placed the glass on the table before Goddard, and holding up a silver dollar, said, "Gentlemen of the jury, I'll give General Goddard this dollar if he will drink that glass of pure water." Culbertson knew that General Goddard was too dignified to accept such an offer, and his refusal had its effect on the jury, and he won the case for his client. This occurred later than the Chandlersville hoax, and was a game of hocus pocus between two lawyers. General Goddard was a man of great dignity and pride of character, in his profession, and made it a point only to do business in his office. A deputy sheriff of Muskingum county, having a writ of execution to serve, met General Goddard, who was the prosecuting lawyer in the case, on the street, and said to him, "What shall I do if some one else claims the property?" He replied, "I don't do business in the street." A day or two afterwards the General met the deputy sheriff at the postoffice, and asked the result of his business. The deputy said, "You will have to call at the sheriff's office; I don't do business in the postoffice." Goddard called at the sheriff's office, and was told what was done. I well remember of seeing the tall, commanding figures of Henry Stanbury and Wilson Shannon, who were occasional practitioners at the Cambridge bar, three score years ago; of Chauncey Dewey, of Cadiz; the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, the great war secretary, who began his practice in partnership with Dewey, and also Hon. Benjamin Tappan. He was cross-eyed, and called "Old Gimblet Eyes.", It was said of Judge Tappan that he was engaged in the trial of a case in the early days, when there were a "thousand judges on the bench, one and three naughts." Judge Hallock was the presiding judge. One of the associate judges lived three miles in the country, and was in the habit of coming in on court days on horseback with his saddle-bags, his dinner in one bag, and oats for the horse in the other. After the noon recess, Judge Tappan was to begin his argument to the jury. Tappan arose, addressed the court, and began. Judge Hallock interrupted him, saying, "Brother Tappan, there is no quorum; you will wait for Brother ———." Tappan replied, "Are his saddle-bags under the bench?" "Yes," "Then I will go on with my plea; they will do just as well."

By the *Guernsey Times* of 1826-48 one learns the names of many of the legal practitioners of those early days. Among them were W. W. Tracey, whose card frequently appears in the *Times* from 1826 on, and who was later a justice of the peace and a prominent editor of the *Times* beginning with December, 1834, and Isaac Parrish, later a member of the noted firm of Parrish & Gaston, attorneys and counsellors at law. Among noted lawyers of the county may be mentioned:

1838—Cowen & Longley, Washington.
1843—Bushfield & Hunter (J. M. Bushfield and William Hunter), Cambridge.
1843—Ferguson & Grimes, Cambridge.
1846—T. W. Tipton, Cambridge.
1844—Kennon & White, Cambridge.
1845—Evans & Rainey, Fairview.
1845—Cowen & Grimes (B. S. Cowen and J. J. Grimes), Cambridge.
1846—Davis Green, Cambridge.
1831—John D. Tingle, Cambridge.
1847—Samuel Bell, Cambridge.
1847—Evans & Scott (Nathan Evans and Erastus H. Scott), Cambridge.
1853—J. M. Bushfield and W. R. Buchanan, Cambridge.
1853—H. Skinner, Cambridge.
1850—Thomas W. Peacock, Cambridge.
1850—T. W. Campbell, Cambridge.
1856—L. W. Borton, Cambridge.
1856—F. Creighton and J. O. Grimes, Cambridge.
1856—J. W. White, Cambridge.
1856—Gaston and W. R. Wagstaff, Cambridge.
1856—Evans and Haynes, Cambridge.
1857—J. H. Collins, Cambridge.
1857—Casey & Atherton, Cambridge.
1857—V. and J. Haynes, Cambridge and Zanesville.

ANOTHER LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

The following is an additional list of lawyers who have practiced before the Guernsey county bar at different times:

Samuel Herrick, Cambridge, and all of the following at Cambridge: Alexander Harper, Isaac Parish, William W. Tracey, Zaccheus Beatty, Thomas W. Peacock, Nathan Evans, Ezra Evans, John Ferguson, Jacob J. Grimes, John Morton, Cyrus Linn, Anthony Tennis (of Birmingham), Robert Titneck, William B. Abbott, Mathew Gaston; Joseph Johnston, Fairview; James Rheinhart, Fairview; Samuel Armstrong, Fairview; Joseph Ferrel, Washington; John B. Longley, Washington; James Reinhart, Senecaville; Erastus Scott, Cumberland; James Casey, Cumberland; Francis Creighton, and the following, all of Cambridge: James O. Grimes, Vincent Haines, William Wall, George W. Phillips.

PRESENT COURT OFFICERS.

The present (1910) officials of the Guernsey county court are as follows: Hon. William H. Johnson, presiding judge, Zanesville, Ohio; Hon. A. A. Frazier, judge, Zanesville, Ohio; Hon. J. M. McGinnis, judge, Caldwell, Ohio; Charles S. Sheppard, prosecuting attorney; H. K. Moore, sheriff; John S. Berry, deputy sheriff (after January, 1911); Elza D. Trott, clerk; Clara Linn, deputy clerk, and Orrin B. Booth, stenographer.

PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE GUERNSEY COUNTY BAR.

Bell, James W., Cambridge; Barber, N. H., Cambridge; Brown, W. H., Fairview; Bonnell, T. A., Cambridge; Carnes, S. C., Cambridge; Carpenter, W. A., Freeport; Campbell, J. W., Cambridge; Collins, W. C., Cambridge; Deselm, T. R., Cambridge; Dugan, G. D., Cambridge; Douglas, J. L., Quaker City; Enos, B. F., Cambridge; Eagleson, Freeman T., Cambridge; Eagleton, William, Craig; Ferguson, J. B., Cambridge; Flood, A. B., Byesville; Garber, L. S., Pleasant City; Gregg, Watson H., Cambridge; Hawthorne, Edmund, Cambridge; Joyce, James, Cambridge; Johnson, S. M., Fairview; Luccock, H. W., Cambridge; McCulloch, A. R., Cambridge; Mathews, E. W., Cambridge; Mathews, E. W., Jr., Cambridge; Mackey, J. H., Cambridge; Purkey, Joseph, Cumberland; Rosemond, Fred L., Cambridge; Scott, Robert T., Cambridge; Smallwood, J. W., Cambridge; Stewart, W. W., Cambridge; Stevens, A. L., Cambridge; Sheppard, Charles, Cambridge; Stubbs, I. E., Quaker City; Turnbaugh, C. S., Cambridge; Troette, J. A., Cambridge; Turner, John P., Cambridge; Turner, Milton, Jr., Cambridge; Wells, O. V., Cambridge; Weyer, Clara L., Cambridge; Webster, Edson C., Quaker City.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

With the opening up of any new country, the family doctor is as necessary as any other man. Grave responsibility rests on him—the diseases coincident to the pioneer period need speedy attention and the lives of men, women and children are often in the good physician's hands. In health and vigor all persons revolt at the sight of the medicine case and the surgeon's knife, and sometimes they say many hard things against the medical practitioner, yet when the fevered brow and quickened pulse is felt, when all life looks dark with gloom and doubt scattered in thick clouds before us, it is then that the family doctor, even in the days of "saddle-bags," was a welcome caller in the sick chamber, for he it was who generally understood how to place the sick one in possession of health and strength again. The disciples of Galen have ever been closely allied with the first settlers of a county. They have braved the storms of mid-winter and the heat of mid-summer; they have gone on foot and on horseback, crossing angry streams, by the light of day and through the darkness of the night, often against pelting storms, in order to reach the suffering sick in need of their ministrations.

It should be said that with the passing of the last half century, medical science has made a wonderful advance. Methods have been changed and a real revolution wrought—especially in surgery. The great colleges and universities have educated a vast army of competent physicians and surgeons who have progressed to a point where diseases once thought incurable have come to be looked upon as simple in treatment. The per cent. of cases lost now is very small compared to the days when Guernsey county was first settled. Every county owes much to the good, faithful physician, who often goes unpaid for his services, but never refuses to administer to the needs of those in distress, even among the poor and unfortunate who are entirely unable to pay.

Coming down to the early days of Guernsey county, let it be remarked that the pioneer doctor was as capable as others of his day and generation in Ohio. It is to be regretted that no more complete record of the lives of these faithful doctors can be given than is possible to here narrate.

PIONEER DOCTORS.

The following paper was prepared by Dr. Clark A. Moore, of Cambridge, at the time of the city's centennial—or jubilee—celebration in 1906:

"This is our centennial,—our jubilee year,—completing as it does the first century of our city's existence. It has been, in spite of the financial depressions and social disorders, the most noted century of the world's history in the advancement made in medical science. Investigation and discovery, in regard to the nature, causes and prevention of disease, has given the profession such a mastery over the ills that afflict mankind that the average years of human life have been largely increased. The use of disinfectants and anesthetics has made possible and comparatively safe surgical operations that would have been, even fifty years ago, impossible and not to be attempted. Nevertheless, after all of these discoveries and improvements which add so greatly to the happiness and comfort as well as safety of the community, and render the practice of the profession so much more certain and successful, yet these old doctors who practiced when Cambridge was young are worthy of all honor. They contended with difficulties of which those of the present time can have little conception. They spent their days and often their nights in the saddle, traversing roads scarcely passable, through the unbroken wilderness and over bridgeless streams, to minister to the humane wants of mankind whenever and wherever needed, and thus opened up the way to the more certain, successful and easier practice of today. The names of these old doctors would grace the pages of history of Cambridge—indeed such a history would be incomplete without them. They had the respect, love and confidence of their patrons and when the old doctor died the people mourned.

"Among the earliest of these away back in the twenties, when Cambridge was not much of a town, were three Frenchman, Dr. Francis Donchonchett, La Rive and Bill. In 1824 Robert Thompson gave this notice to the public: 'Dr. R. Thompson gives this notice to the public from Crooked creek, Muskingum county, that he may be found at his residence, one mile east of Proudfit's meeting-house. He will attend to all calls in the line of his profession.' He was one of the first physicians along the old Wheeling road from Beumerstown to Proudfit's meeting-house, near New Concord. His brother, Dr. John B. Thompson, resided in Cambridge and was the defendant in the first malpractice suit in Guernsey county. This action was for failure to reset a broken ankle; it was tried in the courts of this county and then taken to the supreme court of the state, where Doctor Thompson won the case. Another

was the eccentric Dr. John Kell, who practiced among the Irish in the early history of Cambridge; he claimed to be a graduate in surgery of the Royal Society of Dublin.

"Another announcement, in 1824, was that of Dr. Thomas Miller, which reads thus: 'Dr. Thomas Miller, M. D., offers his services to the citizens of Cambridge and vicinity. Shop in the brick house lately occupied by Mrs. Talbot' [John B. Thompson's].

"Dr. Ignatius O'Farrill located in Cambridge in 1831. Drs. S. P. Hunt and J. G. F. Holston, father of Doctor Holston, of Zanesville, were located in Cambridge in 1836. Following these came Drs. Milton Green, J. P. Tingle, Vincent Haynes, Daniel Ferbache, and S. B. Clark, whom I remember as being my father's family physician when I was a child. Later in the history of Cambridge came Drs. Milton Hoge, J. C. Taylor, G. L. Arnold, J. W. McCall, and Dr. Andrew Wall, a man whom I esteemed greatly, having twice been his pupil in the public schools in my youth, and later in his office as a medical student. His name was a household word in the homes of Guernsey county.

"This brings us down to the present-day physicians. They are all handsome gentlemen and good doctors, and are too well known to the people of Cambridge and vicinity to require special mention. This imperfect resume shows what magnificent progress has been made in the past hundred years. I thank God it has been my lot to live at the close of the nineteenth century. It is the golden age of the world. There has been nothing like it in history. When our labors close we can depart in peace for our eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord."

———

The following shows the style of early doctors in advertising:

"DOCTOR CLARK

respectfully offers to the citizens of Cambridge and country a continuance of his professional services. He may be found after night at the residence of Mr. William McCracken, north of the court house. Office, next door to the former office of Miller & Clark.

"March 24, 1841." —*Guernsey Times*, 1841.

"MEDICAL SERVICES.

"The undersigned respectfully requests those owing him for medical services or otherwise to liquidate either the whole or a part of their indebt-

ednèss, as it is actually necessary that he should have money to pay his own as well as the debts of several other persons which he has unfortunately become liable for. A few dollars from each person who has received his services, will enable him to meet the demands against him.

"N. B.—The undersigned returns his thanks to his numerous friends for the liberal patronage he has received since he has resided in Cambridge, and informs them and the public generally that he shall continue to practice the different branches of his profession.

"MILTON GREEN.

"Cambridge, September 6, 1845."

—*Guernsey Times,* Oct. 11, 1845.

That there is nothing new under the sun is fitly shown by the curious advertisements of the early doctors. They widely exploited the efficacy of certain medicines or "healers" for the cure or relief of every imaginable ailment. It was considered that electricity had virtue in the treatment of a wide variety of diseases, as is testified by the following advertisement, appearing in the *Guernsey Times* for June 29, 1854.

"TO THE AFFLICTED.

"Doctor Barnes, Electropathic Physician and Surgeon, has taken rooms in the residence of Mrs. Abell, where, for a short time, he proposes to treat persons afflicted with Diseased Eyes, Deafness, Fits, Insanity, Spinal Affections, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Female Diseases, etc., exclusively by electricity. Those affected with any of the above named diseases would do well to call soon at his rooms, and inquire into his mode of treatment."

Of Dr. Andrew Wall, who died in 1898, then the oldest physician in the county, the *Times* in April of that year said, in speaking of his funeral:

"Dr. Andrew Wall, the veteran physician of Cambridge, whose goings up and down the town and country on errands of healing has been the expected for over forty years, passed into the borderland last Sabbath morning, April 17, 1898. He was stricken about three weeks before and seemed aware that his disease was unto death, that the art of healing was powerless to relieve the worn-out body, and that his labors for afflicted humanity were finished. He was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1829, and came to this state with his parents. He was educated at Muskingum College, Ann Arbor University, and the Ohio Medical College in Cincinnati. He was married to

Miss Bridget Call in 1855 and came to Cambridge the same year. Five children were born to them, and all survive with the exception of a son, who died in infancy. The mother of the family died in the summer of 1884. The children are Cory L. Wall, the accomplished pharmacist, Miss Lizzie, a teacher in our schools, Mrs. Ross E. Moore and Miss Sallie. In recent years Doctor Wall married Mrs. Jennie Meredith, who survives him. Dr. David Wall, of Indianapolis, and Mrs. Dr. M. Hawes, of Claysville, are the only remaining members of the Doctor's immediate family. During the war Doctor Wall went to the front as surgeon of the Seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry and served to the end of the war. He was division surgeon of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and chief surgeon for the Columbus & Marietta road. The funeral took place from his late residence on West Eighth street, and was largely attended. The Masonic order, of which he was a member, held impressive services at the grave Monday afternoon.

"The familiar form of the old family physician, whose presence at the bedside of many of the homes in our city and county brought cheer and hope, has vanished from our midst. Who can estimate the self-sacrifice, the labor and weariness that over four decades of medical practice may mean. The night as well as the day finds him always ready and equipped for the hasty summons to relieve the distressed and afflicted, with no tarrying for favorable weather conditions. All others wait for fair weather and good roads, but the doctor is generally supposed to wear a coat of mail that is alike impervious to the attacks of weather and disease. A busy life is ended. The city paused to pay tribute in attending the last sad rites, and fellow teachers extended their sympathy to the sorrowing daughter by the dismissal of their schools. The grave is closed over him; he sleeps upon the hillside, but many remembrances of his services will linger in the homes of Cambridge."

Dr. Andrew Wall came to this county in 1845, when sixteen years of age. He attended the medical department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he laid the foundation for his future medical and surgical skill. He completed his studies under the tutorship of that most excellent Cambridge physician, Dr. Vincent Haynes, and with him first engaged in actual practice. In 1862 he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, and then enlisted as assistant surgeon in the Seventy-seventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and one year later was promoted to surgeon, which position he held until 1866. The next year he formed a partnership in medicine with Dr. William Clark, continuing until 1868. With the passing of the years Doctor Wall devoted many years to the practice of his chosen profession and became very skillful. It is believed

that Doctor Wall was the most eminent physician who ever practiced medicine and surgery in Guernsey county—so stated by old present-day doctors who knew of his life's work.

Another member of the medical fraternity in this county, but who did not long continue in practice, was Dr. Charles Perry Simons, eldest son of John White and Hester Ann Simons. He was born at Zanesville in 1842. The father was engaged in the iron foundry business, both in Zanesville and Cambridge, until he died in 1871. After his death the large business interests were carried on by his sons. Doctor Simons came with his parents to Cambridge in 1855 and was educated for a physician at the University of Michigan, but had only partly completed his studies when the Civil war broke out. He had also taken a course at the Ohio Medical College in Cincinnati, from which he graduated in 1863. In the spring of 1862 he was interrupted by the war cry and became an assistant surgeon. He was able, apt and quick to act. He was said to have been the youngest assistant surgeon in the United States army when he entered the Union ranks. He was later made acting surgeon for the Fourteenth Army Corps. He was with General Sherman on that famous "March to the Sea," and when mustered out was tendered a good position in the regular army at Washington, but declined.

His father's death in 1871 changed his life plans somewhat and he had much to do with conducting the foundry business in company with his elder brothers. His practice thus interfered with, he finally became a specialist as a surgeon and treated eye and ear diseases. He was quite a politician and ran for state senator on the Republican ticket, and was defeated, but cut down the Democratic majority largely. He had congressional ambitions and doubtless would have been the candidate had the district not been changed at that date.

Dr. Samuel Hunt, father of Hon. Samuel Hunt, lived on the lot of recent years occupied by Richardson & Shairer's block, West Wheeling avenue. He sold his place to Dr. Milton Green and moved to Morrow, Butler county, Ohio, in 1843. The interesting account of his removal by flat-boat down the waters of Wills creek, Muskingum river to the mouth of the Little Miami and so on to Morrow, is given elsewhere in this book.

Dr. William K. Bolan, who practiced at Cumberland since 1879, was a graduate of Columbus Medical College. His ancestors were from Virginia, and the son was born in Loudoun county, that state, November 5, 1857. He began teaching school when sixteen years old, and began to study medicine in his eighteenth year, in Columbus, graduating in 1879, and moving to Cumberland began what proved to be a successful practice of medicine.

Among the most prominent physicians within Guernsey county was Dr. Noah Hill, of Senecaville. He was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1809 and died in Senecaville, Ohio, in 1894. He came of good old Revolutionary stock, of German ancestry, which went back further into France and were among the Huguenots. The Doctor graduated from the Cincinnati Medical College in 1833. He came to Senecaville and formed a partnership with Doctor Baldwin, who died in 1844. Up to 1862 Doctor Hill practiced alone, but then his son was admitted to practice with his father. The young Hill was named John. Later the father was with Dr. W. Scott until 1887, after which the good Doctor did but little except an office practice. He was a noted politician and his views on the slavery question caused him to leave the Methodist church and join the Wesleyan church. He was first a Whig, then later a Free-soiler and last a Republican. He cast one of the first three Abolition votes in Guernsey county, and assisted many a slave in getting over the "underground railway" north into Canada and to freedom.

Dr. Harry W. Holmes began the practice of medicine in Cumberland in the spring of 1883, being a graduate from Columbus Medical College. He descended from an old English family who settled in Virginia. Harry W. was born in Newport, Sauk county, Wisconsin, in 1855. His youth was passed in Cumberland, Ohio. He clerked in his father's store and began the study of medicine in 1877 with Dr. Charles Draper. He graduated from the Baltimore Medical College in 1883. He became a bright Mason and frequently contributed to medical journals. Politically he was a Republican.

Dr. Jonathan A. Kackley has been a leading physician at old Point Pleasant (Pleasant City) since 1882, when he graduated from Columbus Medical College and had attended Michigan University, giving him a double course in medicine. He was born in 1857 in what was Buffalo township, this county, and from his earliest days desired to become a physician and has succeeded well in his chosen role, as physician and surgeon.

Dr. Thomas J. Miller, of Kimbolton, this county, was four years engaged in merchandising there and served as mayor of the village. He was born in Antrim, this county, in 1849, the son of David L. Miller and wife. He followed school teaching for a time after he reached manhood. Taking up the study of medicine in the seventies, he graduated from the Columbus Medical College in 1878, and first located in Kansas, where he practiced until 1886, when he entered the Cincinnati Medical College, taking a full course there, and then went to Topeka, Kansas, but on account of illness returned to this county and practiced in Cambridge for a number of years. He was

again incapacitated on account of sickness and retired from medicine and engaged in business in company with W. C. McConaughey.

Dr. Winfield Scott, who has been so well known as the family physician at the village of Senecaville for many years, was born in 1848 on his father's farm. He graduated from the Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, taking a practical English and scientific course, ending it in 1872, gaining a Bachelor of Arts degree. He then taught school three years and took up medicine by entering the office of Doctor Wall of Cambridge. He spent a year at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and one year at the Cincinnati Medical College, graduating from that school in 1877. He then located at Point Pleasant, this county, going to Senecaville in 1879, where he had for a partner Dr. Noah Hill. Later he practiced alone.

Dr. Charles R. Austin, one of Byesville's practicing physicians, has come to be one of the busiest citizens of the town. As early as 1907 he was a member of the board of education; secretary of the Artificial Stone Company; postmaster of Byesville; an active member of the improvement committee, of the Merchants and Professional Men's Club; a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge, the Elks Club of Cambridge and alive to all the interests of his home town.

EARLY GUERNSEY COUNTY PHYSICIANS.

By careful research in old files and from the memory of pioneer doctors, the following list has been compiled of the doctors who practiced here in the long ago years. The dates opposite the name indicate that they were in practice, at least at that date:

1826—Dr. A. C. Thompson, Cambridge.
1837—Dr. J. C. McCollough, Claysville and Cambridge.
1837—Dr. S. P. Hunt, Cambridge.
1837—Dr. T. Nichol, Washington.
1841—Dr. Thomas Miller, Cambridge.
1837—Dr. Cope, Middletown, formerly Cadiz (botanical).
1840—Dr. Milton Green, Antrim, later Cambridge; he became one of the leading doctors of the county.
1841—Dr. James Green, Cambridge.
1841—Dr. S. B. Clark, Cambridge.
1838—Dr. J. McFarland, Washington.
1833—Dr. William Bradshaw, Fairview.
1835—Dr. J. G. F. Holston, Cambridge, became house physician to the White House for President Lincoln's family.

1839—Dr. John P. Tingle, Cambridge.

1833—Dr. Enos Thomas, Washington.

1832—Dr. John B. Thompson, Cambridge.

1832—Dr. I. O'Farrall, Cambridge.

1832—Dr. J. G. Moore, Cambridge.

1833—Dr. Andrew Patterson, Washington.

1825—Dr. C. A. Harris, Cambridge.

1847—Dr. J. T. Clark, Cambridge.

1853—Dr. M. K. Wright, Millwood.

1853—Vincent Haynes, Cambridge. He finally practiced law and died at Cambridge.

1853—Drs. McConnell and Bell, Middletown.

1853—Dr. W. S. Bell, Middletown.

1854—Dr. R. S. Barr, Cambridge.

1856—Dr. Andrew Wall, Cambridge—see sketch.

1857—Dr. Milton Hoge, Cambridge, where he died.

1857—Dr. J. Dunbar, Cambridge, now a corporation lawyer at Steubenville, Ohio.

Very early—Dr. J. Baldridge, Senecaville, a noted doctor and Abolitionist connected with "underground railway."

Very early—Dr. Ferguson, Senecaville.

Before the war of the Rebellion and later, was Dr. Charles P. Simons, now of Caldwell, Ohio, practicing.

Dr. William E. Bolan.

Dr. Noah Hill, Senecaville.

Dr. John Hill, Senecaville.

Dr. Winfield Scott, died in 1909.

Dr. Crumbaker, died in Antrim.

Dr. Alpin, Claysville, an old time doctor.

Dr. Hawes, Claysville, died about 1904; had been an army surgeon in Civil war.

Dr. Chapman, Washington.

Dr. Ray, Washington.

Dr. Draper, Cumberland. He was a fine horseman and proud man.

Dr. Teeters, Pleasant City, a noted doctor of his day.

Dr. Connor, Cumberland.

Dr. Belford, Pleasant City.

Dr. George Tingle, Pleasant City.

Dr. Forbes, Byesville.

Dr. Milton Shafer, Senecaville.
Dr. Vincent Ferguson, Pleasant City.
Dr. Romans, Quaker City.
Dr. Brashear, Lore City, still living.
Dr. Day, old-time doctor at Birmingham, deceased.
Dr. W. M. George, Cambridge, died in 1904.
Dr. Chapman, Hopewell, died 1910.
Dr. Speers, a year or so at Cambridge and moved away.

EARLIEST PHYSICIANS.

Perhaps none of the above came before the following: Away back in the twenties, came Dr. Francis Donchonchett, Dr. La Rive and Doctor Bill, all three Frenchmen. These were probably about the pioneer doctors to locate here. Possibly a few may have practiced before the above named, but no one seems now to recall such.

PRESENT-DAY PHYSICIANS.

In 1910 the physicians of the county in active practice are as follows:

In Cambridge—A. R. Cain, W. N. Bradford, W. B. Young, R. H. Cramer, H. L. Wells, N. M. Dewees, L. C. Wells, C. A. Frame, E. E. Vorhies, F. Harrison, H. W. Sims, A. B. Headley, T. H. Rowles, George W. Hixon, L. M. Ross, C. R. Johnson, I. W. Keenan, F. W. Lane, W. G. Lane, O. F. Lowry, F. M. Mitchell, C. A. Moore, H. H. Price, W. T. Ramsey, A. G. Ringer, C. D. Romans.

W. B. Rosmond, Millinersville; B. A. Sauders, Winterset; Dr. E. E. Bird, Lore City; Dr. H. W. Arndt, Lore City; Dr. C. Bates, Senecaville; Dr. R. H. Cleary, Senecaville; Dr. J. E. Robins, Buffalo (Hartford); Dr. O. S. Bay, Quaker City; Dr. S. G. Bay, Quaker City; Dr. G. W. Jones, Quaker City; Dr. J. B. Hollingworth, Quaker City; Dr. J. W. White, Salesville; Dr. D. L. Cowden, Kimbolton; Dr. William Lawyer, Kimbolton; Dr. Charles R. Austin, Byesville; Dr. A. E. Fletcher, Byesville; Dr. J. E. Patton, Byesville; Doctor Sprague, Byesville; Dr. George C. Taylor, Claysville; Dr. E. L. Lowthian, "Dogtown" (Mines); Dr. W. K. Bolon, Cumberland; Dr. H. W. Holmes, Cumberland; Dr. A. E. Walters, Cumberland; Dr. H. H. Bown, Pleasant City; Dr. J. A. Kackley, Pleasant City; Dr. D. F. Wallenfetz, Pleasant City; Dr. W. W. Lawrence, Antrim; Dr. G. M. Witherspoon, Fairview; Dr. G. H. Stout, Middletown; Dr. A. J. Arnold, Middletown; Doctor Thompson, Washington.

Aside from the regular and homeopathic physicians in Guernsey county, as just named, there is an osteopath doctor in Cambridge, Dr. J. E. Gable, and an eye specialist, Dr. H. A. Green, of Cambridge.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

In common with every county in the state, Guernsey has had her full share of medical societies, associations and academies. The earliest we have any definite knowledge of was in operation in 1838. Its president was Dr. H. H. Evans and the secretary was Dr. S. B. Clark.

At a meeting of this society in November, 1838, the following fee bill was adopted:

"For performing capital operations, such as amputating the extremities, trepanning, etc., each..$20.00
"For reducing fractures and dislocations of the lower extremities 10.00
"For reducing fractures and dislocations of the upper extremities 5.00
"For attending parturient cases in town..... 4.00
"For attending twin parturient cases in town..... 8.00
"For consultation in town..... 5.00
"For visit and medicine, within one mile..... 1.25
"For attendance and medicine in town, per diem.. 1.00
"For every mile over the first in daylight..... .37
"For every mile over the first at night..... .50
"For prescribed doses of medicine, each..... .25
"For extracting teeth, each..... .25
"For bleeding ..... .25

"H. H. Evans, President.
"S. B. Clark, Secretary."

After a number of years this medical society went down and in 1880, or about that year, the Guernsey County Medical Society (number two) was organized by a new set of physicians and was made up of the following physicians: Doctor Boyd, of Kimbolton; Doctor Cain, of Senecaville; Doctor Clark, of Middletown; Doctor McPherson, of Cambridge; Doctor Henry, of Washington; Doctor Patton, of Washington; Dr. John Hill, of Senecaville; Doctor Romans, of Quaker City; Doctor Gildea, of New Gottenger; Doctor Tingle, of Cambridge.

This continued until about 1883, when a new society was formed, known as the Guernsey County Academy of Medicine, whose constituent members were: Doctors McPherson, Miller, both of Cambridge; Doctor Gildea, of New Gottenger; Doctor Ramsey, of Cambridge; Doctor Cain, of Senecaville; Doctor Scott, of Senecaville; Doctor Boyd, of Kimbolton; Doctor Rosmond, of Birmingham.

After a varied experience, this society served its day and went out of commission.

In 1904 the present Guernsey County Medical Society was formed. Its present officers are Doctor Frame, of Cambridge, president; Doctor Mitchell, of Cambridge, secretary, and Doctor Headley, of the same city, treasurer. Monthly meetings are kept up and much interest is manifested by the medical fraternity. The present membership will be seen by the subjoined list of physicians who belong to the society: Doctors Patton and Sprague, of Byesville, and these, all from Cambridge: Drs. William Bradford, A. F. Cain, Cornelius A. Frame, Frederick Harrison, Albert Headley, G. W. Hixon, Isaac W. Keenan, Fred W. Lane, W. G. Lane, F. O. Lowry, Frank M. Mitchell, Clark A. Moore, William T. Ramsey, T. H. Bowles, E. E. Vorhies.

KEENAN'S HOSPITAL.

Cambridge has the benefits of a first-rate hospital, a private institution where surgical operations, especially, are performed with great skill. When Dr. Isaac W. Keenan located at Quaker City in 1899, he established a hospital at that point, but in 1905 he took a special course in surgery at the Chicago Post-Graduate School and in the autumn of 1906 removed his hospital from Quaker City to Cambridge, locating on the corner of Ninth street and Gomber avenue. He gave up ordinary medical practice and devotes his entire time to his private hospital, where he has won a great reputation and has cases from all parts of Ohio and adjoining states. He now has trained nurses and they, in turn, teach the art of nursing to others. He is assisted greatly by his capable wife. The city is fortunate, indeed, in securing such an institution, for in a manufacturing center and railroad place the demand for a near-by hospital is great.

CHAPTER XV.

THE NEWSPAPERS OF GUERNSEY COUNTY.

Since the introduction of the printing press, all civilized portions of the globe have employed them for the dissemination of intelligence from one class to another. Perhaps it goes undisputed that the art of printing and the invention of the printing press has been the greatest discovery in way of useful, universal achievements the world has so far discovered. Without going into the history of the invention, or what it has accomplished in all branches of man's purposes to elevate and enlighten, and to Christianize mankind, the writer will at once go at the task of outlining the various newspapers that have from time to time been published within the limits of Guernsey county. If any are omitted it is through ignorance and not neglect or intention, but likely there may have been papers run for a short period which have escaped the author's mind, with the passing of so many years.

The first newspaper published in Guernsey county was the *Guernsey Times.* A history of this paper is given below.

The first Democratic newspaper in the county was the *Washington Republican,* established at Washington in 1826 by Messrs. Hull and Robb. Mr. Hull dropped out in 1827 and Jacob Robb was sole proprietor. It was suspended for a time, but in 1838 resumed publication and changed its name to the *Democratic Star,* which the wicked Whigs called the "Dog Star." Its editor was Peter B. Ankney. It continued until 1847 and was then succeeded by the *Jeffersonian,* by Gill & Leach. The *Jeffersonian* is the same as that still published at Cambridge, having passed down through various hands. The chain is about as follows: Arthur T. Clark had it in 1850; Lewis Baker edited the paper in the first years of the Civil war, and was succeeded as proprietor by Charles E. Mitchner, who ran for Congress. Following him came George McClelland, who was the successful man at the head of the paper until he was succeeded by John Kirkpatrick, who sold to John M. Amos in January, 1886, and in company with his sons still edits and owns the *Jeffersonian.*

The daily *Jeffersonian* was established as the first real daily publication in the county. The date of its starting was in 1891, since which time it has

not missed an issue on a week day. The weekly is now on its seventy-ninth volume and the daily on its nineteenth volume. It is one of Ohio's cleanest, most newsy newspapers, and it is an honor to the newspaper fraternity of this county and the entire state.

Lewis Baker, editor of the *Jeffersonian*, carried under a subhead throughout the Civil war these words: "Our country—may she ever be right. But, right or wrong—our country. We are a unit; party feeling has been entirely sunk all over the North. Political parties now rally to the defense of the Union and Constitution and under this banner every true man worthy the name American citizen can fight with a good heart—we are a unit."

In 1862, his motto was, "The Union as it was—the Constitution as it is. The Union of lakes, the Union of lands—the Union of States none can sever —the Union of hearts—the Union of hands—the American Union forever."

Before the Civil war—in 1850—the following appeared as heads of editorials in September of that year, and serve to show that the *Jeffersonian* has ever been alert to the interests of the party and the taxpayers of this county: "Against Railroad Subscriptions," "The Funded System," "Look Out for Deception," "Old Federalism Sticking Out," "Stop that Falsehood," "The Greatest Fraud of the Age." Then these questions are submitted: "Farmers of Guernsey county, are your taxes already high enough? Have they become oppressive? Then let all vote against railroad subscription." "Are the landholders of Guernsey county prepared to mortgage their lands to money lenders to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars? Their vote against railroad subscription."

THE GUERNSEY TIMES.

The *Guernsey Times* was founded by J. Aitken, at Cambridge, the first number being dated September 18, 1824. The subscription price was set at one dollar and fifty cents, if paid within thirty days after the time of subscribing; two dollars, if paid within six months, or two dollars and fifty cents if not paid until after the expiration of six months. Advertisements not exceeding a "square" were inserted three times for one dollar, twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. The first volume of the *Times* was not much larger than an ordinary office ledger. The paper consisted of four pages, each of four columns of leaded brevier, embellished with the atrocious woodcuts which were then in the height of popularity, and was made up mainly of foreign and political news, with now and then a local item. The advertisements were for the greater part demands for money by many of the merchants, coupled with threats of legal procedure, and a list of articles which would be taken in lieu of coin, which was at that time extremely scarce.

The first volume closed with the number dated October 15, 1825, at which time the paper passed out of the hands of Aitken and became the property of Col. Cyrus P. Beatty, who successfully conducted it up to the time of his death, December 17, 1827, after which publication was continued by his widow. Colonel Beatty, upon assuming control, enlarged the paper to five columns, and greatly improved the typography and general appearance of the sheet. The published terms of the paper were as follows:

"The *Guernsey Times* will be published one a week, on a super-royal sheet, and good type, at one dollar and fifty cents per annum, if paid in advance, or within three months after commencing, two dollars if paid before the expiration of the year, and two dollars and fifty cents if paid after the expiration of the year. One-half of the subscription will be received in produce at market price, if delivered within the current year, or the whole, if paid in rags. No paper discontinued, except at the option of the editor, until all arrearages are paid. No subscription taken for less than a year, unless mentioned at the time of subscribing, and paid for in advance, at the rate of two dollars per annum, and a failure to notify a discontinuance before the term expires shall be considered as a new engagement. Advertisements by the year, inserted at Pittsburg prices."

The plant passed successively through the hands of Nicholas Bailhache (February 1, 1828, to 1830), John Hersh, Jr. (May 1, 1830, to May 18, 1833, when it became John Hersh & Co.), John Hersh, Jr., and D. M. McPherson (as *Guernsey Times and Ohio Gazette*, from about April 20, 1832, to April 12, 1833). It is probable that after the dissolution of the partnership existing between Hersh and McPherson, the business was conducted by John Hersh, Jr., until the issue of March 8, 1834, when the firm became Hersh & Weirich, the new partner being C. E. Weirich. With the number for November 29, 1834, the paper again became the sole property of John Hersh, Jr., who continued publication until December 13, 1834, when the name was changed from *The Guernsey Times and Ohio Gazette* to *The Guernsey Times and Farmers' and Mechanics' Advocate*, and became the property of William W. Tracey. The paper flourished under Tracey, and when sold on December 12, 1835, to John A. Beatty, had attained to very respectable proportions and typographic excellence.

Beatty was succeeded on July 2, 1836, by Lambert Thomas, who was a prominent character in early Whig days. June 17, 1837, the firm became Lambert & J. S. Thomas, but the paper retained the same caption and subhead. June 9, 1838, Lambert Thomas again assumed entire control, and continued publication until December 7, 1839, when W. R. Allison became edi-

tor and publisher. Allison, during his brief editorship, made but few changes in the appearance of the paper, the most important being his substitution of the motto: "One Country, one Constitution, one Destiny," the famous declaration of Daniel Webster, in place of the former sub-head, "Farmers' and Mechanics' Advocate." Allison was succeeded, March 21, 1840, by Charles J. Albright, who probably held his position longer than any of the editors who had preceded him, his resignation taking effect in the twenty-first year of the *Times*. He was succeeded by Messrs. Hatton and Green, who were editors jointly for a short time, when, with the number for March 20, 1846, the plant became the sole property of Richard Hatton, Mr. Green retiring from the newspaper field.

Richard Hatton sold the *Times* establishment to its former owner, C. J. Albright, in the spring of 1849, when the subhead became, "Let all the ends thou aimst at be thy country's, thy God's, and Truth's."

Albright kept it until December 28, 1854, when he sold it to Moses and C. P. B. Sarchet. In 1856 the plant passed into the hands of J. C. Douglas, who conducted it until January 1, 1862, who then enlisted in the Union army. He sold to Joseph D. Taylor and W. H. F. Lenfesty, and it remained in the Taylor family up to within a short time. David D. Taylor was at the head of the paper in the eighties and was still at his task in 1910, when he died. A sketch of this manly man will appear in the biographical section of this work.

The chain of owners of the *Times,* then, has been as above mentioned down to the time the Taylor family took it. From that time on, Taylor & Lenfesty controlled it until 1874, when David D. Taylor acquired an interest amounting to one-half its value, and in 1890 he purchased the balance and was sole owner up to his death. Upon his decease, the Taylor boys managed it until a few months had passed, when Prof. J. M. Carr and others bought the property of Mrs. Taylor, and Mr. Carr became its editor and manager. This only lasted for a few months as, on November 8, 1905, the Guernsey Times Company was organized by Judge W. H. Gregg and others who have the property at this date (November, 1910). This has been one of the most influential local papers in Ohio and has fought many a political conflict, though in a manly manner. Should the present management make as good a record as have the men who have been behind the editorial desk in the more than four score years of the paper's history, they will indeed be fortunate.

The *Times* has long since been a weekly and daily combined, and has visted the homes of many thousands of the people of Guernsey and adjoining counties. Long live the *Times!*

The only surviving son of Lambert Thomas, who was for many years prominent in Cambridge affairs, and formerly editor of the *Guernsey Times*, Joseph Sterling Thomas, who died December 1, 1910, at Cambridge, was a well known resident of this city. Mr. Thomas was educated as an art and literary student, having studied in the greatest cities of the world. He was born at Zanesville, Ohio, but in very early childhood was taken to Philadelphia, where his natural fancy and affinity for the arts led to rapid advancement. So marvelous was his skill, and so great his aptitude, that it was decided to give him the advantage of foreign study. After graduating from the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, he went abroad to continue his studies. His private preceptors were Thomas P. Otter, George L. Bensell, Stephen Ferris and Joseph Bailly, the eminent French sculptor. He remained in Europe during the years 1878-79. In London he studied diligently along both art and literary lines, and produced many pictures which were highly commended by noted artists and critics. He also contributed widely to newspapers and magazines, being an able writer as well as an artist. Upon his return to Philadelphia, he was robbed of a choice and interesting collection of pictures, models, vases, bas-reliefs, and bric-a-brac, by disreputable persons who visited his studio.

Mr. Thomas was a direct descendant of Judge Gomber, one of the founders of Cambridge, and of John Afordby Beatty, father of Col. Cyrus Parkinson Beatty, Gomber's brother-in-law and business partner. The Afordby-Beattys are old Virginia and Maryland stock of great antiquity and distinction.

Mr. Thomas regarded as his most unique experience the occasion upon which, at an early age, he penetrated through the Black Hills to the base of the Rocky mountains, after roaming through the wilds of Nebraska, Colorado, Montana, Dakota, etc., walking a distance of one thousand miles in six weeks.

Mr. Thomas died of heart failure in his bed at the American House where he was taken the night of his death.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

The People's Press was established by Wes. Dunifer and later it was conducted by J. F. Solmon and he changed it to the *Cambridge Democrat.* Still later it was bought by a stock company of which J. R. Barr was manager and editor, and conducted as the *Republican-Press,* the same style as it is now known and run at present by the *Times* company, as a weekly family paper of

much merit. It is newsy, up-to-date and clean. It dates from 1885 and consequently is now in its twenty-fifth year.

A CURIOUS EDITORIAL.

Shortly after J. C. Douglas had assumed the editorship of the *Guernsey Times*, the following amusing editorial appeared, in the issue for July 24, 1856:

"Bring Back My Boots! ! !

"Yes, you thieving buccaneer, bring back my boots. Verily, editors are a persecuted race. Scarcely have I gotten seated upon the tripod, when some thieving rascal, without the fear of God, man, devil or printer before his eyes, steals my boots. May they corn his toes, pinch his feet, palsy his hands, and when he goes to draw them on, may the straps break, and let him fall over backwards and break his 'cussed' neck, and thus escape the hangman, if he don't bring them back."

In the issue of the *Guernsey Times* for March 8, 1834, when Hersh and Weirich were proprietors, appears the following:

"ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We are indebted to the Hon. Daniel Webster for a copy of his speech in Senate of U. States, on the Deposit Question—also a copy of his Report, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, on the same subject—both in pamphlet form—for which he will please accept our thanks."

THE CAMBRIDGE HERALD.

The Cambridge *Herald* was established as a weekly Republican newspaper about 1868, by Mr. Farrar, who a few years later sold to W. B. Hutchinson and finally, after several changes, in 1882 became the property of Messrs. Mahaffey and Ogier, when it became an independent paper and was thus conducted for a period of twenty-eight years, or until sold in August, 1910, to W. O. Moore, who is the present editor and proprietor, with the veteran newspaper man, C. L. Blackburn, as associate editor. It has been a clean, spicy, home paper, published each week, giving the most important news of city, county, state and nation. In connection with this paper there is a first-class job department. Its weekly visits are highly appreciated by a large and increasing patronage.

During the more than a quarter of a century that Mr. Mahaffey was conducting the paper, he was four times a candidate for public office, but in all that time he never had his name flaunted in his paper and was independent in

all things. And for this, he was popular and held office in his state, showing that the masses believe in a citizen who "blows not his own horn."

OTHER CAMBRIDGE NEWSPAPERS.

The *Sun* was another newspaper that in its day cut considerable figure in this county. It was established by S. M. Johnson, now of Fairview, and was once the property of Lykes, Ferbache & Hyatt; then Lykes run it alone for about eight years, when it went down. It was independent in politics, and was under its various managements edited usually by Mr. Blackburn, now associate editor of the Cambridge *Herald*. It was published up to within a few years and was a home paper of decided opinions as to the propriety of local matters, and the temperance cause especially.

Other journals of more or less importance were the *News* and *Republican,* that merged with the *Times,* and an educational publication edited by Prof. McBurney for many years and finally removed to another part of Ohio and still a standard educational publication.

NEWSPAPERS AT PLEASANT CITY.

The first attempt at sustaining a newspaper in Pleasant City was in the establishment of the *Record*, by S. O. Riggs, and following him came the *News*, by A. T. Secrest, neither one of which had a long or very eventful career.

The third newspaper in the place was founded by H. W. Kackley and this was styled the *Citizen,* which was rather short-lived, as had been its two predecessors.

The fourth paper founded was the *Leader,* by H. D. Flanagan, who started his paper on October 31, 1905, and continued only nine weeks. It was launched under the name of the "Pleasant City Printing Company," non-political. Not having been entered as second class matter, a cent a paper had to be attached as postage on same and still the circulation had reached five hundred and fifty and every inch of advertising space was taken. Failing to secure second class rates in time to justify its further publication, the paper was discontinued.

A church publication, styled the *Parishinure,* or some similar title, was established at Pleasant City in 1904, by W. F. Birely and Rev. C. F. Floto, but this did not continue very long.

The next publication was the present newspaper founded by the present

proprietor, C. L. Stranathan. This is the *Recorder* founded in February, 1907, It is the best paper ever published in the village. It is now an eight-page, seven-column paper, filled with spicy local news and general political and world-wide news. Its advertising patronage is excellent and the mechanical appearance is seldom surpassed in so small a place as Pleasant City. The latest machinery is employed in printing this paper, together with an excellent grade of job work.

BYESVILLE NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper here, as is usually the case, was not of long duration. About ninety per cent fail as did this paper. Two papers were launched onto the sea of local journalism here before the founding of the present excellent paper, the *Enterprise*. It was November 1, 1899, when L. W. Smith, backed by D. S. Burt and aided by E. E. Green, established the *Enterprise*. From that date until 1900 it was published at home, but printed at Cambridge on the *Republican* presses. Then it was purchased by its present owner, who moved his own plant from Marietta and permanently located at Byesville. July 20, 1905, it was sold to Ella M. Beer, who died soon after, and in order to protect the interests he still held in the business, the present owner was compelled to take it back in October, 1906. It is now conducted under the head of the Enterprise Printing Company, with J. A. Skinner as manager and proprietor. It is Republican in politics, a lively local chronicler of all that is fit to be published, but never sensational. It is a six-column, eight-page paper, well edited and finely printed on a power press. It enjoys a large circulation and its job department is always full of paying jobs, which formerly went abroad. It has performed its part in the upbuilding of Byesville.

CUMBERLAND NEWSPAPERS.

The enterprising town of Cumberland is now supplied with one thoroughly up-to-date newspaper, the *Echo,* established in September, 1885, by W. A. Reedle. The present proprietor is W. G. Nichols, who has been at the helm since 1898. Others who have owned and operated the enterprise of paper publishing here have been, Johnson & Frisby, Albert Johnson, Miss May Stranathan and H. A. Goodrich. It was originally called the Cumberland *News.* It is independent in politics. The mechanical department is modern. Job printing is executed in excellent style on a Cincinnati jobber, while the *Echo* is printed on a Fairhaven cylinder press. This local journal chronicles all the news of this section of the "Kingdom of Guernsey" that is fit to be put

in type. His patronage is good, but should be materially increased, when one considers the amount of work put upon the publication.

QUAKER CITY PAPERS.

The Quaker City *Independent* was established in 1875 by J. D. Olmstead & Son. In 1882 it was bought by J. W. & A. B. Hill, then the youngest newspaper firm in Ohio. The paper is well received by a large patronage. as a clean, bright, newsy journal of local and editorial writings of all the current events.

CHAPTER XVI.

BANKS AND BANKING.

In all commercial countries, the banking business is established about as soon as there is a demand for it. Especially of later years in the history of this country, where the monetary system has been on such an excellent standard as in the United States for the last half century. Private banks, state banks and United States banks, and the various laws controlling them, have all been subjects of much legislation, and while with the latest innovation of the postal savings bank system, just established in this country, there are many things yet to be corrected and improved, it is the pride of our nation that one kind of our money is worth as much now as another. It matters not whether one have in his possession a private bank bill, a state bank bill, a greenback issue, a gold or silver certificate, or any kind of metal money, silver, gold or alloyed coins,—one is as good as another, "for all debts, public and private, except for customs or interest on the public debt," and are taken at par the world over in the exchange banks and great money centers. The small per cent asked for exchanging one kind of money for another, on going abroad, is a mere trifle.

But these things were not always so. In the first half of the last century, and until the resumption of specie payment, after the Civil war had ended, gold was held at a high premium over silver and paper notes. In war times gold reached almost three dollars on the Wall street markets, and was quoted, from day to day, as regularly as wheat, corn, cotton and iron are today. That is to say, the five-dollar gold piece was worth fifteen dollars, or nearly so, in paper.

Many of our older citizens well recall the days of "wild cat" and state bank money, when no one could tell what the actual purchasing power of the bills he might have one day would be the next day. "Red dog" bills—Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa bank bills—fluctuated from a shilling up to near, but seldom, par value. It was difficult to transact business on such flimsy money and many a man went down on account of the poor system of banking that then obtained from one end of this country to another. Other reference to these things will be found elsewhere in this chapter.

The following is taken from the *Guernsey Times*, dated March 5, 1842, and will illustrate this point quite well. J. W. Potwin was a general dealer in Cambridge, at the time, and inserted this notice in the home paper for the purpose of drawing more trade:

"NOTICE—The following Bank Bills will be taken for goods at a discount, viz: German Bank of Wooster, Farmers Bank of Canton, Bank of Granville, Bank of Urbana, both Cleveland banks, State Bank and Bank of Illinois, Miami Exporting Company, Bank of Hamilton."

The *Times* of February 3, 1844—three or four years before this county had a bank—contained the following notice:

BANK NOTES.

"The notes of the non-specie paying banks sell in Cincinnati at the following rates:

"Com. bk., Scioto	10 dis.	Cleveland	25 dis.
"Lancaster	10 dis.	Miami Ex. Co.	35 dis.
"Hamilton	10 dis.	Urbana	45 dis.
"Lake Erie	12½	Granville	70 dis.

ILLINOIS.

"State Bank	40 dis.	Shawneetown	45 dis.

INDIANA.

"State Bank and Branches	par.	Scrip	20 dis.

MICHIGAN.

"St. Clair, payable at Newark, passes at par—but not taken for taxes.

"The notes of all solvent banks in other states generally pass at par."

AN OLD BANK DETECTOR.

"Capt. A. A. Taylor has received from his cousin, Mr. Bruce Taylor, of Wooster, a copy of Kennedy's (late Sibert's) Bank Note Record and Facsimile Counterfeit Detector, bearing the date of 1853, and published monthly beginning in 1837. It contains a list of all the banks then existing in the

United States. The Guernsey branch of the Ohio State Bank was then the only state bank in Guernsey county, and was located at Washington. John McCurdy was president and William Skinner, cashier, with capital of one hundred thousand dollars. There was never any change of president, but later cashiers were Fracken and Endley. There is a special notice of ones and tens on the Guernsey branch, dated in June, 1849, which were readily denounced as counterfeit, because the Guernsey branch had not issued any bills in June, 1849.

"The old detector used to be a necessity in every busy establishment down to the smallest. They went out of use more than forty years ago, and copies of them are now very rare. Captain Taylor prizes it because he finds in it accounts of many of the curious old bills he has collected for many years and has in his cabinet. Mr. Bruce Taylor made a contribution to this collection of a Toronto two-dollar bill on the International Bank of Canada, dated September 15, 1858. It is now pronounced worthless by the United States Treasury Detector, which is the standard in this country."—From the Cambridge *Times*, in 1904.

OLD-TIME VALUES.

Here is some history connected with the *Times* from away back. We give a copy of the note covering the value of the *Times*, on the 3rd day of March, 1840. The note is in the handwriting of W. W. Tracey, Esq., who was a former owner of the paper:

"On or before the first day of July next we or either of us promise to pay to William R. Allison, or order, the sum of three hundred and ninety dollars, for value received this third day of March, A. D. 1840. Signed, Chas. J. Albright, B. A. Albright, M. Sarchet. Attest: Lambert Thomas."

It appears that the note was not given for some time after C. J. Albright had possession. There are credits on the note showing the following payments: January 1, 1840, eighteen dollars; November 20, 1840, two hundred and eight dollars paid to W. W. Tracey, attorney for J. S. Thomas; December 3, 1840, ten dollars to R. T. Allison, and thirty-three dollars and twelve cents to W. W. Tracey, attorney. There is this endorsement on the note: "Two hundred and sixty-two dollars and twenty-two cents to be paid to J. S. Thomas. Signed: W. R. Allison." The note is left in the hands of W. W. Tracey, Esq., for collection. There is an endorsement by Tracey on the back of the note: "C. J. Albright, note two hundred and sixty-two dollars due July 3, 1840," also the following: "Received January 1, 1841, twenty-seven dollars and thirty cents in full of judgment of the within note due J. S.

Thomas." The history of this transaction is, that Lambert Thomas sold to J. S. Thomas, his brother, and he to Allison, and Allison to Albright. The total credit is two hundred and ninety-six dollars and fifty cents, leaving a balance of ninety-three dollars and fifty cents unaccounted for, which was in all probability taken up by another note.

We give another transaction which shows that the early publishers of the *Times* were hard up, and had to do a good deal of business on tick. The following due bill will explain:

"Due John Carman, thirty dollars for printing paper, furnished by him for the *Guernsey Times,* to be paid to him as the paper is used. Signed: Nicholas Bailhache, Cambridge, Ohio, November 25, 1828."

On the back of this due bill is the endorsement, in the handwriting of J. M. Bell, Esq.: "Carman vs. Bailhache, note, judgment $35.90." John Carman was at that day a paper peddler and rag buyer. He lived at St. Clairsville, Ohio. At a later date there was a Philip Carman, perhaps his son, who traveled back and forth from Wheeling, West Virginia, to Columbus, Ohio, engaged in the same business, traveling in a two-horse covered wagon, carrying foolscap, letter paper, wrapping paper, blank books, printing paper, inks and quill pens. He continued in this trade up to the opening of the Central Ohio railroad in April, 1854. Old residents on the National road will remember Carman, the paper peddler and rag buyer.

There is a certificate given to John Huff for lot 115, Cadiz, Ohio, for thirty-two dollars and fifty cents. On the back is this assignment: "January 31, 1814, for value received, I do assign unto Eleazer Huff all my right, title and interest in and to the within certificate, and all the benefits that may be had by reason or means thereof. Signed, John Huff." The witness, J. Wilson, was one of the first common pleas judges in Ohio, and held the first session of common pleas court in Guernsey county at Cambridge in 1810.

We give this to show the value of town lots at the time of laying out the towns of Cadiz and Cambridge. The price of the first lots sold in Cambridge, Ohio, in 1806, on Wheeling avenue, to Thomas Sarchet, lots 58 and 59, thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents each; lots 13 and 14 to John Sarchet, thirty-six dollars and fifty cents each; lot 21 to William Ogier, thirty-five dollars; lots 22 and 23 to Catharine Marquand, thirty-two dollars each; lot 24 to Thomas Lenfesty, thirty-two dollars; lot 49 to Thomas Naftal, thirty dollars; lot 51 to James Bichard, thirty-five dollars; lot 54 to Peter Sarchet, fifty dollars; lot 15 to Lloyd Talbott, thirty-five dollars. These lots were located on each side of Wheeling avenue, all within one square of the court house square. It will be seen that the lots in Cambridge were of the greatest value, situated as the

city is on the waters of Big Wills creek and at the junction of the two great roads of that day, leading from Wheeling and Steubenville to the great west. Cadiz was located at the junction of the Pittsburg and Wellsburg roads, but had not the water advantages that Cambridge had. There is not one of the lots named in Cambridge that is not worth, per front foot, more than double the original first value. In the march of improvement the lots on the corner of Eighth street and Wheeling avenue have continued to keep up first value as leading lots. Cambridge is on the grow. Seated in a barber's chair the other day, we said to the barber, "How many barber shops are there in Cambridge today." He replied, "Fifteen."

We said, "Cambridge has grown fifteen times since we first knew it." Then there was but one barber, old Moman Morgan, colored. He went around, twice a week, from house to house, carrying his tools, soap and lather pot, and a head rest that could be attached to an ordinary chair. The barbers of today, who sport their white roundabouts, are not yet up in style to Morgan, for besides a white roundabout, he wore a long white apron. The perfumes of that day were what Eli Marsh, a later colored barber, called the "condiments, bar's oil, goose grease and pomade."—Written for the Cambridge *Times* by Col. C. P. B. Sarchet in 1906, as a reminiscence of old times.

GUERNSEY COUNTY'S FIRST BANK.

Up to the war 1848, the banking business necessary for the commerce of Guernsey county was done at Wheeling, Zanesville and Mt. Pleasant, in Jefferson county. In those days the raising of livestock for the eastern markets was the chief source of income in money to the county, and there were many drovers who, or nearly all, were dependent on the banks for accommodation. In 1845 the Legislature passed an act establishing the State Bank of Ohio, with its system of branch banks. Early in 1847 the question of establishing a bank in Washington was discussed, and resulted in the circulation of papers for stock subscriptions. One hundred thousand dollars of such subscriptions were secured on the 17th day of December, 1847, and proceedings had in compliance with the general act of incorporation. Three ineffectual attempts at this were made, one on the 31st of December, 1847, another on the 24th of January, 1848, another on the 15th of June, 1848, and on the 24th day of June the formal proceedings were satisfactorily completed, and the bank authorized to do business under the name of the "Guernsey Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, at Washington." From the beginning until its close the business of the bank was prudently and successfully managed, and the bank

enjoyed at every moment of its existence the full confidence of the whole community. To be sure, there was the "crow-bat" excitement, and once notably, during a time of panic, a run of bill-holding brokers from abroad, but the Guernsey Branch was equal to all emergencies and was regarded as among the well-managed banks of the state. John McCurdy was president of the bank from its organization to its close. Its first cashier was William Skinner, who was succeeded by George Fracker, and he by George A. Endley, after whom came Simon B. Lawrence, who remained as cashier until the business was closed up. The first board of directors was composed of John Craig, Henry H. Evans, John McFarland, Kileon Hagar, Charles Hare, John Beymer, Francis Rea, and John Hall.—*Jeffersonian,* March 9, 1876.

NATIONAL BANK OF CAMBRIDGE.

The National Bank of Cambridge, No. 6,566, was organized in 1863, as the first bank under the national banking act of 1863 in Guernsey county, its original number being 141. After the expiration of the first twenty-year charter, in 1882, its charter was renewed by a reorganization and the number of the second bank's charter was 2,861, and this twenty-year charter ran out in 1902, when another re-organization took place, hence a new charter and this, the present one, is numbered 6,566. It will be observed that only one hundred and forty banks in the United States had applied for a charter prior to this one, under the then new banking laws of our country, and which have proven such a great success to the people, both bankers and depositors. The original capital of this bank was one hundred thousand dollars, of which sixty-five thousand dollars was paid in at the opening of the bank and within a few months (April, 1863) the balance was paid in. The original stockholders included many of Guernsey county's best men, of the town and country. The following is a list of their names, and it may be said that all are now deceased, but it must be remembered that this bank dates back forty-seven years: Stephen B. Clark, John C. Douglass, Isaac Morton, Robert F. Burt, Nicholas Priaulx, James Beggs, Andrew Henderson, Henry McCartney, Walter Bogle, James Nelson, Thomas Johnston, Isaac W. Hall, George Morrison, George B. Leeper, Samuel Harper, Samuel Stranathan, Daniel Burt, Thomas Lapage, William Rainey, Bernard Brown, John Ogier, Jr., William Black, William N. Farrar, John Marquand, Eli Hall, Samuel Craig, William H. Bell, Marling Oldham, William Black, Charles J. Albright, John Crook, Joseph Fordyce, John Hall, Thomas Hall.

In October, 1863, at a meeting for the selection of directors, the follow-

ing were elected: S. B. Clark, I. W. Hall, R. F. Burt, William Rainey, Bernard Brown, Joseph Fordyce, Samuel Harper. The directors elected as their president S. B. Clark; John R. Clark, cashier. On January 9, 1866, John R. Clark tendered his resignation as cashier and Samuel McMahon was appointed his successor. Then A. C. Cochran was appointed cashier. On February 20, 1880, Mr. Cochran resigned and A. R. Murray was appointed his successor.

On November 27, 1882, the stockholders voted to go into liquidation for the purpose of re-organizing. Application was made to the comptroller of currency and received charter No. 2,861, to be known as the Old National Bank of Cambridge, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars. The following were the stockholders, under the bank's second charter: S. J. McMahon, R. F. Burt, W. A. Rainey, J. W. Campbell, A. R. Murray, W. M. Farrar, C. J. Albright, S. W. Luccock, J. M. Ogier, W. H. Ledlie, W. B. Cosgrave, Henry McCartney, James T. Lindsay, S. B. Clark, W. M. Scott.

January 12, 1883, the following directors were elected: S. J. McMahon, S. B. Clark, W. A. Rainey, W. B. Cosgrave, J. M. Ogier, J. W. Campbell, Henry McCartney. The board then organized by electing S. J. McMahon, president; J. W. Campbell, vice-president; A. R. Murray, cashier. January 10, 1903, C. S. McMahon was appointed assistant cashier. January 12, 1903, the stockholders voted to go into liquidation again, for the purpose of again renewing their charter and reorganizing, as required by the banking laws. Application was made to the comptroller of currency for new charter, which was issued as No. 6,566, to be known as the National Bank of Cambridge, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. Under this new charter, the following persons were the stockholders: S. J. McMahon, J. W. Campbell, A. R. Murray, J. M. Ogier, C. S. McMahon, Charles Mast, Fred L. Rosemond, S. M. Burgess, Walter N. Patterson, S. W. Luccock, Rebecca Lidlie, W. W. Harper, R. M. Hood, R. V. Orme, A. P. Frame, A. Westwood, A. M. Sarchet, G. W. Smith.

On January 13, 1903, at the annual election for directors the following were elected: S. J. McMahon, J. M. Ogier, S. M. Burgess, Fred L. Rosemond, J. W. Campbell, A. R. Murray, S. W. Luccock. On October 31, 1905, A. P. Frame was appointed by the board as a director, to fill the place of J. M. Ogier, made vacant by his death.

The present (1910) officers of the bank are: S. J. McMahon, president; A. R. Murray, vice-president; C. S. McMahon, cashier; W. N. Patterson, assistant cashier; G. W. Smith, teller; W. L. Orme and Miss Myrtle Ogier, bookkeepers.

Concerning the business transacted by this pioneer national banking house in Cambridge, and the location of the bank itself, it may be stated in this connection that it was first kept in the parlor rooms of the private residence of Dr. Vincent Haynes just on the next lot east of the present bank site. In April, 1867, the records of the bank show that the directors authorized the erection of the present bank building, which stands on lot No. 52, Wheeling avenue, and here the bank has had its home for all of those forty-three years.

The First National Bank, as it was styled in April, 1865, made their statement, in which it was shown that the capital was one hundred thousand dollars; surplus and undivided profits, six thousand four hundred and ninety-two dollars, with deposits amounting to fifty-six thousand five hundred and seventy-eight dollars.

The last statement, issued before the bank reorganized in 1882, gave their capital and surplus, with the undivided profits, as one hundred and twenty-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-five dollars with deposits amounting to four hundred and twenty-nine thousand nine hundred and four dollars.

The last statement issued by the National Bank of Cambridge, the present organization, shows (September 1, 1910) loans and discounts, four hundred sixty-six thousand nine hundred and sixty-four dollars; United States bonds, sixty-one thousand five hundred dollars; banking house and fixtures, nine thousand five hundred dollars; total resources, seven hundred eight-one thousand and fifty-seven dollars and sixty-six cents. The amount of capital stock is one hundred thousand dollars; surplus and undivided profits, eighty-six thousand nine hundred and eighty-four dollars and eighty-eight cents; individual deposits, subject to check, four hundred thirty thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars and seventy-two cents; demand certificates of deposit, ninety-six thousand three hundred and twenty-three dollars and fifty-eight cents, with other items to make the total liabilities same as resources named, seven hundred eighty-one thousand and fifty-seven dollars and sixty-six cents.

Through all the shifting years—almost a half century—this institution has remained firm and solid, notwithstanding the three great panics that have overtaken the country since the bank first opened its doors in 1863, when the Civil war was at its height. It has ever had conservative men at its head, as directors and officers, and has been patronized by stockholders and depositors throughout Guernsey county, who have given it standing and reliability. The people, of all classes and nationalities, have had confidence in this bank and they have never been disappointed.

GUERNSEY NATIONAL BANK.

The Guernsey National Bank, of Cambridge, was organized in 1872, its charter being the oldest in the city, and is numbered 1,942. This banking institution was formed by Col. J. D. Taylor and his associates, John McBurney, John Heaume, William Lenfesty, John Ogier, George H. Boetcher, A. A. Taylor, E. Nyce, J. O. McIlyar and others.

The original capital stock was one hundred thousand dollars, then increased to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Its first officers were: J. D. Taylor, president; W. A. Lawrence, cashier; A. A. Taylor, assistant cashier.

The present capital is fifty thousand dollars; surplus, twelve thousand five hundred dollars; deposits, one hundred and seventy thousand dollars, and the 1910 officers are: H. W. Lawrence, president; J. W. Scott, cashier; C. H. Willis, assistant cashier. The bank owns its own building, erected for the purpose in 1872-73, at No. 647 Wheeling avenue. No robbers have invaded this bank in the almost two score years of its history, but some loss was sustained in the fires of Cambridge, in 1895 and 1902.

CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK.

The Citizens Savings Bank, of Cambridge, was organized in 1899. Its present officers are: S. M. Burgess, president; W. B. Cosgrove, vice-president; D. M. Hawthorne, secretary and treasurer; J. C. Bowden, cashier; D. M. Hawthorne, assistant cashier.

The directors are: C. Stolzenbach, John Hoge, S. M. Burgess, T. W. Scott, William Hoyle, H. P. Woodworth, W. B. Cosgrove, W. C. Brown, D. M. Hawthorne.

The official statement for September 1, 1910, shows resources and liabilities amounting to $347,766.54 each. In these are the items of resources: Loans on real estate, $238,589; loans and collateral, $40,427; United States bank notes, $4,405. In the list of liabilities are the following items: Capital stock, $30,000; surplus fund $22,500; undivided profits, $2,083; time certificates of deposit, $81,233; savings deposits, $192,940.

CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK.

The Central National Bank, of Cambridge, was established in 1882, with an original capital stock of $100,000. Its first officers were A. J.

Hutchison, president; W. E. Bowden, cashier. They own the magnificent, strictly modern building, the same having been erected in 1904. It stands on the corner of Wheeling avenue and Eighth street, at the southwest corner of the public square, and is a five-story structure, with fine offices on the floors above the banking rooms on the ground floor. It is also a United States depository.

Their present officers are: E. W. Mathews, president; John R. Hall, vice-president; M. L. Hartley, vice-president; W. S. McCartney, cashier; E. B. Milligan, assistant cashier. Directors: E. W. Mathews, John R. Hall, M. L. Hartley, C. R. McIlyar, John E. Sankey, J. H. Opperman, C. F. Craig, W. S. McCartney, A. J. Bennett.

Their November, 1910, statement shows that they had resources and liabilities amounting to $555,991. The loans and deposits amount to $177,902; United States bonds, $106,618. The capital is still $100,000 and a surplus and undivided profits of $52,969; deposits and money due banks amounting to $307,722.

The management of this bank has always been first class and it has withstood the panics that have at various dates disturbed other cities, and has always been able to pay out on demand all that was called for. Its officers are thoroughgoing business men and treat all in a gentlemanly manner.

CAMBRIDGE SAVINGS BANK.

The Cambridge Savings Bank (state incorporated) was organized April 8, 1905, with a capital authorized at $50,000, $30,000 of which was paid up. The gentlemen who founded the bank were the following stockholders: B. F. Sheppard, C. C. Cosgrove, J. B. Giffee, R. Kirkpatrick, J. O. Carnes, R. V. Acheson and J. E. Bair.

The officers from the start have been, B. F. Sheppard, president; R. Kirkpatrick, vice-president; C. C. Cosgrove, secretary and treasurer; R. B. Acheson, cashier; Emory Ferguson, assistant cashier.

This institution has occupied the present modern banking building ever since it was organized; it is a handsome brick structure at Nos. 806 and 808 Wheeling avenue. The November, 1910, statement published by this bank showed the following items, among others: Resources and liabilities, $233,026.95. Of the resources there was $149,286 in loans on real estate; loans on collateral, $10,930; loans and discounts, $23,929. Of the liabilities there were the items of capital, $30,000; surplus fund, $10,000; undivided profits, $5,917; individual deposits, $45,646; demand certificates, $97,280; savings deposits, $44,181.

This is one of the financial concerns of Guernsey county of which the citizens are justly proud.

PEOPLE'S BANK.

The People's Bank, of Pleasant City, was established in 1895, with George J. Markley as its proprietor and W. F. Bierly, cashier. No other information is at hand, hence this meagre account taken from the State Bank Directory is here given. (See sketch in biographical volume.) This bank carries on a general banking business in a well furnished banking building and has the confidence of Pleasant City and vicinity.

GUERNSEY BUILDING AND LOAN COMPANY.

The Guernsey Building and Loan Company, of Cambridge, was incorporated under the laws of Ohio, is under state inspection, and has an authorized capital of $150,000, in shares of $100 each. The first officers were: John M. Ogier, president; Joseph Hartill, vice-president; W. H. Brown, secretary; J. B. Dollison, treasurer; W. H. Brown, attorney.

It is a purely home institution and no business will be taken from outside this county. Its funds are loaned only on first mortgage securities. It was organized April 26, 1902, and now has assets amounting to over $147,000; it has more than doubled in the last two years. Its present officers are: J. C. Bair, president; J. R. McBurney, vice-president; J. B. Dollison, treasurer; E. A. Scott, secretary; A. R. McColloch, attorney. By fair treatment and business principles, this company is winning the confidence of many a man who wishes to employ the building and loan system for securing a home.

BYESVILLE BANKING.

The First National Bank of Byesville was incorporated December 10, 1900, and opened its doors for business in the following February. It has grown and flourished until today it ranks high among the solid financial institutions in Ohio. Its organizers were George S. Trenner, R. H. Mills and others, and its original capital was $25,000. At the close of business in 1901, it had deposits amounting to $52,800, and on September 1, 1907, it had reached the sum of $236,379.04. Coming

down to the spring of 1910, it had in loans and discounts $114,986; bank fixtures and furniture and building, $5,500; total resources, $223,681.

Its present officers are: George S. Trenner, president; John A. Thompson, vice-president; E. P. Finley, cashier; W. A. Thompson, assistant cashier. The directors are: H. H. Wilson, George S. Trenner, John A. Thompson, John W. Thompson, W. H. Wilson, E. R. Finley.

This bank has had a good business standing among the financial institutions of the county ever since its establishment.

In the autumn of 1910 it was believed that with the rapid growth of Byesville, another banking institution would pay; accordingly stock was subscribed by some of the leading business men of the place and $25,000 was raised for the establishment of the Byesville State Bank. J. A. Hoopman was elected president; Palmer McConnell, vice-president; O. L. Howard, cashier. The following comprises the original board of directors: D. S. Hurt, H. C. Egger, J. A. Hoopman, Palmer McConnell, C. W. Eberle, Mike Sherby, O. L. Howard.

The bank will probably be open for the transaction of business sometime during the month of November, 1910.

BANKING AT CUMBERLAND.

The Bank of Cumberland was first organized in 1896, by Evans & Girton, as a private bank. In 1900 J. E. McClelland purchased it from Evans & Girton, the capital stock then being $10,000. Soon after the purchase Mr. McClelland associated with him in business I. C. Young, J. A. Langley, F. L. St. Clair, O. L. Hunter, T. M. Hathaway, and Catherine Roseman, and increased the capital stock to $15,000, and later to $25,000.

In 1908 the bank was reorganized, making of it a state bank called the Cumberland Savings Bank, with a capital stock of $50,000. J. E. McClelland was elected president, F. L. St. Clair, vice-president, and J. M. Bracken, cashier.

The present officers are: President, J. E. McClelland; vice-president, F. L. St. Clair; cashier, J. M. Bracken.

At the close of business, September 1, 1910, this bank's statement showed resources and liabilities amounting to $77,005.27. The resources showed the items of furniture and fixtures, $1,875; loans on real estate, $57,620; other loans and discounts, $67,885.

Among the liabilities were the items of capital stock, $50,000; surplus fund, $1,000; undivided profits, $1,500; individual deposits, subject to check, $63,582; demand certificates of deposit, $60,922.

This banking house has always been a conservative concern, safe and sound, and one in which the whole people have ever had the utmost confidence.

SENECAVILLE.

The First National Bank of Senecaville was established December 12, 1904, by C. M. Hutchison, A. U. Hutchison, J. M. Gregg, Milton Finley, J. A. Lanley, S. L. Murphy, Samuel Laughlin, C. H. Gregg and several others. The capital stock is $25,000, with a surplus of $6,000. The present deposits of this banking house is $65,000. The bank owns its own building, on Main street. The present (1910) officers are: C. M. Hutchison, president; J. M. Gregg, vice-president; G. F. Pollock, cashier.

A general banking business is carried on at this point and this concern has the confidence of the best citizens of the community in which it operates.

QUAKER CITY.

Banking at Quaker City has come to be of large proportions, the most extensive of any in the county in many ways. The start was made in 1872, when the Quaker City National Bank was established and it is now considered as among the solid financial institutions in eastern Ohio. The late Isaac W. Hall was one of the promoters of this banking house and was its first president, continuing until his death in 1886. He was then succeeded by his son, John R. Hall, who still holds the important position. Hon. W. N. Cowden was vice-president and T. M. Johnson, cashier. The first directors were as follows: Jonathan Rose, Thomas Moore, Eli Hall, Dr. J. T. McPherson, D. C. Goodhart, W. N. Cowden, Isaac W. Hall. Of the original organizers only Messrs. Johnson, Cowden and Goodhart survive.

At first the stock of this bank was $50,000, but a few years later it was increased to $100,000. By its safe, conservative methods, its volume of business has steadily grown until today (1910) it has a surplus of more than $20,000. Its September statement of 1910 showed $684,835 in deposits; profits of more than $37,000 and a magnificent banking house building valued at $25,000.

The present officers are: John R. Hall, president; I. P. Steele, cashier; H. S. Hartley, assistant cashier. The directorship is H. S. Hartley, John R. Hall, T. M. Johnson, D. C. Goodhart, Joel Hall, Thomas C. Hall and I. P. Steele.

The new bank building was erected in 1909, on the southwest corner of Broadway and South streets. In all of its appointments it is an ideal, modern building, with steam heat and rooms for the convenience of all interested. It is illuminated by both gas and electricity. The structure was designed by architect J. F. Orr, of Cambridge, while the building was constructed by George I. Foreman, of Marietta, Ohio.

CAMBRIDGE LOAN AND BUILDING COMPANY.

The Cambridge Loan and Building Company, who occupy a beautiful new business house on Wheeling avenue, at No. 814, was organized February 27, 1885. This building is the home of the city officers and the municipality affairs are here carried on on the second floor of the thoroughly modern building. The lobby is one of the finest in this portion of Ohio, being Italian marble of the purest type, the walls being handsomely decorated and the floors of Tennessee marble.

This company was formed and the following directors put in charge: W. K. Gooderl, A. J. Hutchinson, William Hoyle, W. E. Boden, R. W. Anderson, Edward Urban and J. C. Beckett. The first officers were W. K. Gooderl, president; R. W. Anderson, vice-president; J. E. Lawrence, secretary; W. S. McCartney, treasurer. The last named is the only original officer living.

Meetings were first held in the Burgess building, in rooms now occupied by Attorney George Dugan, then in the room above the present *Times* office, and next to the Madison building.

There have been three presidents, W. K. Gooderl, to January 1, 1888; R. W. Anderson, from 1888 to April, 1902; O. M. Hoge, from 1902 to date. James E. Lawrence was secretary from 1885 to February, 1901, T. R. Deselm from 1901 to date.

The present officers are: O. M. Hoge, president; A. M. Sarchet, vice-president; T. R. Deselm, secretary, and W. S. McCartney, treasurer. The directors are O. M. Hoge, A. M. Sarchet, M. L. Hartley, J. M. Logan, T. E. Cook, W. B. Green, W. N. Bradford. The capital was originally $50,000, but in March, 1890, was increased to $100,000; February, 1893, to $500,000; August 4, 1903, to $1,000,000. The stock

now in force amounts to $700,000 in shares of fifty dollars each. The number of stockholders is now one thousand. This company loans only on first mortgage property and has never lost a dollar yet and many a poor man in Cambridge has been able to secure his home by this method of making his loan. It is certainly one of the city's safe and solid financial institutions.

BANK FAILURES.

There have been two bank failures in the history of the county, the one of the McCracken Bank, in about 1867, which was said to have been occasioned by the decline of wool, in which the bank had heavily invested at the close of the Civil war period, when prices took a great tumble and caught many of the best business men, merchants and bankers from one end of the country to another. The depositors were heavy losers. This bank had been robbed a few years prior to its failure and among other valuables taken were some government bonds. The thieves were never captured.

The latest and second bank failure was that of the Commercial Bank of Cambridge, in June, 1904, when this institution closed its doors and went into the hands of a receiver, it being a state banking house. The two chief stockholders and officers both absconded and later it was discovered that they had taken from the bank's funds money amounting to more than $160,000. The capital of the bank was $40,600. Later in that year one of the absconders was discovered living in Los Angeles with his wife, and soon was arrested upon intelligence sent from Cambridge, and he was brought back and stood trial. It was a long-drawn-out case, tried before Judge Mackey, and the verdict of the jury was "guilty." He was tried on many counts, but only one sustained and that for the embezzlement of eighty-five dollars. The case was appealed to the circuit court and the accused man was acquitted. The other party connected with the bank failure was never heard from.

CHAPTER XVII.

MINES AND MINING.

Every county has its special resources of wealth lavished on or within the earth from which the children of men may subsist, if perchance they take advantage of such hidden treasures. The Creator has provided the raw material, and mankind must needs dig and delve and bring such deposits to the surface and appropriate them to their use and comfort. Here in Guernsey county, while the soil is not of that rich, productive character found in other sections of the country, it has stored beneath the surface rich coal fields and rich deposits of clay of various grades, from which brick, tile and pottery are successfully manufactured.

Coming to the matter of coal—bituminous or soft coal, as it is usually known—this chapter will speak especially, and incidentally of clays, gas and salt found here in commercial paying quantities.

The subject of mines and mining and of geology is to the ordinary reader a dry topic and is of most interest and value to the technical student of such sciences. From the earliest date it was known by pioneers that this county contained coal. Just what its value might be none of the first settlers knew or even conjectured. Wood was plentiful then and the matter of heating the cabins, business places, schools and churches was of but little consequence to the hardy pioneers who first set stakes in this goodly county away back in the first years of the nineteenth century.

Coal mining in this county was not developed to any great extent until in the seventies and early eighties, after railroads had penetrated this territory and given an outlet for the coal product.

At other places in this work some of the early coal mines have been referred to, hence need not be repeated here. The only object of this chapter is to make a lasting record of the coal mining industry at this, the close of the first decade of the twentieth century, that other men in later decades may have a report of it. The facts herein have been largely extracted from the chief mine inspector's report.

Ohio had in 1908 (last official report) 50,276 men employed in the coal mines of the state. Of this number 112 were killed. Seventeen per cent of the coal mined was by the pick process and eighty-two by the machine process. The total tonnage mined in Ohio was 26,287,000. There are thirty counties in Ohio in which coal is mined commercially.

Guernsey county produced 1,985,248 tons of lump coal; 303,586 in nut coal; 637,614 tons of pea and slack coal, making a total of 2,926,448 tons. The rank among the other twenty-nine counties was fourth. Of this total tonnage, 41,673 tons was of the pick process of mining, while 2,884,775 tons were of the machine mine process. In the one hundred and twenty-nine pick mines there were one hundred and forty-one days worked and the amount of 30,304 tons produced in the county, or an average of one and six-tenths tons per day. The average cut of coal for each machine, per day, was thirty-seven tons. The total number of kegs of powder employed in the mines in 1908 was 18,904. The number of tons produced by each man employed about the mines of Guernsey county was, for that year, 595.

There were three new mines opened up in 1908 in this county, three suspended and one abandoned. There are twenty-nine "large mines" in this county and twenty-three "small ones," making a total of fifty-two mines being operated today. Of these, twenty-three are drift mines; thirteen, slope mines, and fifteen, shaft mines, making the total fifty-one. In these mines are used various ventilating methods. In twenty-five there are used fans, in twenty, "natural."

Of accidents in Guernsey county in 1908, there were eighty-three; sixteen fatal accidents; forty-eight serious accidents and nineteen minor accidents.

Guernsey county is within the fifth Ohio coal district, which is composed of Guernsey, Coshocton, Tuscarawas and parts of Belmont and Noble counties. W. H. Turner was inspector for this district and resided at Cambridge in 1908. He made one hundred and twenty-two visits to mines within this county that year.

All mines in this county are working the No. Seven seam, which runs from five to seven feet in thickness, except Indian Camp, Union No. 1 and Morris, which are working No. Six seam, varying from two feet four inches to three and a half feet.

DESCRIPTION OF THE LARGE MINES.

Eureka mine, operated by the Cambridge Coal and Mining Company, of Parkersburg, West Virginia, is a slope, two hundred and twenty-five feet long, located on the Pennsylvania railroad, near Byesville. Eighteen miners are employed. About seventy-five thousand dollars were expended before any results were had in this mine.

Ideal mine is a shaft seventy-five feet deep, located near Byesville, and is wned and operated by the Cambridge Collieries Company, Cleveland. Fan ventilation and electric mining machinery are used.

Walhonding No. 1, owned by the Cambridge Collieries Company, is a shaft mine one hundred and twenty-five feet deep, near Pleasant City. Ninety-four miners and thirty day hands are kept at work.

Walhonding No. 2, owned by the Cambridge Collieries Company, is a shaft one hundred and sixty-one feet deep, located a mile and a half from Buffalo, on the line of the Baltimore & Ohio (eastern branch), and here modern improvements obtain.

The Hartford, operated by the above company, with W. H. Davis, of Byesville, as managed, is a shaft mine eighty-five feet deep, on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. It has fan ventilation and electric machinery for mining. Here one hundred and eighty men are employed and fifty-seven day men.

Trail Run No. 1, also the property of the above collieries company, is a shaft mine seventy-five feet deep, situated near Trail run, on the Pennsylvania road. Fan ventilation and electric machines are installed. One hundred and nine miners are employed and fifty-nine day men. Trail Run No. 2, operated by the same coal company, is a shaft mine one hundred and twelve feet deep, uses fans and has electric appliances. Two hundred miners find work in this extensive mine.

The Detroit mine, owned by the Cambridge Collieries Company, is a shaft one hundred and eighty-five feet in depth, near Ava. Fan ventilation and electric machines are used in operating the mines. One hundred and seventy-five miners are worked at this mine and seventy-five day hands.

Midway mine is located near Byesville, on the Pennsylvania road. Fifty-one men are used in mining coal here. Fan ventilators and electric machines are employed here.

Blue Bell mine is a shaft eighty-five feet deep, located near Blue

Bell, Ohio, and operated by the Cambridge Collieries Company. Here about one hundred and fifty men are employed.

Imperial mine is located at Derwent, this county, on the Pennsylvania road; is a shaft mine one hundred and ten feet deep. It is operated by the Imperial Coal Company. Fan ventilation and electric mining machines obtain.

Ohio No. 1, a drift mine near Cambridge, on the Pennsylvania railroad, is owned by the O'Gara Coal Company, Chicago. Thirty-two miners are worked here and fourteen day hands. This was called Nicholson No. 1.

Ohio No. 2, owned as above, is a shaft mine sixty-five feet deep. One hundred and thirty-two miners are employed and fifty day men.

Red Oak mine, located near Byesville, operated by J. R. McBurney, Cambridge, has a furnace ventilation, compressed air mining and pumping appliances. Twenty men find work here and five day hands.

Murray Hill slope mine, near Klondyke on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, is operated by the Akron Coal Company. Forty miners and sixteen day men are employed.

Klondyke slope mine is situated near Klondyke, Ohio, and is a hundred and fifty foot slope mine, employing ninety miners and thirty-one day men. Several accidents have occurred here.

King's mine, operated by the Morris Coal Company, of Cleveland, is a shaft mine one hundred feet deep, near Lore City, employing two hundred miners and eighty day men.

Old Orchard mine is operated by the Morris Coal Company, of Cleveland, is a shaft mine forty-eight feet deep, near Mineral Siding.

Black Top mine, owned by the last named company, is located in this county and employs one hundred and thirty-four men.

Cleveland mine No. 1 is a shaft almost two hundred feet deep, located near Senecaville and is operated by the Morris Coal Company. One hundred and thirty-five miners are employed and forty-eight day men.

West Branch mine is located near Byesville, operated by the Clinton Coal and Mining Company; is a sixty-five foot slope mine on a switch of the Pennsylvania railroad. Coal was discovered here in 1903.

Buckeye mine, located near Byesville, is operated by the National Coal Company. It is a hundred and fifteen foot slope. One hundred and eighteen men are employed as miners and thirty-five day men.

Little Kate No. 2 is a slope mine three hundred feet long, and is

on a switch leading from the Baltimore & Ohio road, near Blue Bell. It is owned and operated by the National Coal Company of Akron. Thirty-three miners and eighteen day men are employed.

White Ash mine is located near Byesville and is operated by the Puritan Coal Company, Cambridge. Fan ventilation and electric mining machines are employed. Here twenty-four miners and eight day men are employed.

The Puritan mine, owned by the Puritan Coal Company, Cambridge, is a shaft one hundred and six feet deep, situated near Derwent, on the Pennsylvania railroad. It has fan ventilation and employs one hundred and twenty-seven miners and forty-two day men.

The Forsythe mine, located near Mineral Siding, is a slope of one hundred and ten feet in depth. Here one hundred and seventy-six miners find employment and fifty-eight day men. It is owned by the Forsythe Coal Company, Cambridge.

Leatherwood No. 2 mine is operated by the Leatherwood Consolidated Coal Company, of Toledo. Fifty-three miners are employed and twenty-one day men.

Guernsey Brick mine, situated near Byesville, is operated by the Guernsey Clay Company. Furance ventilation, picking and mule hauling are the mining methods employed here. Nine men are employed as miners and two day hands.

Indian Camp is a drift mine located near Union No. 1, and is operated by the same company as the last named.

SMALLER MINES OF THE COUNTY.

Besides the larger coal mines in Guernsey county may be named the following: The Morris, Burris, Wild Cat, Keenan, Carter, Hollingsworth, B. L. Galloway, Webster No. 1, Webster No. 2, Montgomery, Sayer, Hall, McCormick, Spencer, Bates, Lingo and Briar Hill.

In the way of fire clays, there was mined in this county in 1908, five thousand eight hundred tons of superior fire clay.

SALT MANUFACTORY.

We mentioned several months since that Elza Scott, of this vicinity, who owns very extensive coal mines on the Central Ohio railroad, east of this place, and who for a number of years past has been exten-

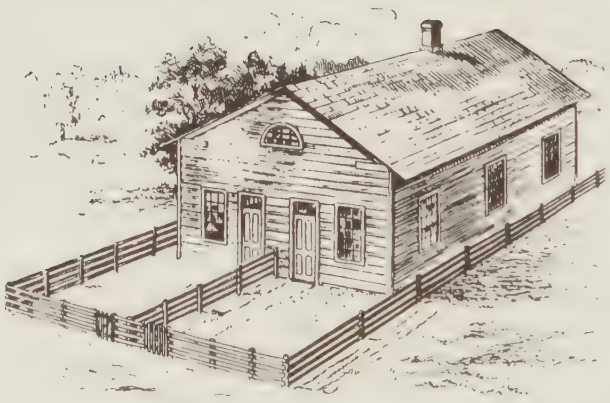
sively engaged in shipping coal, was engaged in boring for salt. Mr. Scott succeeded in striking a very strong vein of salt water at a depth of nearly one thousand feet, and his works are now in successful operation. He now runs one furnace, and makes daily from twenty-five to thirty barrels of salt, of very superior quality. It is estimated that the well affords sufficient water to make from fifty to seventy-five barrels of salt a day. Although Mr. Scott has already expended about fifteen thousand dollars in the erection of his works, he intends soon to start another furnace and run the well to its full capacity. We are glad to learn that Mr. Scott's enterprise is being well-rewarded pecuniarily. His net daily income from his salt manufactory alone is fifty dollars, and will be about one hundred dollars per day after the erection of another furnace.—*Times,* February 7, 1865.

NATURAL GAS.

Within about three miles of Cambridge, in a direct line, on the premises of David Sarchet, Sr., is an inexhaustible salt well, from which constantly flows a stream of salt water several inches in diameter, and with it a large and constant supply of natural gas, which can be ignited at any time by merely holding a lighted match near the flowing stream. We have the authority of a scientific gentleman from the east, who visited this well during the oil excitement here, for saying that there is an abundance of gas flowing from this well to light up a place much larger than Cambridge, and that it could easily be conducted here for that purpose at no very great cost; and he expressed great surprise that steps had never been taken to utilize so valuable a production of nature. The subject is one which should sufficiently claim the attention of the city fathers as to cause them to make such investigation of the matter as to ascertain the feasibility of the plan, and what the cost would be, and, if not too great, measures should be be instituted to light our fast growing little city with it. This subject is brought to our mind by noticing an item stating that Erie, Pennsylvania, has been lighted up with natural gas, that flows from a well sunk near that place. Information in regard to the matter could doubtless be obtained by writing to the Erie Gas Company, Erie, Pennsylvania. The subject, we think, is at least worthy of a little investigation by our city authorities.—*Times,* November 3, 1870.

OLD SARCHET HOUSE, BUILT 1807.

First house erected in Cambridge, in which was the first store, in which the first church was organized, and in which the first funeral sermon was preached. Location, northeast corner of Seventh St. and Wheeling Ave.



First Methodist Church in Cambridge. Dedicated 1835, by Dr. Joseph M. Trimble. Building and ground cost not more than $500.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE CITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Cambridge, the county seat of Guernsey county, derived its name from Cambridge in Maryland, from whence came many settlers in 1808. The buildings of the present city reflect the enterprise and plans of its citizens and property owners. There are today more than five square miles of territory within its limits and it has a population of about fifteen thousand, largely American and English-speaking people. The good, modern class of business houses, factories, churches, schools and residences bespeak of thrift, taste and wealth. Modern Cambridge, from a municipal standpoint, is the direct outgrowth of splendid natural advantages, supplemented by an untiring effort of progressive business men. The coal mines in the immediate vicinity employ upwards of four thousand five hundred men, who are paid good wages, while the mills, factories and railroad shops employ fully twenty-five hundred more. The city draws a retail trade from a radius of twenty miles and in this territory reside almost fifty thousand people.

Its location is fifty-six miles from Wheeling and eighty-five from Columbus, and its original plat is located in township 2, range 3. The place was platted by Jacob Gomber and Zaccheus A. Beatty, June 2, 1806. The first houses were made from logs of the forests which were a part of the tract of land upon which the new town was surveyed by the pioneer fathers. Among the first of these rude, but quite comfortable houses was that of the Sarchets, erected in 1807, and in which was kept the first store. In it was organized the first church society (the First Methodist Episcopal) and in it was preached the first funeral sermon. Its exact location was on the northeast corner of Wheeling avenue and Seventh streets. It remained standing until recent years and is now superseded by a good business house.

In a March number of the Cambridge *Herald,* in 1888, the author gave the history of what he termed "The Oldest House In Town," in the following language:

The old three-story log building on the west end of Wheeling ave-

nue, now being taken down, is a relic of the past. The old logs are a reminder of the days when the present site of Cambridge was a forest of timber, tall oaks and poplar, which had stood the blasts of many a western wind, covered the landscape, telling to pioneers the richness of the soil. In those early days the more and larger the timber, the more desirable the land. As we looked today at this old structure, logs of oak and poplar, hewed to a line with corners notched square and plumb, we were led to think of the boldness and hardihood of those pioneers who entered the wilderness to hew out these ponderous structures. This age would not be equal to the task. This house was built by Judge George Metcalf, and was the second house built on the town plat. The old John Beatty house, which stood on a lot now part of the Taylor block, and was destroyed by fire some years ago, was the first. What year this house was built is not certainly known, but it was just a new structure in 1806, when Thomas Sarchet settled in Cambridge. Built as it was on the top of the hill, it was first two stories. It was built for a tavern and was located on what was intended to be the main street of Cambridge. But at the time of its building, the principal thoroughfare, the Zane trace, passed north of it. When the National road was graded through the hill, the cut, still shown on the south, was much higher on the north side, and left the house high up on the bank. This was in the year 1826. We may say that for twenty-two years it was a two-story tavern. Judge Metcalf made the excavation under the house and built in the under story, having it completed with the completion of the National road through Cambridge in 1828, and from that time continued the tavern in the three-story house, being the first three-story house in Cambridge, and he continued to occupy it as a tavern up to 1843. The name of the house has always been the Mansion House. Judge Metcalf was followed by a Mrs. Greer, and she by George Hawn. These occupied it but a few years, and it has since been a general tenement house for more than thirty years.

Judge Metcalf's taven had a reputation far and wide. Many were the horsemen who would, on their journeys, strive to make Metcalf's to stay over night or for dinner. And the jolly stage passengers were more jolly after having dined at the Judge's. We might fill pages telling of the balls, quiltings and wool pickings, where "joy was unconfined," within the log walls of this old house, when there was no "high crust" or "low crust," but "men were men for a' that," and women too, "though clad in hodden grey and a' that." In the rear of this old house was a beautiful

grass plat, well shaded, where in the summer time the table was spread, and art and nature vied with each other to make dinner or supper hour a feast which the gods might envy.

In 1812, the first company raised in Guernsey county for the war, commanded by Cyrus P. Beatty, were given here a free dinner, and later on this grass plat, on great occasions, general muster or first court day, would be filled with tables, and the clanking of knives and forks and dishes told full well that good cheer and happiness surrounded the board.

We now remember of but one accident of note that happened at this old house. In the fall of the year 1837, a horseman named Levi Morgan stayed over night, and was furnished a room in the third story. In the morning he was found lying dead on the pavement. It was supposed, the window being up, that he had rolled out. There was nothing among his effects to show where he came from. His horse, saddle and bridle, and what little money he had, was used for the expense of his burial, and for a stone to mark his grave, which reads:

LEVI MORGAN,
Died September 22nd, 1837.
"Be ye therefore ready, for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of Man cometh."

EARLY HISTORY, SETTLERS, ETC.

(Published in the *News* in 1872.)

All classes of the mechanical arts essential to the wants in starting a town in the backwoods were represented among the first settlers—carpenters, wagonmakers, blacksmiths, cabinetmakers, shoemakers and weavers. To build a cabin was but the work of a day. Many accounts are given where the timber was taken from the stump, the cabin raised, roofed and floored, with puncheons, and a regular "housewarming" had at night in the way of "tripping the light, fantastic toe."

The first hotel opened to the public in the town proper was by George R. Tingle, in a part of the old house still occupied by the Tingles. Travelers were notified that it was a house of security and safety, by the sign of the cross keys. A little later George Metcalf opened the Mansion House, now the Sidle House, then a one-story building, and Captain

Knowls opened the "Traveler's Rest," in the old log house that stood on the Webster lot. At the close of the war of 1812 and for years after, Cambridge could boast of six hotels in good running order, with open bars where whisky was sold at three cents a drink.

The first store was opened by John and Thomas Sarchet, in the room now occupied by T. C. Marsh for a cigar and tobacco store, in which was retailed dry goods, groceries and the regular "old hardware" by the gallon.

The first brick house was built by John Sarchet, on the Shoufield corner; the second, front of the Fordyce house, by Jacob Gomber. The sawed lumber used in construction of the first house was whipsawed by two Scotchmen, named Landy and Miller, who had a mill erected on the Presbyterian church lot, where lumber was sawed to order.

THE WHIPPING POST IN CAMBRIDGE.

On the whipping-post in Cambridge, Colonel Sarchet wrote in the *Times*, in the spring of 1906, as follows:

The first session of the common pleas court of Guernsey county, held in the new court house, was the August term, 1816. The journal reads: "The court of common pleas was held in the court house in Cambridge, Guernsey county, Ohio. Present: Hon. William Wilson, presiding judge; Jacob Gomber, Robert Spears and Thomas B. Kirkpatrick, associate judges. The first jury case called was: The State of Ohio vs. Samuel Timmins, indicted for uttering base coin. The following jury was called: James Thompson, John Tedrick, James Bratton, William Pollock, William Allen, Hugh Martin, Jesse Marsh, Thomas Roberts, Andrew McClary, George McCleary, John Huff and James Lloyd." Samuel Timmons was found guilty in the case for the same offense, and was sentenced by the court to receive, in one case, nineteen lashes on his bare back, and in the other case, twenty lashes. He was whipped on two different days. On the first day nineteen lashes and on the next day twenty lashes. This was a case of speedy execution. There was no motion for stay of execution or arrest of judgment. Elijah Dyson, sheriff, did the whipping. It was done in the presence of the grand jurors who found the indictments and of the jurors who found him guilty, and others who were in attendance at court and citizens of the town. The whipping was in public. A large oak tree, perhaps two feet in diameter, that stood near where the large elm now stands on the southwest corner

of the square, had been shattered by a windstorm from the west. It was broken square off apast the centre some eight or ten feet from the ground and slivered down to the ground on the east side. This stump had stood there for many years until the bark was off it. Its west side was smooth. The prisoner was stripped down to below the waist. Then he was tied by the arms around the stump with a cord and also with a cord around his legs and around the stump. It was said that the lashes were well laid on and that the blood flowed at every cut. This old stump was used as a hitching post within the memory of the writer. Certainly at this day this would seem brutal and inhuman, yet brutality may be protected. This was the only case of whipping in this county. Judge Wilson was known throughout his district as the "Whipping Judge."

There was introduced at the beginning of the present (1906) Legislature a bill to re-establish the whipping post for the punishment of certain minor crimes. The whipping post law under the old constitution of Ohio was repealed by the Legislature of 1829-30. Gen. James M. Bell, Esq., was the representative from Guernsey county and the speaker of the House. He opposed the repeal of the law, and in a speech favoring its continuance, gave substantially the same reasons as did President Roosevelt in his message to the present (1906) Congress, advocating a whipping post law for the punishment of minor offenses.

EARLY DEEDS MADE.

All about was a wilderness. The Sarchets were the first purchasers of lots in the town, and, after the Beatty house, built the first cabin on the town plat. The second Guernsey settlers came to Cambridge in June, 1807. The deeds were all made to Guernsey settlers, except one to William Marsh. The deeds to out-lots were not made until the county was formed in 1810. In the fall of 1807 the settlement had grown to the proportions of a hamlet, consisting of log cabins, located along the main thoroughfare, now Wheeling avenue, as follows, and all inhabited by a sturdy people: Thomas Sarchet, two cabins at what is now the corner of Seventh street and Wheeling avenue, on north side of latter; across the street to the southward were those of John Sarchet; on the west lot on the corner of West Eighth street were the cabins of Peter Sarchet; on what is now the National Hotel site were those of James Bichard, and then on the next corner east those of Thomas Naftel; on what is now the Doctor Ramsey and C. B. Cook dwellings were the cabins of

William Marsh; on the square from Ninth street to the Orme Hardware Company building, south side Wheeling avenue, were the cabins of Thomas Lenfesty, Mrs. Hubert, Maria and Charles Marquand, and to the westward, across the alley, on the present J. M. Ogier lot, was the cabin of his grandfather, William Ogier. With the exception of three cabins, located on the north side of Wills creek, south of the present Pennsylvania railway depot, which were outside the original plat, the aforenamed buildings constituted the town of Cambridge at that time.

EARLY BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

The following, written in 1839, shows the business outlook of Cambridge at that date:

For some years past there has been quite a change in the business of this place. It is now no uncommon thing to see the streets thronged with horses and wagons, groaning under the loads of produce brought for the purpose of trading or for sale. There are seven stores in this place, which sell annually about fifty thousand dollars worth of goods, and it may not be out of place here to remark, that goods can be bought in Cambridge as cheap, at retail, as they can be purchased on the river Ohio or in the Atlantic cities. It will be discovered, by reference to our advertising columns, that they keep up their assortment—a stock amongst which can be found any article now in general use.

Besides the fertility of the soil, its peculiar adaptation to the raising of wheat and grazing cattle, the citizens of the valley of Wills creek have the good fortune to be blessed with salt wells in abundance, which article can be had here at half the price it sells for in other portions of the state.

Coals of an excellent kind can be found in all the hills which surround our place. The veins are generally from three to five feet, and the coal is easily and cheaply obtained by mining.

Nor is Cambridge deficient in morals, nor unthankful for its great natural comforts and advantages. We have four churches, which are generally well filled on the day of rest. We have also an academy in quite a flourishing conidtion. Although it has been opened but a few months, yet thirty-five or forty students may be found within its walls—and lastly, though not least in point of consequence or usefulness, we have a public library, containing between seven and eight hundred volumes of well selected books.

The past dry summer—so dry, indeed, that the mighty Mississippi

dwindled to a mere streamlet—convinced our citizens of the necessity of erecting a steam flouring mill. Three gentlemen have associated themselves together for that purpose, and have already commenced operations. It is contemplated to have sufficient power for carding, fulling, manufacturing jeans, sawing, etc. It is expected that this mill will be finished against the period water mills usually stop for want of their "peculiar element." The erection of this mill will not only be a great advantage and convenience to the citizens of the county generally, by creating an increased demand for wheat as well as regulating the price of that article, but it will, at the same time, vastly increase the business of this place—a place, we are inclined to think, that will ere long be of considerable commercial importance.—*Guernsey Times,* January, 1839.

THE OLD MARKET HOUSE.

At one of the sessions of the city council, an ordinance was introduced—whether passed or not is not remembered—for the submission to the electors of the city the question, whether bonds to the amount of five thousand dollars should be issued for the purpose of erecting a city market house. It may not be amiss to give a little of former market house history. At the June session of county commissioners in 1827 a grant was given the citizens of Cambridge to erect a market house on the public grounds anywhere south of the court house, so as not to obstruct the view of the court house from the main street. At the time there was no building of any kind on the Davis corner nor on the Central National Bank corner. The only buildings near the court house were the old log jail on the east, located partly on what is now East Eighth street, and a log house located on West Eighth street where the Brant-hoover and Johnson building is now located. The market house was located south of the jail and was partly on East Eighth street as now bounded. A reference to the original town plat will show that there were no streets marked through the public grounds. The street south of Main and south of the public grounds was called Market street. Why this first market house, built by the proprietors of the town and its citizens, was not located on Market street of the town plat, we have no means of knowing. The market house was built of brick, with pillars of brick on the sides, arched from pillar to pillar, with arched entrances at the south and north ends, and was in dimensions forty by twenty feet. The roof had a wide projection from the square of the building on either side.

Between the pillars were the sale counters, and at the butchers' stalls were the cutting blocks and hanging racks. The stalls were rented to the butchers and regular country hucksters. There were regular market days, and the market was under the charge of a market master. On other than market days people from the country displayed what they had for sale at the market house by paying a small sum for the privilege. As Col. Z. A. Beatty was the largest stockholder, his son, John P. Beatty, was the market master, and as the Colonel was in the salt manufacturing business, he kept in the market house salt for sale by the barrel or less quantity, which was kept in a salt box.

For some years within the memory of the writer the market house was continued, but gradually it began to decline. The market house became a place for country people to hitch their horses in or to, and on the old court days the athletes practiced in it the hop, step and jump, and pitched quoits in it on rainy days. On the old general muster days of brigade, regiment and company muster, in and around it were sold cider, gingerbread, apples and watermelons, and occasional fights were mixed in between the sales, and strolling auctioneers used it to cry off their goods. Salt having been kept in it, the town cows and cattle that roamed the woods and commons and old George R. Tingle's and Old Harvey's sheep resorted there to lick the pillars and sleep at night. It became a public nuisance. The pillars were half licked away, and instead of the citizens going there to market, they went there of mornings for their cows. The McCracken brick, now the Davis corner, and the Thomas S. Beatty brick, now the Hanna corner, had been built, and the Shaffner brick, now the Central Bank corner, was in building when it was thought the market house nuisance ought to be abated, but how, was the question. It was private property, constructed by a grant from the commissioners. There was no town corporate authority. Some young men, most all of whom are now dead, proposed to give Bill McMurray, father of Osmond McMurray of this city, five dollars and stand between him and the law, if, some time late at night, he being engaged to haul cordwood to town with a four-horse team, and a big, broad-wheeled wagon, he would hub one of the pillars and pull the market house down. The opportune time, a rainy dark night, Bill passed by it, and hubbed the southwest pillar, cracked his long blacksnake whip, and away went the pillar and down came the market house, and Bill and his team went on the run up Main street faster than the street cars go today. Col. Z. A. Beatty was then living; he made some threats, but nothing

was done. The village of Cambridge was a little later incorporated.—Cambridge *Herald.*

CAMBRIDGE POSTOFFICE.

A postoffice was established in Cambridge in 1807. The first postmaster was Cyrus P. Beatty, and then Nicholas Saithache, and from early newspaper files it is discovered that the postmasters who served in Cambridge after 1825 were as follows: 1826, George Metcalf; 1832, Jacob Shaffner was postmaster up to about 1840, when the name of William M. Ferguson appears at the end of the list of advertised letters; 1841, came Isaac McIlyar; 1844, William Smith; 1845, R. Burns; 1851-53, James M. Smith; 1853, James O. Grimes; 1851-53, James M. Smith; 1853, James O. Grimes.

The following is a complete list of the Cambridge postmasters, in the order in which they served, regardless of the years each served:

1. Cyrus P. Beatty (1807).
2. Nicholas Saithache.
3. Jacob Shaffner.
4. William M. Ferguson.
5. Isaiah McIlyar.
6. William Smith.
7. Robert Burns.
8. James M. Smith.
9. James O. Grimes.
10. Francis Creighton.
11. Edwin R. Nyce.
12. William McDonald.
13. C. L. Madison.
14. W. H. H. McIlyar.
15. James R. Barr.
16. Alpheus L. Stevens, present incumbent.

In one of the old newspaper files the following schedule of the early-day stage lines and mail service has been discovered. The mail left Bradshaw (now Fairview) en route to Zanesville, via Beymerstown (now Washington), a distance of forty-five miles, making it in fifteen and a half hours. It was a tri-weekly mail service, the mail being carried on horseback. Fairview was laid out as a town in 1814. The card shows: Mail going westward, leaves Bradshaw every Monday morning, Wednesdays and Fridays, at just half past three in the morning, and arrives at Cambridge at eleven-fifteen in the morning; at Oliver, by four in the afternoon, at Zanesville at seven in the evening. The item above mentioned in the newspaper file was the reproduction of an old crumpled-up paper wrapped up with some pills in a box, the same having been carefully laid away decades ago by some careful housewife of Guernsey county.

From the author's pen in an article written for the Cambridge *Jeffersonian*, in October, 1906, the following was written concerning post-office matters in this city:

"The west side of the lot, not No. 22, but No. 21, was not built on till 1848. The postoffice had been down street for many years. After the election of Gen. Zachary Taylor, President, it was claimed by the uptown citizens that the postoffice should be removed toward them. Peter Ogier had built by the home of Thomas Scott, the father of T. W. Scott, of this city, a postoffice building on the northwest corner of the lot. It was one story and contained two rooms.

"After the inauguration of President Taylor, March 4, 1849, this building was ready for occupation by the Whig postmaster, William Smith, who was soon after appointed. James M. Smith, his brother, was his deputy. He was known as "lame Jimmy Smith." It was divided into two rooms; the outside or waiting room was large, and the room for the boxes and office matter was large enough for the postoffice business of that day. There were seats around the room for the accommodation of persons waiting for the mails to be distributed.

"At that time there were two daily mails, carried by the stage-coaches on the old pike; one from the east in the forenoon and one from the west in the afternoon, that began soon after the opening of the old pike. Before that the mails on the Wheeling road were uncertain as to their arrival, and not always daily. There were regular tri-weekly mails from Steubenville, over the grade road, carried in stages, but in the winter the mails were carried on horseback.

"The postoffice was kept there during the Taylor and Fillmore administrations. Some years later, the present drug room, now being remodeled, was built. Dr. S. B. Clark had succeeded the Nattels, and the store was known, both the old and the new room, as the Ogier and Clark drug store, down to 1857, when Peter Ogier became sole proprietor, the name being Ogier's Drug Store. After his death, it was continued by his son, the late John M. Ogier."

The first postmaster in Cambridge, C. P. Beatty, made a letter-box himself and it has served in such capacity ever since, with additional fixtures as the times demanded them. The postal route was then from Wheeling to Zanesville, and was established about 1808. Letters were first carried by travelers passing through the country. The postal rate was high and was fixed according to the distance carried. If from Philadelphia to Washington, it was twenty-five to thirty cents. The first

post-boy to carry mail from Cambridge to Zanesville was John Magiffen, who became a soldier in the war of 1812, and is buried in the old Cambridge cemetery.

A POSTOFFICE "PRIMARY" INCIDENT.

Cold primaries in April sometimes grow warm, and the exciting one in this city April 2d with the Republicans was not an entirely new thing in Cambridge, excepting, perhaps, as to the use of whisky, money, etc.

We now record the account of a Democratic one that took place more than three score years ago. In April, 1840, the Cambridge postoffice became vacant by the resignation of Jacob Shaffner, a Democrat, and the following public call was issued:

PUBLIC MEETING.

"The citizens of Cambridge and vicinity are requested to meet at the court house on Monday evening, April 20th, for the purpose of advising on a suitable person to be recommended to fill the position of postmaster in this place.

"A general attendance is requested.

"MANY CITIZENS."

This meeting was organized by appointing Joseph Stoner chairman. He was the father of Mayor Jim Stoner, of Georgetown, and John Bute, who was secretary, was an uncle of Capt. J. B. Ferguson, of this city.

It was understood that the persons voted for should be Democrats and the ones receiving the greatest number of votes should be recommended for appointment. The chairman's hat, a large, white wool hat, was the ballot box. The Whigs turned out in force, being in the majority, and decided that they would vote for William Smith, a Whig, who was deputy postmaster. Chairman Stoner, thinking there was some trick being played by the Whigs, declared the polls closed, put on his hat, ballots and all, and adjourned the meeting. The votes were never counted. While the leading Democrats were trying to agree on a candidate to again be voted for and recommended for appointment, old Billy Ferguson had been quietly working, through his brother John, an official in Washington City, and before the next voting time arrived, old Billy received the commission and took charge of the office. The abrupt closing of the polls by Chairman Stoner had the effect of securing the appointment of the very man the Democrats were most opposed to, and Stoner was accused of usurping authority in the interest of Ferguson.

The Democratic wrangle succeeding this appointment, for fear Van Buren might be re-elected, did not cease until General Harrison was elected, and Isaac McIlyar, a Whig, was appointed to the office succeeding Ferguson.

The Cambridge office became a postal money order office in the month of December, 1871, and the money order business that month amounted to two thousand, eight hundred and thirty-three dollars.

The money order business for the month of October, 1910, was fifteen thousand, three hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty-six cents, received on orders isued from this point, and four thousand, three hundred and seventeen dollars on orders paid out from this office.

Cambridge had a free delivery of mail in the winter of 1898-99. At first there were three carriers, but today there are seven.

The first rural route was started from Cambridge in 1900, and it has increased to ten in 1910. The routes average about twenty-four miles each and give the farming community excellent mail facilities, allowing them to receive their daily papers the same as though they resided in the city.

The postal savings bank system was inaugurated at Cambridge at the close of 1910.

The office has been in its present quarters thirteen years.

FIRST TELEGRAPH IN CAMBRIDGE.

"On Monday last an office of the National Telegraph Company was opened at this place, in the room over Nyce & Matthews' drug store, and James D. Hoge, of Zanesville, appointed operator. This will be a matter of great convenience to our citizens, and especially to our business men. For the information of our readers, we have procured from Mr. Hoge the following schedule of charges for telegraphing a dispatch of one to ten words, and the charge for each additional word:

"For ten words to Wheeling, twenty-five cents; Steubenville, Zanesville, Columbus, the same. From Cambridge to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, thirty cents. To Louisville, forty cents; Baltimore, sixty-five cents; Philadelphia, seventy-five cents; New York, ninety cents; New Orleans, one dollar and eighty cents. Two cents per word for each word over ten."—From the Cambridge *Times*, 1854.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

Cambridge was incorporated in 1837 and had for its first officers: W. W. Tracey, mayor; Moses Sarchet, recorder. This was for the "village" corporation. This continued until May 6, 1895, when the place had reached a population of five thousand, nine hundred and seventy-five and was then made a "city." The various mayors have served in the following order:

1838—J. M. Bell.
1840—Isaac McIlyar.
1841—Nathan Evans.
1841—J. M. Bushfield.
1842—R. D. Solmon.
1842—J. M. Bushfield.
1844-1845—J. M. Bushfield.
(No record to 1855.)
1855-1857—Nathan Evans.
1861—J. M. Bushfield.
1868—Moses Sarchet.
1872—Elza Turner.
1873—E. W. Mathews.
1874—E. W. Mathews.
1874—Ross W. Anderson.
1875—Ross W. Anderson.
1878-1882—William M. Farrer.
1882—William Wharton.
1883-1884—William Wharton.
1885-1887—James E. Lawrence.
1888—R. T. Scott.
1890-1894—James R. Barr.
1894-1896—J. C. Longsworth.
1897-1898—H. W. Luccock.
1898-1900—A. M. Baxter.
1900-1904—J. A. Smallwood.
1904-1908—W. R. Bradford.
1908-1911—R. M. Allison.

The city offices are now in leased rooms on the second floor of the Cambridge Building & Loan Company's block, on Wheeling avenue. They removed from the Burgess building to the present place in 1910; before that they were in the Taylor block for a number of years.

Since becoming a city the improvements have been many and of a modern city type. They are now over twelve miles of street paving and about twenty-five miles of sanitary sewers. The city now owns its water works system, constructed at a cost of sixty thousand dollars, with a stand-pipe pressure system. Bonds were issued for these works, and at present the city is about to enlarge its water works plant and secure more and better quality of pure water, the present supply coming from Wills creek.

The fire department is of the volunteer kind and is equipped with an old "steamer," many years in use, and a good hook and ladder equipment.

The streets are illuminated by arc lights furnished by the Midland Power and Light Company under a ten-year contract.

From the city extends out through the surrounding country the great National pike and other first-class macadamized roads.

The present officers of the city are as follows: Mayor, R. M. Allison; clerk, C. L. Blackburn, who is an old and capable newspaper man, who is now serving his third term in this capacity; auditor, W. J. Hood; treasurer, W. W. Lawrence; solicitor, S. C. Carnes; director of service, E. W. Boden; superintendent of water works, J. I. Kidd; director of safety, J. E. Gregg; chief of fire department, C. C. Long; superintendent of cemeteries, Charles Campbell; chief of police, John A. Long; patrolmen, H. W. Merideth, John Middleton and J. W. Gilmore; Dr. W. T. Ramsey, health officer; city engineer, J. T. Fairchild. The city council is composed of the following: D. L. Rankin, president; J. B. Bratton, H. A. Forsythe and J. B. Clark, councilmen-at-large; T. W. Fowler, from first ward; M. Thorla, second ward; O. M. Bayless, third ward, and James B. Peters, fourth ward.

The corporation has its own jail, located in the rear of the city offices, and it is provided with four steel cells, making secure those who have to be incarcerated.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The early history of the library in Cambridge is best told by the following correspondence in the *Jeffersonian* in 1879, and in the *Times* in 1903:

We have on our table at this writing a copy of the "By-Laws of the Guernsey County Library and Reading Room," adopted March 3, 1832, and printed by John Hersh, Jr., Cambridge. The society was incorporated by an act of Legislature, passed February 11, 1832, as attested by W. B. Hubbard, speaker of the House, and William Doherty, speaker of the Senate. James M. Bell was president; Ebenezer Smith, treasurer; and Moses Sarchet, secretary and librarian. At the close of the little pamphlet is given an "Alphabetical List of Stockholders, March 7th, 1832," which we copy in full as follows:

John M. Allison, James M. Bell, John P. Beatty, Thomas S. Beatty, Allen W. Beatty, David Burt, Sr., David Burt, Jr., John Chapman, Thomas Cooke, Henry Clark, Wyatt Hutchison, John Hersh, Jr., Lamech Hawley, Gordon Lofland, Samuel Lindsey, Rev. Daniel McLane, George

Metcalf, William McCracken, Andrew Metcalf, Robert B. Moore, Thomas Miller, Robert J. McClary, Seneca Needham, Isaac Parrish, Ebenezer Smith, David Sarchet, Moses Sarchet, Peter B. Sarchet, William W. Tracey, Rev. William Wallace, John Woodrow, Nicholas Bailhache, Hamilton Robb, John Bogle, John Nicholson, Richard Clark, James B. Moore, John Baldridge, John Ferguson, Levi Rinehart, John B. Thompson, John Clark, Joseph Bute, Nathan Evans, Samuel Wilson, Andrew Magee, B. A. Albright, Samuel Fish, Ansel Briggs. Of the above list, but five persons are known to be living, Moses and David Sarchet, and James B. Moore, who reside here, Rev. Andrew Magee, who now lives at Prairie City, Illinois, and Rev. Hamilton Robb, ex-treasurer of this county, who, with his aged wife, resides at Mattoon, Illinois.—*Jeffersonian*, 1879.

In the fall of 1898 at a dinner party given at the home of the late Hon. Joseph D. Taylor, the library movement was taked of, and Mrs. J. D. Taylor began the canvass. She secured one thousand eight hundred dollars, taking life memberships in the association at twenty-five dollars. The first meeting of the Cambridge Library Association was held February 23, 1899, in the room now ocupied by the library, and which was given free for five years by Hon. J. D. Taylor. At this meeting John M. Amos was made president for one year, and John L. Locke, Esq., secretary. The one thousand eight hundred dollars secured by life memberships was expended for books and furnishings. At the meeting of the association held in April, 1901, the Carnegie libraries were talked of, and a committee to communicate with him was appointed. As representatives of this committee, A. R. McCulloch, Esq., and Rev. W. H. Weir went to New York, and learned the terms upon which the building would be donated. It was steady work from that time on. First the school board, then the council, agreed to make the necessary levy, amounting in all to one thousand eight hundred dollars a year to keep up the library.

Then there was a hitch in regard to the desired location on Steubenville avenue, just back of the court house. This property belonged to the county, and a special act of Legislature was required to empower the commissioners to give this site. All this done, Mr. McCulloch notified Mr. Carnegie, and he received answer from him on May 12, 1902, that eighteen thousand dollars had been deposited to the credit of the Cambridge Library Association. Plans were decided upon, and bids taken, none being within the limit. Then some changes were made, and on

last Saturday evening the bids were opened and the contract awarded to C. W. Dowling, of Williamsburg, West Virginia, for seventeen thousand, six hundred and thirty-eight dollars. The building is to be completed by August 15, 1903.—*Times*, 1903.

Before the building was completed it was found that the amount donated was not sufficient to complete it, and Mr. Carnegie was asked to give the balance, which amounted to five thousand dollars more, which he kindly consented to do, making his total gift twenty-three thousand dollars. The formal opening of the library took place November 17, 1904, with appropriate ceremony.

The present number of volumes in this library is seven thousand, five hundred. Its present officers are: F. L. Rosmond, president; John M. Arms, secretary; M. S. Burgess, treasurer; M. Grace Robins, librarian; Jessie Grimes, assistant librarian.

On the front of the building one of the two inscriptions reads "Know the truth and the truth shall make you free."

THE CITY CEMETERIES.

The first burying ground in Cambridge of a public nature was the one located overlooking the valley, and now almost within the heart of the city. Of its lots and as to some of the persons there buried the following letter in the local papers a few years ago by Colonel Sarchet, will inform the reader:

We propose to give some history of the graveyard's silent occupants, so far as the time-worn tombstones and our memory will serve us. The rows of lots on the west side were first taken, as the entrance was from that side. Here we find the Cook family.

Capt. Thomas Cook, of the Revolutionary war, settled early in the history of Ohio, on the old Wheeling road, three miles east of Cambridge, on two hundred acres of soldier bounty land, now the Winfield Scott farm at the crooked bridge, over Cook's run, thus giving the run its name. We suggest here that there is much unwritten history in the runs of Guernsey county, as their names are taken from the early settlers, or from some local incident occurring along them. Your itemizers might trace the history of some of the runs in their localities. The Talbert family, Nathaniel Talbert, known as Yankee Talbert, was a sort of wizzard, a pow-wow over sick horses and a sort of "yerb doctor," peeling the bark up for an emetic and down for a cathartic.

The Tingle family, John and George R. Tingle, one of the early tavern keepers, and the head of the Tingle family of Cambridge. The Beatty family, Capt. C. P. Beatty, of the war of 1812, and the first clerk of court of Guernsey county. The Talbot family, Lloyd Talbot, a prominent character and official in the early history of the county.

The Ferguson family is marked by two stones, one to the memory of John Ferguson, senior, the other to Jane and Washington Ferguson. In the northwest corner and perhaps in the part thrown out into the alley, was the grave of a child of James Oldham, which was the first to be buried in the graveyard. In this corner is a stone to Oren Crego. In the southwest corner Moman Morgan, the colored barber, was buried. "Fobe" Beatty and "Dick" O'Ferrell, slaves, brought from Virginia with these families, were also buried in this corner. "Tobe" Beatty was the first colored person to live in Cambridge. There is to the south a stone marked for John Brown. Between these marked graves are a number unmarked. The original plan of the graveyard seems to have been a double row of lots, with a space for a walk between, and as some of the stones face to the east and to the west in the same row, and being unevenly set, it is difficult to trace the exact original plan.

In this first row is a stone to Robert Bell, age one hundred and seven years, and to a son Robert, aged fifty-four years. The Bell and Ferguson plots are side by side. These were early settlers and connected by intermarriage. In this row and in an unmarked grave lies Francis Donsonchet, a French soldier under Napoleon Bonaparte, and father of Dr. Francis Donsonchet, an eccentric character in the early history of Cambridge. In this row are buried two who died from unnatural causes, Nelson Talbot, son of Lloyd Talbot, was drowned in Wills creek. William Tingle, son of George R. Tingle, was bitten by a poisonous spider, and died from its effect. Near the Ferguson and Lofland plots is a large sycamore tree, planted long years ago by some one of these families.

In the next row is the Col. Z. A. Beatty square. There is no mark except a stone erected to the memory of Margery Louisa, child of John P. Beatty and Rachel Sarchet. Next to this is the Gomber square. The old stones are so time-worn as to be almost illegible. In this is a stone erected to the memory of Maria Gomber, wife of James B. Moore. Next to this square are some stones, but the traces of the letters are gone. They mark the resting place of some of the Thomas Metcalf family. The next in the row is a monument erected to the memory of Col. Gordon Lofland and Sarah P. Lofland, his wife, and to Thomas Metcalf,

the first husband of Sarah P. Lofland and to the deceased children of these marriages. Sarah P. Lofland was a daughter of Jacob Gomber. In our history of the town we did not reach Colonel Lofland, as his residence was outside the original plat. It is now known as the old Lofland house. This, in the days of Colonel Lofland, on the large and beautiful farm which covered all that part north of Steubenville avenue, and west of Fifth street, to Wills creek, was a cozy place, and but a short walk from town. It was the scene of many a jolly merry-making of the young people of its day. Colonel Lofland was prominent in the militia days, and during the late war, but was not a successful business man.

Northwood cemetery, the latest one established near Cambridge, contains forty acres of high, dry and beautifully situated land to the north of the city, on North Eighth street. It was platted in 1899. It is under a board of control, now consisting of Messrs. R. M. Allison, S. E. Boden and J. B. Gregg, the latter serving as director of public safety. These grounds are now well improved and have already many graves and fine monuments and tombs erected to the departed dead of the community. The old city burying-ground has become well filled and unfit for modern use. There rest many of the departed pioneers and their graves are visited frequently by children and grandchildren.

The City cemetery, lying on the brow of the hill overlooking the valley, in the southeast part of the city, was opened for use about 1858-59 and contains about seven acres. The present superintendent is C. W. Campbell. It has not been used much since the opening of the new burying-ground—Northwood. It is only used by those whose family lot has not already been filled. It is tastily cared for and contains many fine tombstones and monuments erected to the silent sleepers, who comprise many of Cambridge's best known old settlers.

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP.

The first place of religious worship in Cambridge was at the house of Thomas Sarchet, where those Guernsey people held what was called "French meeting." William Ogier was an ordained minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Thomas Sarchet, a licensed exhorter, who in turn conducted the exercises. From the nucleus of these Guernsey men sprang the Methodist Episcopal congregation. This society was soon attached to the Zanesville circuit. The circuit as then traveled was bounded as follows: Beginning at Zanesville, up the Muskingum to

the mouth of the Tuscarawas, up the Tuscarawas to the mouth of big Stillwater, up big Stillwater to the old Wheeling road, and west on said road to Zanesville, comprising as much territory in its bounds as is in the Cambridge district. The first traveling preacher of any denomination that preached in Cambridge was James Watts of the Methodist Episcopal church. It is worthy to be noted that this charge has been filled by such eminent ministers as Bishop Morris, who lived here about the year 1817, James B. Findley, John P. Durbin, Leroy Swarmstead, S. R. Brockunier, Jacob and David Young, and Doctor Whiteman, pioneers of western Methodism. All the religious societies that have places of public worship now in Cambridge, except the Protestant Methodist, were represented by members among the first settlers that I have named; but, except the Methodist Episcopal society, none had regular services for many years.

After the erection of the court house the Methodists had religious services every Sabbath in the grand jury room. In this room the great Lorenzo Dow once preached, as he was traveling to the West.

The first church building erected was by the Seceders, about the year 1826, on the Captain Anderson lot; but on account of some defect in construction was soon pronounced unsafe, and had to be abandoned. Services were then held in the lower room of the "old lodge." It is said that two of the members would not "leave the house of God and go to the house of Baal," but demanded their papers, shook the dust from off their feet, and joined a congregation far away from the contaminating influences of "secret oath-bound societies."

(For a detailed history of the Cambridge churches see general chapters, where all denominations of the county appear under proper heads.)

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENTS.

In 1842 Washingtonian temperance societies were at high tide throughout the country, and Ohio, that had just emerged from the hard-cider campaign of 1840, took her place as one of the foremost among the states in favor of teetotalism. The annual meeting of the Cambridge Washingtonian Temperance Society was held in the Presbyterian church on January 22, 1842. The sober second thought of the people was working wonders and rapidly spreading and extending the great work of reformation. This meeting was addressed by Gen. David Tallmage, of Lancaster, and Napoleon B. Guille, of Zanesville. General Tallmage was

the proprietor of the great stage line "Good Intent" in Ohio and he had sent out circular letters all along his lines, requiring the discharge of all drivers who had not signed the teetotal pledge. Niel, Moore & Company, proprietors of the great "Ohio Stage Company," had sent out similar circulars. There was to be no more upsetting of coaches or drunken drivers.

In 1843 the Cambridge Washingtonian Temperance Society resolved to make a grand temperance display and parade on July 4th with a free public dinner, to which the temperance societies of the county were invited. The tables were to be spread in the beech grove in the old mill bottom a short distance east of the old Morton house. It was to be and was a grand gala day in the cause of temperance, as well as an Independence day celebration.

The order of march from the public square to the grove, as given in the program, was as follows: "Under the direction of Col. Gordon Lofland, chief marshal, assisted by Maj. Nathan Evans, John Clark and Jacob G. Metcalf; Fairview military company, Capt. Isaac Pumphrey; Cambridge Mozart Band; officers of temperance societies and temperance men; Cambridge Sabbath schools; county officials and lawyers; citizens and visitors, men and women.

The line of march was down the old mill road. At the grove a large stand had been erected near the long dinner tables, that had been constructed with forks and boards. Around great log heaps the meats were being roasted and boiled and kettles of coffee were steaming. Piles of bread and pies were stacked up around the trees in huge conical forms.

The exercises at the grand stand were opened with prayer by Rev. William Ross, the Methodist Protestant minister; John Hersch, Esq., made an introductory address and read the Declaration of Independence; an oration was delivered by Thomas Brown, Esq.; temperance addresses by Mathew Gaston, Esq., and Rev. George Clancy. This closed the exercises of the forenoon.

IMPORTANT EVENTS.

Black Hawk, the noted Indian chief, passed through Cambridge in the spring of 1833, in charge of some United States officers. The party stopped some time at the Hutchison tavern, where the stage team was changed. The word soon spread through town, and a large number of citizens, men, women and children, hurried to the tavern to see the great Indian chieftain.

On Monday, November 26, 1849, General Tom Thumb, the world famous dwarf, then in his seventeenth year, and weighing but fifteen pounds, appeared in Cambridge, and was on exhibition at the court house from two-thirty to four o'clock in the afternoon, and from seven to eight-thirty in the evening. This remarkable specimen of humanity, twenty-eight inches in height, gave a street parade, having a curious miniature equipage of two of the smallest horses in the world, a diminutive coachman, and a carriage proportionately tiny. Tom Thumb, or, to call him by his real name, Charles S. Stratton, was accompanied by his parents and attendants, in all, eleven persons. The price of admission was twenty-five cents, children under ten years, half-price.

A small band of Mormonites passed through this place a few days since, on their way to the "New Jersalem," located somewhere in the state of Missouri. While here, they encamped on a bank of Wills creek, in the rear of the town.—*Guernsey Times*, July 20, 1833.

The *Guernsey Times* of July 6, 1833, contains the following: "Daniel Webster, in company with his lady and daughter, passed through this place on Saturday morning last, on his return home from a visit to the western part of the state."

At the election in Cambridge December 27, 1897, two issues were up for solution—the voting of water works bonds and that for a new cemetery. The votes stood: For cemetery, 254; against, 154. For water works, 260; against, 136. The majority not being two-thirds, both issues failed of carrying.

When Queen Victoria of England was crowned in 1837, the Cambridge Academy held a service in which they, too, went through the mock ceremony of crowning her. It was a high-toned affair, attended by many of the best citizens. The then boy of nine summers—Mr. Sarchet, supervising editor of this work—lived to write of the good Queen's death in 1901. The occasion in Cambridge enlisted the best talent of the Academy; a young lady, who later was well known in the city, was made queen and the maids of service and honor were not a few. The queen's long dress train was carried by the girls in real court style. But with all that was English, there were some American features, too. "America," "Hail Columbia" and other national airs were rendered, while the folds of "Old Glory" were floating in the breeze.

The high water mark of March, 1907, at Cambridge, excelled that of 1884 by almost one foot and beat all previous records since the settlement of the county.

The first cars were run on the electric line between Cambridge and Byesville in the autumn of 1903 (October 21) over the Cambridge Consolidated Company's line, later styled the Cambridge Power, Light & Traction Company, but at this time known as the Midland Power & Traction Company. The road was opened up to the Byesville limit five weeks earlier than that date, but not clear to Byesville.

A society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, known as the Guernsey County Humane Society, was formed at Cambridge in the spring of 1907. Its first president was A. M. Baxter; secretary, John P. Turner; treasurer, Mrs. J. M. Ferguson. The first person made humane officer was U. G. Henderson. It is now doing much good in the county.

Cambridge has more slate roofed buildings—business and residences—than any city of its population in Ohio, according to the statement of 1910 contractors.

In the autumn of 1874 the county and city were greatly enthused over the Woman's Temperance Crusade, and in the fall of 1877 the great Francis Murphy temperance wave struck the county and made Cambridge its headquarters and by it many were rescued from the demon drink.

The first electric street cars were operated at Cambridge April 24, 1902, by the Consolidated Company.

The Electric park was thrown open to the public in the summer of 1907.

LORENZO DOW IN CAMBRIDGE.

Lorenzo Dow preached twice in Cambridge; the first time in 1826, the second in 1832. On his first visit his wife, Peggy, was with him. They were traveling horseback. At the time of his second visit, the writer was a small boy, but retains a very distinct recollection of the event, and of the appearance of the strange, eccentric preacher, as he stood on a stump, his horse standing beside him.

The news of his approach had been brought by the stage driven from the east, some hours in advance of his arrival. It was noised abroad. Those who had heard him on his first visit were anxious to hear him again, and there were many citizens of the town and vicinity who had never heard him. All were on the alert, and when they arrived at the public square a large crowd of men, women and children were there awaiting his coming. We were led by our grandfather, and what we relate is rather hearsay than recollection we could have of his discourse. He began the services by singing:

"Hark! From the tombs a doleful sound,
Mine ears attend the cry,
Ye living men, come view the ground,
Where you must shortly lie."

With all his eccentricities, he aimed to do good. No one will question that he did good. The biography of Lorenzo is in every way curious and useful. He regarded the world as all going wrong, and that he was born to set it right. He printed books and tracts, which he sold or gave away on his travels through the western wilderness.

His subject was: "The Clay in the Hands of the Potter." The political contest between Gen. Andrew Jackson and Henry Clay was in full blast and his first sentence was, "I suppose you are all for Clay." He then continued as indicated by the hymn and Scripture quotation. After preaching, he mounted his horse and rode on eastward, spending the night at Norwich. There he preached to a crowded house in the Methodist Episcopal church.

In the assemby were two men, who were disposed to ask him questions. As they asked questions, he inquired their names. One gave his name as Bush, the other Grubb. Bush had said: "You are talking about Heaven; tell us how it looks." Dow turned his grave face and long gray locks toward his questioners, and said with great gravity: "Heaven, friends, is a vast extent of rich, smooth territory. There is not a Bush nor a Grubb in it, and never will be."

He was the oddest kind of an oddity. His manners and sayings during the years that he traveled in almost every state and town of this country were given as widespread publicity by the newspapers as those of the celebrated Rowland Hill.—From Col. C. P. B. Sarchet's writings.

GEN. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON HERE.

Gen. William Henry Harrison passed through Cambridge twice before he was the candidate of the Whig party in 1840. The first time he was traveling to the east in a private coach, and stopped at the Judge Metcalf tavern. The word was soon passed around that he was in town and would hold a levee at the court house. The women and children flocked to the court house to await his coming. The men, more impatient, hurried to the tavern to greet him. From the tavern he was escorted up the street on either side by General Bell and Major Dunlap,

followed by a long line of citizens, many of whom were old soldiers of the war of 1812. Among these was old Sol Kinney, colored. He had a string of buttons and a pair of bones, which he rattled and clapped, being at the head of the line. At the court house General Harrison shook hands with the women and children, and kissed all the babies. After an hour of pleasant social greetings to all, irrespective of party, the coach drove up in front of the court house, and the General, taking a seat on top with the driver, moved off amid the cheers of the gathered multitude. His second visit to Cambridge was after he had received the votes of the Whig party for President in 1836. He was traveling to the west by private coach, and stopped at the old Hutchison tavern. As word had been sent on in advance that he was to pass through Cambridge, the people from the country flocked into town. He had passed the night east of Cambridge, and was followed from the east by a great train of carriages and horsemen. He was received at the head of Wheeling avenue by the great crowd gathered to await his coming, and passed down the street to the Hutchison tavern, the coach being surrounded by the rejoicing and vociferous Whigs. The coach was gaily trimmed with flags and bunting, and on the top a drum corps filled the air with strains of martial music. A large number of Whigs of Cambridge had made ready to escort him to Zanesville. After dinner the great cavalcade moved down through the street, which was lined on either side by the citizens, men, women and children, cheering for "Old Tip." This was the beginning of what three years later was to be the most memorable political campaign in the nation's history. General Harrison did not visit Cambridge in 1840, neither did Tom Corwin, to make a speech. He was prevented from being at the great '40 meeting by sickness, but he was represented at the great joint rally of Guernsey and Belmont counties at Fairview. At this meeting an old Democrat had made the declaration that he was going to tell Tom Corwin that he was a demagogue. So the old fellow took a position near the speaker's stand, and when the opportune time came he looked up at Corwin, and said, "You are nothing but a demagogue." Corwin turned and looked at him for a moment, and said: "If you were wrapped with willows you would be a demijohn."—C. P. B. Sarchet, in Cambridge *Herald*, 1897.

LONG-AGO CAMBRIDGE INCIDENTS.

The first house in what is now Gaston's addition was built by "Katy" Whetzel, who built a cabin on the north end of the J. C. Beckett lot. She

lived for a long time with Judge Spears, in Adams township, in the old tavern on the old Wheeling road. She was said to be a relative of Lewis Whetzel, the great Indian fighter, "whose gun was always loaded." This cabin, and the first Methodist church, that was on the Simons' foundry lot, and the first Methodist Protestant church on the present site were all the houses in this part of town sixty years ago. Over the creek all was woods, except a small field known as "Beatty's meadow." In the corner of this, about the site of Mrs. Long's residence, were two cabins, in one of which lived General Jackson, father of the late Samuel Jackson. He was one of the old road teamsters, before and after the building of the National road. In the other lived old Tom Lawrence. Two of his sons were makers of history, connected with the courts of Guernsey county. Andy was sent to the penitentiary at Columbus for stabbing with intent to kill, and was among the first to be confined in the first brick jail of the county. He was a teamster while at the penitentiary, and engaged in hauling the stone at the beginning of the erection of the present state capitol. John had an altercation with Jerry Nubia, a colored Quaker. Jerry, forgetting the teachings of peace, went home, and "with malice aforethought," armed himself with a gun and went out gaming after Lawrence. He shot at him from the now McIlyar corner, toward the Davis corner, Lawrence at the time making toward Nubia with a stone in his hand. Nubia used a shot gun. One shot took effect, entering Lawrence's eye. The writer and others were standing on the then McCracken corner. The shots and slugs flew around us, rattling against the sides of the building, and came near enough for us to know that we were in the line of fire. Nubia was sent to the penitentiary for a term of years. Lawrence suffered the loss of an eye. We had an opportunity of knowing the Lawrence family well, and as far back as we can remember we heard of a great fortune that was awaiting claimants in connection with this family. We think that not long ago we saw an item to the effect that some of this family, living in the northern part of Guernsey county, had struck a fresh trail leading toward this hidden treasure. It has been more than two hundred years since Captain William Kidd, the renowned free-booter and buccaneer, sailed from Plymouth, England, bearing a commission signed by the king, to prey upon the French commerce upon the high seas. He exceeded his authority, and became a great pirate, instead of the "trusty and well-behaved Captain Kidd." He was executed in London in 1701. His name became famous, and was known in the ballad: "My Name is Captain Kidd, as I Sailed, as I Sailed." He was said to have buried a large treasure on the coast bordering on Long Island sound, the reward of his buccaneering. The search for it has been repeated off and on for all these years,

and yet the "Kidd treasures" are an unknown quantity. And the Lawrence treasure is still waiting, but it is with somebody behind the screen drawing every now and again a fee, and the treasure, like Kidd's, is still hidden away. Better to find the treasure, then buy the field.

On the east end of Wheeling avenue, in a small log house, where the Hutchison house now is, old Mrs. Williams lived, like the "old woman who lived under the hill, kept cakes and whisky to sell." This house was called the "light house," as a light could be seen at all hours of the night. It was a place for drinking and carousal, "which even to name would be unlawful." Opposite, across Leatherwood creek, was the "Dixon sugar camp." All around was a dense forest. One sugar season, old Harvey, living in town, was running the sugar camp. He used for the back wall of his fire a large poplar tree that had fallen out of root. The kettles were suspended over the fire by means of poles and forks. One morning, after Harvey had started up his fire, and was busily engaged in gathering in the water, he was surprised to see a large bear drinking his syrup from one of the kettles. The bear had taken up quarters in the log, and the fire roused him out a little in advance of the close of the hibernating season. He was now disposed to take the camp, Harvey and all, and for a time was master of the situation, for Harvey retreated for town as fast as he could. He reported to old John Dixon that the bear had taken possession, and was eating all the sugar and drinking the syrup. Dixon was an old hunter. He hurried over to the camp and shot bruin, as he was standing up at one of the kettles, trying to get out the foaming syrup. This bear was of large size, and Harvey and Dixon made up their loss in syrup and sugar by the sale of the meat and the skin. We have eaten bear meat once, but not of this one.

OLD WILLS CREEK BRIDGE.

Among the noted landmarks of Guernsey county is the old wooden, covered, double wagon and foot-bridge, spanning the yellow waters of Wills creek at Cambridge. It must have been built upon honor, for it was constructed in 1828, has been in constant use all of these eventful years, now numbering eighty-two. It is purely a wooden structure with a weatherboarded covering and roof. Two wide passage-ways make it one easy of crossing. The bridge, proper, is sustained by the same stone abutments which were made of solid masonry in that long ago time and have never had to be replaced, or repaired. On the north end of this bridge and overhead, is the original inscription placed there in 1828 on a stone tablet and it reads as fol-

lows: "$10 fine for driving on this bridge faster than a walk." On the south end—toward the country—is this inscription: "Built A. D., 1828—J. P. Shannon, Undertaker—L. V. Wernwag, Architect—J. Kinkead, Mason—Keep to the Right!"

Had this old covered bridge but the gift of a tongue, many a tale it could tell this generation of the noted men who in times long ago passed through its passage-ways en route the old pike. Its timbers are seemingly as good to-day as when placed there. It was made after the old style of building frames, morticed and braced in all directions, with here and there a wrought-iron stay brace and great forged bolts. In these modern times it has been lighted by a series of electric lights, and will no doubt stand many a year yet, barring some accident. Beneath its driveway has floated many a small craft on the creek, when water navigation was in vogue and steam railroads were yet unknown.

A CAMBRIDGE NEWSBOY.

(From the *Jeffersonian*, August, 1877.)

"George Broom three or four years ago began the sale of newspapers on the streets of Cambridge. He then carried but one paper, but added to his list until he sold for all the dailies which sent papers here. He was gentlemanly, and did the business in a strictly fair and honest way. His patrons were pleased with his manner, and the newspaper publishers encouraged him in his trade. His business grew rapidly and largely. The great interest in the state campaigns and the great Presidential contest with the long continued excitement as to the result, largely increased the sales of newspapers, and correspondingly added to the profits. Young Broom in some weeks made a net profit of from fifteen to twenty dollars a week. The profits varied during the time he was in business from two dollars and seventy-five cents a week to the sums stated. The net earnings of Broom footed up about a thousand dollars, all earned as a street newsboy in Cambridge. By industry and perseverance he laid the foundation of a successful business life."

He finally married and reared a family. His health failed and he removed to Arizona and from there to one of the Southern states, where he died and was buried in the cemetery at his old home in Cambridge.

BOOM THE TOWN.

The subjoined original poem, from the pen of John H. Sarchet, and sung for the first time at Cambridge Chautauqua, in 1906, runs as follows:

Of all the cities east or west,
  Boom the town. Yes, boom the town!
We love our thriving one the best.
  Boom the town. Yes, boom the town!
Our factories all are on the run,
  There's work for each and every one,
No tramps are found beneath our sun,
  Boom the town. Yes, boom the town!

We've gas and oil, beneath the soil.
  Boom the town. Yes, boom the town!
They wait to greet the sons of toil.
  Boom the town. Yes, boom the town!
Black diamonds glisten in the sun,
  And "blue core" wears till kingdom come;
Our streets are paving one by one.
  Boom the town. Yes, boom the town!

The lab'ring man now has the pull.
  Boom the town. Yes, boom the town!
His dinner pail is brimming full.
  Boom the town. Yes, boom the town!
A "home, sweet home" he now enjoys,
  With pretty girls and bouncing boys;
A bank account with other joys.
  Boom the town. Yes, boom the town!

The trolley ride we now enjoy,
  Boom the town. Yes, boom the town!
With summer cars for girl and boy,
  Boom the town. Yes, boom the town!
Chautauqua, too, has come to stay,
  With fine attractions every day.
We pity those who stay away.
  Boom the town. Yes, boom the town!

We number fifteen thousand now.
  Boom the town. Yes, boom the town!
To keep it up all make the vow.

Boom the town. Yes, boom the town!
Avoid the fakir on the street,
Turn down the agents whom you meet,
Our merchants can with them compete.
Boom the town. Yes, boom the town!

INDUSTRIAL CAMBRIDGE.

At the close of the Civil war the buildings of the town were mostly the old landmarks of early days, but a new and more progressive era was then ushered in and in 1882 there were more houses on Steubenville street than there were in the entire place when the war commenced. In 1880 the industries were confined chiefly to the foundry interests of C. P. Simons Brothers, established in 1855 and which was operated many years, both here and at Zanesville; a steam flouring mill, two planing mills and two boot and shoe factories. In 1880 there was also established a bent wood factory.

The introduction of natural gas and the development of the nearby coal fields has brought many factories and large plants in iron working, etc., to Cambridge. Among the more valuable factories of the present city are the following:

The American Sheet and Tin-Plate Company operates a very extensive mill in Cambridge. It was established here in 1889, and is connected with the great Pittsburg works, in a way. The raw material comes from the Carnegie Steel Company. It employs more than eight hundred and fifty workmen. The plant is well situated in the northwest part of the city on North Second street. The local superintendent is C. R. McIlyar. This plant produces immense amounts of sheet and tin-plate iron, which finds its way to various parts of the world. Cheap fuel and cheaper rents and other advantages caused the works to be located in this city.

This same company operates another branch mill here, established about 1894 on foreign capital. This is also a sheet and tin-plate mill and it now employs five hundred workmen. Its present superintendent is J. E. Thompson. The works are located just outside the corporate limits of the city, in South Cambridge. These twin establishments are leaders in the numerous industries of the city. They are both the property of the American Sheet and Tin-Plate Company.

The W. A. Hunt Planing Mill was established in January, 1910, by local capital. Lumber is shipped in from the South and Northwest, while certain materials come from Ohio timber lands. Seven men are employed. This

factory is situated on Woodlawn avenue. It is the property of W. A. Hunt, who conducts a good business.

A local industry of which the city is justly proud is the Guernsey Earthenware Company, who make brown, white-lined and enameled cooking utensils in vest quantities. It is said that fifteen million consumers see the "Guernsey" trade mark each month. This factory is located on Woodlawn avenue and was established in 1900, as a purely local concern. From one hundred and fifty to one hundred and sixty persons find constant employment in these extensive works. The company was incorporated under the laws of Ohio, Charles L. Casey being the president and manager and also the owner of the property. The principal body of the earthenware here produced comes from the earth near the factory and is among Guernsey county's minerals of much value. From this material is fashioned the most beautiful cooking and serving dishes, heating table supplies, vegetable crocks, coffee cylinders, and many special designed dishes made to order for special customers.

The "Near-cut" Glass Works is another industry of which too much cannot well be said in this chapter on the modern industries of Cambridge. This was established in 1902 by purely local capital. The name of this superior glassware, "Near-cut," comes from the fact that the clearness and sharpness of the finish closely resembles the higher priced real "cut" glassware. The sand from which this glassware is produced comes from the Hancock district of Pennsylvania. The works are situated in East Cambridge and employ about four hundred and fifty workmen in the various departments. The present officers of this company are: A. J. Bennett, president; W. C. McCartney, secretary, and G. Royal Boyd, treasurer. The product of this plant goes out to all parts of the United States and is one of Cambridge's permanent institutions of business enterprises.

The Interstate Iron and Steel Company, another modern iron working plant of Cambridge, was established and first operated January 8, 1907. It is conducted on outside capital, being a foreign institution, which gives employment to almost three hundred workmen. This is located in the manufacturing district in the northwest part of the city. The raw material used in these extensive works comes from abroad, but it is of great commercial importance to the business interests of Cambridge. The officers are: S. J. Llewellyn, president; G. F. David, vice-president; George R. Stewart, secretary. The same company has works at Chicago and East Chicago, Indiana.

The Pennsylvania railroad shops also furnish employment to about one hundred workmen at this point. The shops are located in Southeast Cambridge and are situated on grounds leased from the trustees of Cambridge

township, the same being dated March 9, 1881, to continue in force at the option of the railroad company for a term of ninety-nine years, for shop purposes. The company pays all taxes and is bound to keep the property fully insured. The present superintendent is J. C. McCullough.

W. H. Hartley & Sons Sheet Metal and Slate Roofing Works are located at No. 616 Wheeling avenue. This plant was established at Quaker City in 1870 and removed to Cambridge in 1892. It is an independent plant and now has in its employ an average of fourteen men. It manufactures all kinds of sheet metal goods, slate roofing and furnace work. The gentlemen connected with it are W. H. Hartley, M. C. Hartley and the M. C. Hartley estate.

The American Bread and Pastry Board Company was established in 1898, as a local industry. They now employ three workmen. Their plant is between Third and Fourth streets and Steubenville and Gomber. William Harris is proprietor.

The firm of Stewart, Wylie & Ault, proprietors of the flouring mills at Cambridge, was established a number of years ago. They consume much grain from the fields of Guernsey county and several thousand bushels annually from the West. Five men are here employed in the business. The proprietors are W. L. Stewart, C. W. Wiley and A. Ault. This mill is situated on the corner of Fifth and Turner streets. An excellent grade of flour is made at these mills.

The Forney Lumber and Planing Mill, a live industry of Cambridge, was established in 1889 and now employs eight workmen. The mill is located on Dewey avenue, near the old covered bridge. Charles W. Forney is the proprietor. An extensive business is here carried on in both lumber and planing mill work.

The Hoyle & Scott Planing Mills were established in 1886, but an older firm began there many years prior to that date. Their lumber comes largely from West Virginia and the Southern states. Fifteen men find constant employment at these mills, which are located on Third street and Wheeling avenue, while the lumber yards are on Steubenville avenue. The present proprietors are William Hoyle and J. W. Scott.

Another and leading industry of modern Cambridge is the chair factory of Suitt Brothers, established in 1906 (under the present company), located on Third and Gomber street. Chairs, and especially high grade rockers, are here manufactured from wood coming from Massachusetts, North Carolina and Tennessee. From fifty to sixty men are constantly employed and the finest of modern machinery is used in the production of first class goods.

The president of this company is W. C. Suitt; the present secretary and treasurer is Jay W. Campbell.

The Cambridge Roofing Company was established in 1882, as an independent local company. It now employs sixty-eight men. The works are located on West Wheeling avenue and the officers are W. H. Taylor, president; H. C. Hanbrook, vice-president; J. R. McBurney, secretary. This same company also manufacture gloves and overalls from goods made in New England and South Carolina. Each of these industries represents a separate department of the same company of manufacturers.

A CAMBRIDGE FIRE.

On Saturday, November 21, 1891, at two-thirty P. M., the alarm of fire resounded through the city of Cambridge. Promptly responding to the summons, the firemen discovered that the block that occupied the square on Wheeling avenue, between Sixth street and the alley east toward Seventh, was the scene of a devastating fire. It was found that the flames were making headway in the attic over the C. & M. general offices and in the furniture store of McDonald & McCollum.

Every effort was made to prevent the fire from spreading, but despite the gallant service of the firemen and the bucket brigades, it was not checked until thousands of dollars' worth of property had been consumed. The following is an accurate report of the losses:

J. H. McKinney, lost about two-thirds of his stock of groceries, valued at $2,000; insurance, $1,000.

Campbell & Carlisle had oils stored in McKinney's cellar valued at $1,000; insurance, $500.

J. M. Nelson's candy store was not damaged at all, and everybody congratulated the energetic young man.

C. Ayre & Company's stock of dry goods, carpets, etc., valued at $30,000, insured for $15,000. But a small amount of goods saved, and they in damaged condition.

H. C. Hornbrook's stock of boots and shoes, valued at $8,000, saved a part of his best goods; insurance, $2,000.

McDonald & McCollum, the furniture dealers, piled their rear warerooms full of goods, and removed all from the rear rooms to places of safety, but lost all in the front main room. This rear wareroom was sided and roofed with iron, and they fastened up all doors and windows with iron sheeting, and this building, crowded with goods, was saved. Their loss was $1,650, in-

sured for $750. The loss of Colonel Taylor, owner of the buildings, among which was the Berwick Hotel, was found to be approximately $60,000, with insurance of $38,000. The total loss of buildings and goods was estimated at $100,000.

A MIDNIGHT FIRE.

The town was visited by a fire that promised for a little while to be very destructive, on Wednesday night, December 26, 1888. Fire was discovered shortly after ten o'clock in the butcher shop of Robert W. Nicholson, attached to the new two-story frame building recently erected by Hon. E. W. Mathewson, Seventh street, just north of Broom's grocery and Kyle's marble shop, and before the department was summoned the shop was wrapped in flames.

The department responded promptly, but the same plug in the boiler sheet of the fire engine which blew out in the Arcade fire in October, 1887, blew out before a stream of water was thrown, and the engine and hose companies were consequently disabled. The hook and ladder company went to work at once, however, vigorously and intelligently, and did splendid work. Bucket lines were formed, and the flames kept in check, and the walls of the burning residences, to which the flames quickly communicated, were pushed inward, and the spread of the fire to the wooden buildings close by effectually prevented. The loss was about one thousand two hundred dollars, partly covered by insurance.

THE FIRE OF 1895.

Both Cambridge papers of October 3, 1895, contain full details of the devastating fire which swept over the business section about one o'clock in the morning of October 2d. The fire originated in the Davis livery barn, and quickly spread across the alley to the stables in the rear of the Lyndon Hotel, to Carnes' livery barn and to the residence of Isaac Turnbaugh and Dorcas Savage. The blacksmith shop of Frank Johnson was next in line, and the greedy flames hungrily consumed all that came in their path.

In an hour, the rear of Monumental Hall was on fire. This led directly to the Taylor block and toward the Berwick Hotel. George Shairer's residence and saloon, John M. Richardson's residence and restaurant, Downer's drug store, and the Lyndon Hotel building came next. The flames spread rapidly. Doctor Moore's drug store was burned to smouldering ashes.

On the east and west the fire was checked by the Lenfesty block, thus

saving the *Times* office, Guernsey National Bank, postoffice, Wolff's store, and the halls and offices in that large building.

The fire spread down Wheeling avenue from Monumental Hall, consuming Schau's bakery and restaurant, Mrs. Forsythe's millinery and notion store, Carlisle & Grimes' hardware, Nelson's confectionery and news stand, the C. & M. general offices, R. T. Scott's and A. R. McCulloch's law offices, school room and lodge hall, Gillespie & McCulley's furniture, Steele's grocery and Hornbrook's shoe store. The fire was checked on the west by the fire wall of the Berwick Hotel, thus saving C. Ayre's store and the new hotel.

Among the valuable property destroyed was Colonel Taylor's private library, containing many rare and valuable books that cannot be replaced, and Scott and McCulloch's law libraries. Much property was saved by being hauled and carried to places of safety, some of it badly damaged. Arnold & Barber had removed their shoe store to the new room in the Lyndon building and were ready to begin business the following morning. They promptly loaded their goods up and brought them up to their old stand at J. O. McIlyar's.

A TERRIBLE DEATH.

The saddest feature of the fire was the death of Frank Law. He and "Chuck" Creighton were sleeping on cots in the little office in the southeast corner of Davis' stable. Creighton was awakened by the roar of flames. He succeeded in awakening Law, and then made his escape by jumping out the window. Exit by the door was cut off by flames. Hours later, the blackened, charred body of Law was found in the ruins, under a pile of bricks. It was one of the most tragic deaths which ever occurred in Cambridge.

LOSSES, INSURANCE, ETC.

J. W. Davis & Son estimated their loss at $5,000, insurance $1,000. Eight of their horses were burned outright, or so badly injured that they had to be killed. James T. Cain's driving mare was burned. W. H. McIlyar's horse was badly burned, but escaped from the stable. Among those burned in the stable were the beautiful matched chestnuts, so well known to every citizen. They were side by side in their death agony. The old horse that hauled the express wagon was not injured.

George Schairer saved a part of his saloon fixtures and household goods. Insurance on building and household goods, about $3,500.

J. M. Richardson saved a portion of his goods. The building and restaurant were insured for $1,800.

Carnes' barn was entirely destroyed, horses and carriages all saved. Insurance on the barn and contents, $1,800.

Carlisle & Grimes lost everything in the store except some powder, which was brought off to a safe place. They saved their horses and dray, that were in a stable that was destroyed; loss, $10,000; insurance, $7,500. They at once began business in their warehouse near the C. & M. depot.

J. M. Nelson saved but little. Loss almost total; insurance, $400.

C. Ayre got a large part of his goods out of the rooms, and later rearranged them in the same rooms, and went ahead.

H. C. Hornbrook got a portion of his stock to places of safety. His room will be repaired, as the roof was burnt off. Some goods were badly injured by water.

The C. & M. general offices saved their books and papers, loss covered by insurance.

Scott and McCulloch's libraries were entirely consumed, and were not insured. Some papers were saved.

Harry Forney, the architect, lost part of his office furniture.

There was no insurance on Colonel Taylor's valuable library.

Gillespie & McCulley saved most of their stock. Their iron-sheeted and roofed wareroom preserved the stock in it. This was the second fire this wareroom had gone through, in each case preserving its contents intact. This firm saved their goods that were stowed there at the time of the Berwick fire, a fact favorable to iron siding and roofing.

Isaac Turnbaugh saved a part of his goods; insurance $500. Dorcas Savage saved a part of her goods, no insurance. The Lyndon belonged to W. B. Crossgrove; loss, $17,500, insured for $10,000, policy taken out only the preceding Saturday. Dr. C. A. Moore lost fully one-half of his goods; insured for $2,000. J. M. Logan's loss was $1,000; insured for $500. A. D. Steele's loss was estimated at $1,300; insured for $1,000. Colonel Taylor estimated his entire loss on buildings at $30,000; insurance, $15,200.

William Schau, the baker, estimated his loss at $800. A small part of his stock was saved; no insurance. Carnes Brothers estimated their loss at $2,000; insurance $1,800. Forsythe's millinery and notion stock was estimated at $5,000, nearly all destroyed; insurance, $2,500. The furniture of the school room destroyed was placed at $200. J. R. Downar saved most of his stock, and carried about $2,500 insurance.

There was hustling among the victims to find rooms in which to begin business. They were difficult to find.

The origin of the fire was not satisfactorily ascertained. Thanks were given to the fire departments of Newark, Zanesville and Barnesville for assistance rendered in response to a call for aid. Women aided greatly with pots of steaming coffee, so that the discomfiture of the brave firemen was considerably lessened by these "angels of temperance and charity."

CHAPTER XIX.

ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

Adams, which is the central western township in Guernsey county, is bounded on the west by Muskingum county, on the north by Knox, on the east by Cambridge and on the south by Westland township. It is five miles square, containing twenty-five sections of land. The National pike crosses its extreme southeastern corner, as does also the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. It was organized as a separate sub-division of Guernsey county in 1827. In 1900 it had a population of seven hundred and seventeen. Cassel station and a portion of Mantau are the only village plattings ever made within this township. It is well watered and drained by the numerous small tributaries to Crooked creek, all streams flowing to the southeast. Being close to Cambridge, it makes that place its trading point.

The following, and possibly more, persons were seventy or more years of age and residing in this township in 1876, and they represented many of the pioneer families: Joseph Gleur, Robert Simpson, Samuel Lee and wife, Robert S. Ross and wife, James Sharrard and wife, John Leech, Andrew Hamilton, Samuel Wells, Mrs. J. H. Hammond, John Hammond, Abraham Barnes, Samuel Maxwell, Samuel Patterson, George Estep and wife.

Joseph Guthrie, born in Pennsylvania in 1776, married in 1801, located in Adams township, this county, in 1830. He died in 1855. They had thirteen children and most of them matured into men and women of energy and importance in this county.

Among the settlers of a later date may be mentioned Andrew Hamilton, born in Ireland in 1816, came to Pennsylvania, and in 1863 to this county, locating in Londonderry township, lived there twelve years and then came to Adams township, where he possessed a two-hundred-acre farm.

Thomas Knox, who resided in Washington county, Pennsylvania, born in 1799, accompanied his parents to Ohio and they located in Adams township. The date of his coming here was 1815 and in 1832 he married Jane Miller, who was born in Ireland in 1800. She had a wonderful history and experience. She was captured by the British in 1812, while on her way to America, and kept at Newfoundland two years. While there her mother

died. Later the daughter joined her father, who settled in Pennsylvania, and from there removed to this county and married Mr. Knox. Her husband died here in 1870 and she in 1874.

Robert Boyd was born in Ireland in 1798 and emigrated to America in 1820 and there married Rachel Frame. This worthy couple lived ten years in Highland township, Muskingum county, Ohio, and then made a permanent home in Adams township, this county. He died in 1874, the father of nine children.

James Johnston was a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, born in 1795, and married Jane Mehaffey, who was born in Ireland. They resided in Pennsylvania six years and then removed to this township in 1824 and he died in 1868. He was a farmer and blacksmith. Their son Alexander was sheriff of Guernsey county during the Civil war, with headquarters at Cambridge. He owned a four-hundred-acre farm and was a very influential and enterprising citizen.

John Mehaffey, son of Samuel, was born in Ireland in 1801, emigrated to this county in 1812 and to Guernsey county in 1819. In 1826 John married Nancy Murphy, who died here in 1864. He then moved, with his two daughters, to Cambridge.

William Speer, fifth child of Stewart and Jane Speer, was born in 1818 and in 1841 married Jane McKinney and settled on the old homestead in this township. Their family and descendants are well known in the county today.

Stewart Speer, born in Pennsylvania in 1783, married Jane Scott. They kept hotel and farmed in Adams township from 1808 to 1812. In the war of 1812 he was a lieutenant, and later became an associate judge. He died in 1850 and his good wife in 1866; they had eight children.

John Work was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in 1785, and after his marriage to Nancy McDoll moved to Washington county, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1850 and she in 1873. One of their three children, John Work, born in 1834, married Mary Morrison in 1860. In 1867 they settled in Spencer township, this county, and after living in Westland township for a number of years, in 1875 went to Adams township.

Alexander Neely was born in Ireland in 1828. He and two sisters and a brother left Ireland in 1849, and settled in Adams township, this county, where he was married in 1860. They reared a large and highly respectable family.

John Sunnafrank was a native of the island of Guernsey, off the coast of France, born in 1777. He was of German parentage, and left his home for Virginia, where he remained until 1804, when he moved to near Cam-

bridge, this county, where he resided eleven years, after which he bought a farm in Adams township, four miles from Cambridge, on the pike, and there remained until his death in 1850. The children and grandchildren became well-to-do citizens of this county and township.

Alexander Leeper was born in Pennsylvania in 1773 and his wife in 1777; they came to Adams township in 1831, locating on the pike, near Cambridge. Their numerous family are scattered here and there, throughout the United States.

William Calhoun, born in Ireland, in 1796, emigrated to Greene county, Pennsylvania, in 1818 and four years later moved to Washington county, where he married Ruth Clark. In 1845 they commenced a five-years residence in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, but in 1850 settled in Adams township, this county, where he died in 1871 and his wife ten years later. They reared and educated a family of eight children.

David Thompson, another early settler in Adams township, was born in Ireland in 1774, and six years after his marriage the man and wife left their native land for America and resided in Allegheny county eighteen years. From there they moved to Muskingum county, Ohio, near New Concord, and from that place went to Adams township, Guernsey county, in 1817. The wife died in 1847 and he in 1859. They had five children, all of whom grew up and settled in homes in this county.

Other pioneers were Benjamin Reasoner, Valentine Shirer, William McCulley, Ellis Kelly and James Milligan.

CHAPTER XX.

CAMBRIDGE TOWNSHIP.

This is the sub-division of Guernsey in which the city of Cambridge and the seat of justice is situated. It was one of the five original townships to be organized in this county. It dates its precinct history, therefore, from April 23, 1810. It has had its boundary lines changed several times, but at present it comprises about thirty-five sections of land; is five miles wide from east to west by seven miles north and south. Wills creek, the principal stream of Guernsey county, meanders its way through the township from north to south, with two large ox-bow bends to the north of the city of Cambridge. Crooked creek also forms a junction with this stream in Cambridge township. Other streams are tributaries to Wills creek, including Leatherwood creek, of some historic fame as to its name. What are now the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio railroads cross each other at Cambridge, the former running north and south and the latter about east and west, bearing somewhat to the south. The old National road, or pike, crosses this township on its course through Guernsey county, with toll bridges at Cambridge.

Coal mining is the principal industry of the township, but agriculture, horticulture and gardening are also carried on with fairly good success, as is also stock raising. Its educational, religious and social features, having been treated in the chapters including the city of Cambridge, will not be referred to in this connection. The early settlement of this township has also been mentioned in various general chapters, including the city chapter. It may be stated in passing, however, that Cambridge township had the honor of being the home of the first white man to locate within Guernsey county—a Mr. Graham who invaded the wilds of this section in 1798. His was the only dwelling between Wheeling and Zanesville.

CHAPTER XXI.

CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

As its name indicates, this is the central sub-division of Guernsey county. It was organized in 1822 as a separate township. In extent of territory, it contains about twenty-three sections. It is four miles from east to west and six miles from north to south. It is surrounded by five townships, Cambridge, Jefferson, Wills, Jackson and Richland. Centerville is a platted place within the township's limits, but never has been of much importance. The National pike runs from east to west across this township in a diagonal course.

Concerning the early settlement of this township, it might be considered that the list of the aged persons living there in 1876—Centennial year—was a good index of the early families and hence will here be inserted:

Hugh Miller, Joseph Eagleson and wife, James Eagleson, Katherine Eagleson, John Luzadder, Nero Gilson, Benjamin Simpson, Nancy McCullum, James Spence, Joseph Griffith, James Dungan, Martha Patterson, Mary Kendall, Elizabeth Boyd. These persons had in 1876 reached the age of seventy-six years and many upwards of that. Many of their children and grandchildren still reside in this township and are the farmers, stockmen and business factors of today.

William Norris, a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, born in 1805, removed to Ohio with his young wife in 1834, settling in the north part of Centre township, Guernsey county, where he soon after died. He had a son, William, Jr., who became a well known citizen of the township.

John Thompson emigrated to this county at a very early day and located on the banks of Leatherwood creek, in Centre township. He was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in March, 1807, and died here in 1859. Of their six children, four survived to manhood and womanhood.

Among those brave souls who braved the dangers of this then new wild country in 1820, were William and Mary (Robinson) Thompson, born about 1787 in Washington county, Pennsylvania. In 1819 they came to Centre township and were delighted with the country and its promises for the future as a home-building place for them. After making a preliminary trip, he brought

his family on and erected a cabin. The trip was made, with great danger, in a wagon all the way from Pennsylvania. Within a few years he had cleared up a hundred and sixty acres and purchased more land and built a saw and grist-mill on Leatherwood creek, the first within Centre township.

Alexander Egleson was born in Ireland in 1783 and came to Pennsylvania in 1819 and to Centre township in 1830. He and his family became substantial and well-to-do farmers of this county.

In 1841 came Samuel Nelson and wife from Pennsylvania, their native state, and located in Centre township and here they reared a worthy and industrious family.

Thomas and Ann (Pursely) Warne emigrated from New Jersey to Ohio in 1802 and located in Wills township first, then moved to Muskingum county, but in 1812 returned to Guernsey county, settling in Centre township. Their log cabin home was once surrounded by water during a flood and the family were removed on horseback. Mr. Warne was drowned while on a trip to Stillwater, where he had gone to procure funds with which to prosecute his claims for a large estate in the East. He reared a large and highly respected family of sons and daughters.

Ireland furnished another sturdy son for the settlement of Centre township, in the person of John Boyd, born in Antrim, 1818. His parents and sister left for America in 1832 to seek a home in free America, and after two weeks in the city of New York, landed in Centre township as soon as they could well make the trip. The father was James Boyd.

Stout Patterson was among the hardy pioneers of this township. He was known as Sr. Patterson and his son as Stout, Jr. The father was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, as was his good wife. They bought and paid for forty acres of land in this township and there they reared a family, lived and finally died. They came here in 1808, hence were truly "first settlers" in Guernsey county.

William Clippinger is another pioneer who must not be omitted in Centre township settlement. He was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1781 and his wife in 1779; both died in 1835. He and his son William erected a rude log house and partly cleared up a small farm tract before moving the family here. At the time of his death, he had bought and paid for one hundred and fifty-seven acres.

Isaac McCollum was born in New Jersey in 1802, moved to Centre township in 1819 and lived here until overtaken by death. A son of this gentleman, Grey McCollum, served in the Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry during two years of the Civil war and was twice wounded and finally taken prisoner

and laid in Libby prison pen for six months, but later came home and became a good farmer and held the old homestead.

Craig is a hamlet midway between Cambridge and Washington, and consists of about a dozen houses and a general store. It had a postoffice at one time, but it is now discontinued.

CHAPTER XXII.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

Jefferson township is the second from the northern and the third from the eastern line of Guernsey county. It is five miles square, contains twenty-five sections and is in an excellent part of the county. Its history dates from June 3, 1816, when it was cut off from territory formerly included in Madison township. It is without town or village.

Its early settlers included the following persons, who in 1876 were reported as still residing within the confines of the township, and had passed the seventy-sixth year mark of life's journey:

Edward Bratton, Thomas Brown, James Clark, Caleb Cannan, John Leeper, Henry McCleary, John Martin, Stephen Stiles, Andrew Stiles, Robert Speers, Samuel Stewart, Joshua Smith, Harris Wiley, Jane Adams, Mrs. Brown, Margaret Culbertson, Hannah Cannan, Mrs. Fairchild, Delight Gunn, Mrs. Kimble, Elizabeth Lanning, Mary McClary, Nancy McMillen, Fanny Stiles, Eve Taylor and Mrs. Taylor.

George Linn was born in Augusta county, Virginia, in 1768, and taught school there until 1813, when he settled here on a farm. He married Pamelia Matthews and they reared eight children. Their son, Cyrus, was born here in 1837 and was educated at Athens College and to him and his wife were born five children, well known in this county.

John S. Fordyce was born in 1808 and left his native town in Pennsylvania fifteen years later for Harrison county, Ohio, where his parents decided to locate. He married Margaret Shipman, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1812. They remained in Harrison county eight years and then settled in this township, where he died some years later. They had eight children, John, one of the sons, being born in Harrison county, in 1837. In 1867 he married Hannah Allen, a native of Guernsey county. They first lived two years in Madison township and then came to Jefferson township.

Jesse Thomas was born in Pennsylvania and lived at home until 1813, when he married and finally died on the west branch of the Susquehanna river in 1822. His wife then lived in Winchester, this county, until 1849. Their children were Samuel, Lewis, Charles and Jesse. Samuel Thomas was born in Pennsylvania, in 1815, and came to Ohio with his mother in 1823.

He married and resided at various places in this county, until 1843, when he settled in this township and operated a mill many years. He resided on one place more than forty years and was infirmary director and trustee of his township.

James Gillispie was born in Ireland in 1787 and emigrated to this country when eighteen years of age, working on a farm in Pennsylvania. In 1809 he married. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 and in 1831 removed to Belmont county, Ohio, and ten years later to this township. He died in 1847 and his wife in 1841. His family consisted of wife and nine children.

The above represent a large majority of the early settlers in this goodly township. Their descendants are scattered throughout this and adjoining counties.

FIRST ACTUAL SETTLERS.

After having given a number of the earlier pioneers of this township it now becomes the duty of the historian to give something concerning the first actual settlers, who were William Lautz and Martin Stull. These emigrated from Greene county, Pennsylvania, in 1805 and located, Stull on lots 14 and 15, and Lautz on lots 1 and 2, in the military land district. Stull soon died there. John Tidrick, from the same county and state, settled on lot 3. William Allen located on lot 28 and owned at one time seven hundred acres of land. He came to this township in 1806, and later married Mr. Stull's widow. He reared a large family and was trustee in 1815, when Madison and Jefferson composed one civil township. He died in 1845.

Rev. John Graham, in 1824, organized a Methodist Episcopal church, with eight members. They met for worship at Mr. Allen's house for sixteen years, but in 1839 built a church on Mr. Allen's land. This was the first religious society formed within the township.

Jonathan Stiles, of English descent, came in 1806, locating in the southeast quarter of section 17, third quarter township.

Adam Linn built a house and kept tavern on the old Steubenville road in 1809. Abraham Mathews came in the same year, as did John Bird and his eight sons and daughters. William Bratton effected settlement in 1815, on section 25. It was in 1810 when William Moore and family settled, as did this aged couple's son-in-law, John Henderson. William Moore was justice of the peace in 1816, and John Henderson served from 1819 to 1846 as his successor, two terms being excepted. Both were devout Presbyterians.

In 1810 came James Waddle; in 1812 came Nathan Kimball and James

Strain and Samuel Paxton. The first great improvement in mills in the county was by John Armstrong and his son, Abraham.

John Lake, who was constable in 1815, settled in 1812 on section 13. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. In 1815 John McCulloch settled on section 5, and built a saw mill.

Andrew Clark built a grist and saw mill combined in one, near Sugar Tree fork postoffice. In 1818 James Wilson settled on lot 34 and he followed blacksmithing many years. In 1819 Richard Cornell settled on section 25. In 1820 Thomas Whitehill and son, Thomas, from Scotland, settled on section 6.

In 1820 also came James Willis, of Ireland; in 1821, came Isaac Lanning, who settled on section 3. John Speers, from Ireland, settled in the same neighborhood about the date last mentioned. Robert Kirkwood located here in 1825 and in 1849 bought the Armstrong farm. He was an elder in the Pleasant Hill United Presbyterian church.

CHAPTER XXIII.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Second from the west and south line of Guernsey county is Jackson civil township. It was organized in 1824 and was named for the illustrious General Andrew Jackson. It contains about twenty-three sections. Its general size and shape is three miles in width from north to south, by seven east and west. Wills creek meanders its course to the north through this township, being formed by Seneca creek and other lesser streams. The Pennsylvania railroad passes through the township from north to south, with a station point at Byesville.

This part was early in the permanent settlement of the county and many of the hardy pioneers still remained here to enjoy the fruits of their labors, as late as 1882, when the following were registered as being residents and as being seventy-six or more years of age: Henry Woodrow, Lawson Rogers, Isaac Hoopman, John Fox, James Arbuckle, Joseph Davis, Bethnel Ables, Isaac Meek, Elizabeth Wilson, Mrs. De LaRue, Mrs. Reiney, Mary Wright, Thomas Wilson, Solomon Peter, Simon Dickerson, William Rainey, Benjamin Wells, Daniel Masters, Mary Woodrow, Prudence Selby, Elizabeth Wheatly, Jane Clark and Mrs. Whalon.

Of the Newnom family and their settlement, it is related that John Newnom, a native of Talbot county, Maryland, born in 1787, with his wife, sought the West for a home. They went to Muskingum county, Ohio, by means of horse cart, in which the wife rode, while the husband went over hill and dale and called out the many beautiful and romantic scenes as they traveled along. Soon after their arrival in Jackson township, the good wife sickened and died, in 1833, and the same year he married again. They had six sons, including Eusebius H., who was born in Talbot county, Maryland, in 1819, and married Margaret Arbuckle in 1844. They had a large family of sons and daughters. Mr. Newnom had a farm of two hundred and eighty acres and raised many sheep.

John Weirs, a native of Harrison county, Virginia, in 1816, emigrated to this county with his parents, Benjamin Weirs and wife, and settled in Jackson township. When they located here there were but twelve houses in the township as now defined. The one hundred and twenty acres which Mr.

Weirs entered and purchased was all heavily timbered. Here the pioneer went to work and succeeded in clearing up sufficient land to raise a living and subsequently had a beautiful farm and reared an intelligent family of sons and daughters, members of which still honor the family name as influential citizens of today.

John Frye was another man who assisted in bringing the township to its present state of improvement. He was born in this county in 1828, and was married in 1854. In 1860 Mr. Frye was elected justice of the peace and held the office for twenty-one successive years. He was a long time clerk and treasurer of Jackson township.

David Williams emigrated from Scotland to this county, in company with his brother-in-law, Robert Nicholson, in 1818. He was a weaver by trade and did work for his neighbors. In this way he obtained money sufficient to get his farm, consisting of a hundred and twenty acres, and cleared it up. The son, Robert N. Williams, was born in 1830 and married in 1831. He bought the old homestead and added thereto.

The Nicholsons came originally from Scotland to Maryland and in 1821 came to Guernsey county. He bought three hundred acres of military land and, besides farming, worked as a carpenter. Andrew W. Nicholson was born in 1833, in Jackson township, and became an extensive farmer and coal operator. He had four hundred acres of land, which produced in 1882 from five hundred thousand to a million bushels of coal. These mines are two or three miles south of Cambridge and were worked on the royalty plan by the Ohio Coal Company.

Others whose names should not be omitted in this account of the persons who have developed this township are: Elijah Hoopman, Nathan Burt, Mrs. Nancy Nicholson, John F. Trenner, Martin E. Robbins, Thomas S. Shriver, Solomon Peters and sons, Wesley M. Gorsuch, Jonathan S. Gander, David Gander, Benjamin Trenner, Lawson W. Rogers, George Cale, John A. Bliss. Another settler was William M. Grany, of Byesville, a native of Baltimore, born in 1809, who settled in Jackson township in 1856. From 1857 to 1872 he was treasurer of the township. For twenty years he kept a general store at his residence, being postmaster at the same time.

Elijah Shriver's birth was among the first in Guernsey county, born as he was in 1810, son of Adam Shriver and wife. The Shrivers left Pennsylvania in 1809 and located in Jackson (then Buffalo) township, this county. Elijah Shriver held various positions here, and was credited with being the richest man in the township in 1880.

William Rainey, Sr., left Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1837,

with Andrew Whittier, his wife's step-father. The couple constructed a rude cabin on lots 28 and 29 of the military lands. Whittier was a German by birth, born in 1716, and emigrated to Maryland before the Revolutionary war. He died at the exceptional old age of one hundred and twenty-four years.

BYESVILLE.

Byesville is the only platted town, or village, in this township. It dates its platting from July 1, 1856, but as an incorporated place, November 26, 1881. It is situated on section 6, township 1, range 2. A number of citizens joined in the platting of Byesville.

Of recent years this has grown to be an excellent business place. The mining and other near-at-hand industries, together with the farming community, makes it a desirable location for lively business interests. The street railway from Cambridge and the Pennsylvania railroad line, afford a speedy mode of transit to and from the outside world.

In the fore part of 1866 a new industry commenced to be developed in Guernsey county—that of coal mining—to any considerable extent, through the efforts of W. H. Williams, state pay agent, on the Central Ohio railroad line, a few miles to the east of Cambridge, and following this the opening of mines near present Byesville. The Marietta & Pittsburg road was constructed through this section in 1873, promoted by "General" A. J. Warner. Here, on the east side of where the village of Byesville was platted, the first captain of industry located without bonus or free site, erecting a saw mill; also a general store was opened for business and the foundation for commerce and industry was established. The man who accomplished all this and much more was Jonathan Bye, for whom was named Bye's Mills and later the town itself. The first store of the town was conducted by Dr. Francis Walker, the first physician of the village. The old mill was the drawing card here for several years, but it was destroyed by fire a few years ago.

Among the earliest settlers of this community were these: The McClusky, Meek, Sayre, Forbes, Shriver, Linkhorn, Secrest, Sears, Gorsuch, Conner, Seals, Selby and Smith families. These pioneer families all have numerous descendants here today.

INCORPORATION HISTORY.

The incorporation of Byesville dates from February 7, 1882, when the village was duly incorporated and the first municipal election held April 24th,

that year. The first officers were: T. J. Lee, mayor; James Selby, clerk; L. W. Smith, treasurer. The first marshal of the village was George H. Dudley and the first president of the council was Joseph Allman. The first ordinance passed was restraining the use of fire arms. The following have served as mayors of Byesville:

T. J. Lee, E. Sears, Lloyd Selby, John Holbrook, Thomas M. Davies, Dillon Marsh, E. W. Smith, Elmer Green, C. A. Bonom and W. A. Chalsfant, the present incumbent. Elmer Green is the present efficient clerk.

The village offices are in a two-story building, purchased in 1907 and now valued at five thousand dollars. It contains rooms for the council meetings, a jail, etc.

The village has an efficient volunteer fire department, with an equipment of fine apparatus, including a fire engine and plenty of hose. Water is obtained from seven street cisterns, located at various points in the village. The company consists of about sixty-five members. The streets are lighted by natural gas. Recently a contract was let to the Midland Company to supply this natural gas for so much a month.

In 1881 the village possessed but a little more than three hundred souls, but it has grown wonderfully. Board walks were first used, but long since, cement and brick have taken their place and now the mileage of such walks exceeds three miles. The electric line from Cambridge was completed several years ago and the natural gas is used universally for street and domestic use. About twenty coal mines blow their whistles daily to call the hundreds of workmen. The paved streets and general appearance of the place indicates thrift and enterprise.

FACTORIES, ETC.

Byesville is fast coming to be a factory town. The people have given several concerns a bonus to locate in their midst and such concerns have brought much wealth to the place. Among these may be named the tile works, for which eight thousand dollars was raised; the Byesville Glass and Lamp Company was operated seven years successfully and employed over two hundred workmen, paying out six thousand dollars each two weeks for some time. This cost the village twenty thousand dollars and the cost of the plant itself was sixty-five thousand dollars. The coal mining interest is the life of Byesville today.

POSTOFFICE.

With the laying out of Byesville it had a postoffice and the following have served as postmasters at one time or another: L. K. Thompson, George Conner, Lloyd Selby, E. L. Allman, E. F. Meek, John Nicholson, D. S. Burt and the present incumbent, Dr. C. A. Austin. The office is conducted in all departments in a very careful manner and is centrally located.

Of the banks, churches, schools and lodges, the reader is referred to chapters on those subjects in this volume, covering the county in general.

A few points to be remembered are these: That natural gas was piped into the village in 1898; the electric railroad from Cambridge entered the place in November, 1899; coal mining started as an industry in this county in 1866, but Byesville was not identified with it until 1877, when old Central mine started up. Pick mining was then employed altogether. It is estimated that enough coal was taken from these mines if the same had been loaded upon thirty-ton cars to reach across the continent in a solid train of cars. The following six men lost their lives in this first Byesville vicinity mine: Eli Wilson, William Mackley, Thomas Allender, Hollis James, William Collins and John W. Hesse.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF 1910.

Banks—First National and Byesville State Bank.

Drugs—J. M. Combs & Company, G. A. Heiner.

Dry Goods—J. A. Prior, E. L. Grossman, J. H. Meek.

Feed Store—G. W. Collins, B. G. Witten Sons Company.

Furniture—S. W. Conner, Eberle & McCormick.

General Stores—A. C. Outland, F. W. Johnston, Byesville Co-operative Company, Burkhard Brothers, E. L. Gary, Graham & Son, J. A. Prior, Hutton & Clay.

Hardware—Guernsey Hardware Company, H. C. Egger.

Hotel—J. H. Thompson.

Groceries—W. L. Foraker, T. F. Slay, McLaughlin & Osler.

Livery—S. W. Stage, E. O. Beckett.

Newspaper—Byesville *Enterprise*.

Millinery—Ina Hilderbrand, Lilly Williams, Yoho & Yoho.

Meat Market—J. W. Culbertson, J. H. Dickens.

CHAPTER XXIV.

KNOX TOWNSHIP.

Knox township, taken from the north end of Westland and a part of Wheeling township in March, 1819, is now a five-mile square civil precinct of Guernsey county, bounded on the west by Muskingum county, on the north by Coshocton county and Wheeling township of this county, on the east by Liberty and Cambridge townships and on the south by Adams township. There are no towns of any commercial importance within this township and, without railroads or large water courses, it depends largely on Cambridge as its trading place. This township is devoted largely to agricultural pursuits and has a number of excellent places, well improved, which yield up their annual harvests.

At the time of the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, in 1876, a canvass of the old settlers was made which resulted in the showing of the following list of pioneers who had attained the age, or passed the age, of seventy-six years, then residing in the township: Jared Terrell, Margaret Terrell, Jane Patrick, George Eckelberry and wife, Mrs. Sarah A. Estep, William Young, Jane Young, James Black, William Scott, Jacob Merlat, Hugh Dyer, James Cullen, Benjamin Hawthorne, George Estep, Edward Beal and John Zimmerman. These old settlers nearly all came to Knox township at an early time and reared large families which have one by one taken their places in the great busy world, in one capacity or another.

William Kenworthy came from England in 1841, and worked for ten years in a cotton factory in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, but in 1851 located in Knox township and cleared up most of the old homestead found there today.

William Hamilton Clark was four years old when his parents came from Ireland. In 1840 he married and settled in Knox township, this county. Eleven children were born to this worthy couple. Mr. Clark was school director in this township for many years.

Francis Kilpatrick came from Ireland in 1850, and effected a permanent settlement in Knox township, where he and his interesting family spent the remainder of their days.

John Clark (father of Elizabeth Weir) was a native of Ireland and a blacksmith by trade. Ten years after his marriage he emigrated to America and they were the parents of seven children. They lived five years in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, then located in Knox township, this county, and the family have become scattered, but all widely known as men and women of rare industry and integrity.

William P. Ross, son of James Ross, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, was quite an early settler in Knox township. He was school director for twenty years and lived on and owned the farm known as the "Old Still House Farm," as at one time it had a still on it.

Jacob Marlatt was born in Maryland in 1803. Five years after his marriage he settled in Knox township and became the father of thirteen children, including Josephus, who served as a soldier in the One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio Infantry, and was badly wounded at the battle of the Wilderness.

William Addy, born in 1781, in Virginia, and John Kennedy, an Irish weaver, born in 1779, were both early pioneers in Knox township.

The biographical volume of this work will give the sketches of many who located, at a later date, in this township.

CHAPTER XXV.

OXFORD TOWNSHIP.

Oxford is on the eastern border of Guernsey county, midway north and south. It is five miles from north to south and six from east to west, containing about thirty sections of excellent land. Belmont county is to the east, Millwood township on the south, Wills and Madison on the west and Londonderry township on the north. Fairview, an historic village, is the only place of much importance within the township. Here begins the first section of the old National pike in Guernsey county. It traverses the township through its central portion, passing through six sections of the township, en route to Cambridge. It was one of the original townships in the county and an account is given of its early settlement, etc., by a citizen, Fred L. Rosmond, whose sketch of the township is as follows:

"At the organization of Guernsey county in April, 1810, Oxford was one of the five townships into which the county was originally divided and, of course, was much larger than it now is. As it lay against Belmont county on the east, with only that one county intervening between it and the Ohio river, and as the 'Zane Trace' traversed it from east to west, it profited by the early immigration from the East, which had no other equally good thoroughfare.

"Oxford township was also on the eastern border of the United States military bounty lands, and at the western border of the 'Seven Ranges.' The latter were the first government lands surveyed for sale, and were also the first public lands to which the rectangular system, affording sections one mile square, was applied. The lands in the 'Seven Ranges' were on the market from 1787 onward at the fixed price of two dollars per acre. The sale of them became slow, partially because the price was comparatively high. Lands in the Western Reserve were offered by Connecticut at fifty cents per acre. Lands in the Symmes Purchase in southwestern Ohio were offered at sixty-seven cents per acre. Moreover when, in 1796, the survey of the military bounty lands was authorized, and these were put on the market by those who earned or acquired bounty certificates, the competition with the land in the 'Seven Ranges' became sharper, and one reason appears why immi-

grants would pass just through the 'Seven Ranges' and settle on the bounty lands in Oxford township and the country west of that.

"The Zane Trace was made under contract with the federal government, by Ebenezer Zane, for whom Zanesville is named. It extended from opposite Wheeling to what was then known as Limestone, a point on the Ohio river nearly opposite Maysville, Kentucky. At the outset the chief towns along it were Cambridge, Zanesville, Lancaster and Chillicothe. It was neither a highway, nor what would now be considered a road. The makers of it contented themselves with cutting down the timber and clearing away some of the undergrowth, so that the route would be passable for horsemen; and this seems to have been all that was expected of them. There was no ferry west from Wheeling until the crossing of Wills creek, where Cambridge now stands, was reached. In a general way Zane followed an Indian trail. The route was an important one, however, because it connected Pennsylvania and the Ohio river at Wheeling with the West and Southwest, and, with the so-called Wilderness Trail, connecting Kentucky with Virginia, formed the two great arteries of communication for that day between the East and the West across the Alleghanies.

"The township organization was effected April 23, 1810. It is a tradition that there were then not enough men in the township, large as it was, to fill the offices. As the number of offices at that time seems to have been nineteen, this is likely a mistake. Perhaps it may be that there were then not enough voters to fill the offices, but there were more than nineteen male persons in that region. Later on the population was added to chiefly by settlers who had served in the war of 1812, and in the early years the Irish and Scotch-Irish largely preponderated. A roster of the names of the early residents shows this.

"The first settlement in Oxford township was at Fletcher, where the Fletcher Methodist Episcopal church now is. Nothing except this perpetuation of that name, and some faint inscriptions on the stones in the burying-ground hard by, remain to testify to its existence. It was on the Zane Trace. Philip Rosemond settled here on a quarter section of land which he bought early in April, 1810, from Noah Linsley for five hundred dollars. To this he added, in 1819, another quarter section which he bought from John Heskett in January, 1819. He kept here for years a tavern, and is said to have been the first postmaster, and to have kept the first postoffice between Wheeling and Zanesville. Nearby were the Wherrys, Ableses, Kennons, Mortons and Plattenburgs.

"In March, 1814, Fairview was laid out by Hugh Gilliland, containing thirty lots, each one-fourth of an acre in area, fronting on the two sides of

what is now the National road or Fair street. In December, 1825, Philip Rosemond, John Gibson and John Davenport, joint proprietors, platted an addition containing eleven lots, and in October, 1827, they platted a second addition containing nineteen lots, thus doubling the town in area. The deed records indicate that the best of these lots usually sold for sixty-five dollars.

"By 1828 the National road had been completed through Guernsey county, and from this time onward Fairview greatly prospered for many years, until that great highway was superseded, in a great measure, by the railroad which passed south of it through Barnesville. It was a division point in the stage traffic, did a large merchandising business, possessed several taverns, and, along in the fifties, when what has been described as the "county-seat fever" existed, had an ambition to become the county seat of a new county which was to be called Cumberland and should be made up of the eastern part of Guernsey and the western part of Belmont.

"The township as it now lies is hilly, but fertile, much of the land being strong limestone soil, and the whole being well watered. The great part of the township is underlaid with coal, and some shallow seams are worked for domestic use, though no commercial mine has been attempted, partially for lack of railroad transportation.

"The citizenship of the township has, as a rule, ever been of high order. From the beginning churches and schools have been provided and maintained. Before the public school system was established, about 1825, private, or 'select' schools, where pupils paid for their teaching, were maintained. As early as 1818 there was a stone church about where Fletcher church now is, and there was one at Fairview as early as 1820. These were Reformed Presbyterian churches, but in 1832 the Methodist Episcopal society established itself at Fletcher. A public school was established in the southeastern part of the township in 1832, and in 1839 another was located just southwest of Fairview. The school houses of that day were log cabins, with puncheon floors, slab seats and unglazed windows. At St. Clairsville was an academy, to which children were sent from Oxford township for a better education than the public schools afforded.

"The earliest tax duplicates for this township cannot be found among the public records. In 1834 there were in the entire township, large as it then was (according to the tax duplicates), only ten houses that were separately valued, together with four grist mills valued at four hundred and seventy dollars, six saw mills at five hundred dollars, three distilleries at one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and three tanneries at two hundred and eighty-five dollars.

"In August, 1880, what was called the Pennyroyal Reunion was held close to Fairview, and it was established as an annual event and has been kept up. In the beginning old men still living had been among the pioneers and narrated from their own experience incidents of that early time; but no concerted effort to perpetuate their recollections as a whole was made. The region yields the pennyroyal plant in abundance, and for many years the oil has been distilled in domestic stills, hence the name Pennyroyaldom for Oxford township."

FAIRVIEW.

This village is on the east line of Guernsey county, on the southwest quarter of section 2, township 10, range 7, platted by Hugh Gilliland, March 24, 1814. It is the first station point on the famous National pike, as it enters Guernsey county from the east. Many of the old time men, includ- illustrious politicians, have stopped over night or for their meals at this place in the long-ago years. It has been a postoffice point ever since staging was known in the county. Thirty-five years ago and more the office was kept directly opposite from where it is now kept. It was then in the Gilbreth hotel, on Main street. The office now has an annual receipt of about four hundred and twenty-five dollars. The mail is received here twice a day each way, by stage. Among the latter year postmasters may be named Thomas Bond, Dr. James Holt, W. B. Benson, D. E. Morris, E. E. Bond.

Fairview is among the incorporated towns of Guernsey county. Since 1839 (as early a record as can be obtained) the mayors have been:

1839—William Robinson.
1840—William Beymer.
1844—P. B. Ankney.
1847—Thomas Beaham.
1849—Joseph Evitt.
1850—Josiah Conwell.
1851—Joel F. Martin.
1852—A. Y. Robinson.
1854—Alfred Skinner.
1860—William Barton.
1863—J. M. Patterson.
1877—J. S. Umstot.
1877—J. S. Umstott.
1882—V. D. Craig.
1886—W. R. Scott.
1887—William Lawrence.
1888—Samuel B. Clements.
1890—Robert McBurney.
1892—Samuel W. Colley.
1894—Robert McBurney.
1896—Benjamin Paisley.
1898—S. B. Lawrence.
1903—F. W. Steele.
1905—S. B. Lawrence.
1907—L. L. Young.

The 1910 municipal officers are: Mayor, O. G. Sheppard; clerk, W. L. Anderson; treasurer, W. L. Gleaves; marshal, G. A. Kupfer. The council is made up of these gentlemen: T. K. Peck, T. B. Bratton, John I. Anderson, W. K. Byrd, Fred Johnson and W. H. Griffin.

The city hall, on Main street, has been in use many years. The only protection against the ravages of the fire-fiend is the volunteer company and a hand-pump service given by the citizens.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The commercial interests of Fairview in 1910 were as follows: The J. W. Frost Cigar Company, that has been in existence about twenty years, and which consumes much of the native tobacco which is produced in quite large quantities in the immediate vicinity. The cigar making industry was first started here by Saltsgaver & Frost.

The coal mining interests are quite extensive and are named in another chapter with other mines in Guernsey county. Among the most important mines in this section are the Brown, Riggle, Loy, Cowgill and Carnes mines.

There is also a good creamery, belonging to the United Dairy Company. Other interests are the general stores of E. E. Bond and W. L. Gleaves; the groceries of Dillion and Mrs. Benson; Morton Sisters, millinery; livery barns by Doctor Arnold and Charles Ault; T. B. Bratton, stock dealer, and a meat market conducted by J. W. Ault.

Middleton, on the National pike, in Oxford township, was platted on the north half of section 31, township 10, range 7, September 1, 1827, by Benjamin Masters. It has never been a place of much significance, a mere post trading place on the pike, formerly having mail facilities. It now has two general stores, J. W. Long and I. Y. Davis, and one excellent hotel.

Benjamin Masters, just spoken of, had eighteen children. He erected a mill of the horse type and the date of its construction was 1805, near where Middleton now stands. In 1810 he built a water mill.

CHAPTER XXVI.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

Liberty township was organized in 1820, ninety years ago. It is the second from the north and second from the western line of the county, and contains about twenty-five sections of land, being five miles square. Wills creek meanders through its territory and through its beautiful valley runs the Pennsylvania railroad line (formerly the Cleveland & Marietta). This is a good agricultural section of the county and the people seem both prosperous and contented. The groundwork for this contentment was possibly laid in the labors and self-sacrifice of the earlier settlers, who felled the first trees and plowed the first furrow in the township, long before the sound of the iron horse had ever been heard within Guernsey county. A record was made many years since of the persons who, in 1876, were seventy-six years of age or older, then residing in the township, which list is as follows: Robert Bell, Henry Matthews, James Boyd, George B. Leeper, Ann Milligan, Elijah Phelps, Adam Miller, Thomas Stockdale, James Lacham, James Gilson, William De Harte, George Bell, Alexander Robinson.

Residents who lived in Liberty township away back in the sixties, seventies and eighties, included these: Thomas Alexander, born in Guernsey county in 1815. Joseph C. McMullen, a native of Ireland, born in 1793, emigrated to Ohio when quite young and died in the state in 1865. James Bell, a native of Ohio county, Virginia, born in 1776, married and came to Ohio and lived in Liberty township during the remainder of his days. They reared five children, of whom Robert was prominent in the history and development of his township. The Bell farm consisted of three hundred and twenty acres of land in Liberty township.

R. R. Miller, born in Canada in 1822, was the son of Adam Miller, a native of Ireland, born in 1795, and who married in 1821 and came to America. He settled in Guernsey county, first in Jefferson township, then in Liberty township, where he remained until his death in 1877. This couple had five children. The Miller family bore well the part of enterprising, energetic citizens.

William Gibson, Sr., the first settler, immediately after his marriage in

1794, moved close to Wheeling, West Virginia. He was then just at the age of manhood, while his wife was three years his junior and both descended from good old Pennsylvania stock. Six years later they resided in Belmont county, Ohio, and there remained five years. In 1807 they obtained two canoes at Cambridge and, going down Wills creek, landed where Liberty township is now. They were the only inhabitants of the country round about and here they built a rude hut, or log cabin, later a much better one. They continued to reside there until he died, in 1849, and the good wife in 1873. They were the parents of fourteen children. James, one of their sons, born in Belmont county in 1804, married in 1833 and conducted a hotel in Liberty for thirteen years. He also had a two-hundred-acre farm of well improved land, and finally lived a retired life. John Gibson laid out the village of Liberty (now Kimbolton).

Joseph Bell came from Virginia to Ohio in 1807 and settled in Liberty township. He was a native of Ireland, born in 1775. He died in Liberty township in 1839 and his wife followed in 1842, leaving a family of five children. David and George settled in Liberty township and became men of enterprise and thrift.

Robert Forsythe, born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1796, spent his youth there and in 1818 married Elizabeth Bell. Soon after, with his wife and mother, he came to Ohio, settling in Liberty township, where he remained until 1832, then moved to Wills township, near Washington village, and in 1869 went to Cambridge, where he died in 1873. This truly worthy couple had seven children to honor their names.

James Beggs, one of the sons of the Emerald isle, and his wife, Ellen (Miller) Beggs, also a native of Ireland, emigrated to this country in 1798 and settled in Jefferson township, this county, but soon after located in Liberty township, where he died in 1867. Mrs. Beggs passed away a short time before. Their children were Elizabeth, wife of Gilbert McCully, and James. The latter was born in Ireland in 1817 and in 1841 married Margaret Parkison, of this county. They reared a large family of children. The old Beggs farm contained three hundred acres.

Naphtali Luccock, a native of England, was born in 1797 and in 1819 embarked for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in which city he engaged in a commission business. The next two years he worked in a stocking factory in Germantown (near Philadelphia), and in 1822 married Jane Thompson, who was born at Fort Sea, England. They settled in Wooster, Ohio, and for three years he taught school there. The next four years they lived in Coshocton county, Ohio, and in 1831 finally settled in Guernsey county. One of

the sons of this pioneer was named Thomas, born in 1823, married in 1848. He served as representative from this county in the Ohio Legislature from 1875 to 1879. He owned twelve hundred acres of land in this county, was an extensive agriculturist and conducted a general store in Liberty township.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Kimbolton (formerly Liberty) is within this township, situated on section 23, in the northern tier of sections of the township. It was platted by William and John Gibson, August 2, 1828. When incorporated, November 5, 1884, it was named in the articles as Kimbolton. Its name is after a place like-named in England. It was the birthplace in England of Naphtali Luccock, the first postmaster, hence he called this place after it, when the postoffice was to be named, about sixty or more years ago. Among the postmasters and postmistresses who have served here are: Naphtali Luccock, Miss Anne DeHart, J. L. Davis, W. H. Ludley, S. D. Ross, O. J. Berry, Mrs. Ida A. Berry. From this postoffice there are four rural routes, extending out about twenty-five miles each. The first was established about 1903. The mail at an early date was carried to and from here on horseback twice each week. There are now two daily mails each way, by rail.

A city hall was provided in 1907. The only fire of importance in the place was when the mill burned in 1909, entailing a loss of about five thousand dollars. The present council and officers are: William H. Gibson, John A. Chambers, E. E. McKim, Lafayette Miller, Thomas Morris, B. D. Bumgardner, council; M. V. McKim, mayor; O. J. Berry, clerk; C. F. Rhodes, treasurer. The present marshal is F. M. Fowler.

The business interests of the place are: Two general stores, A. Ledlie & Son, S. A. Clark; grocery, L. J. VanSickle; livery, R. R. Warden; hotel, Central House, by R. R. Warden; steam flouring mill, by M. T. Kennedy.

The churches (see Church chapter) are the United Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal.

The present physicians are Drs. D. L. Cowden and William Lawyer.

CHAPTER XXVII.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

Richland is on the south line of the county and the second from the eastern border line on the east. It is irregular in shape, containing about twenty-seven sections of land. The main line of the great Baltimore & Ohio railway system passes through the extreme northern portion of this sub-division of the county, with its Cumberland branch traversing the township from north to south, passing into Valley township on section 3. Richland township was organized July 18, 1810, the first election being held on that date, at the house of Samuel Leath, when township officers were duly elected.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Perhaps no better insight into who were among the vanguard of pioneers in this part of Guernsey county can be obtained than to publish the names of those over seventy-six years of age residing in the township in 1876, the same having been compiled for a centennial history of the township: Mrs. Payne, Mary Halley, George Gooderl, Robert Dilley, Ann Thomas, Mary Morrison, Mrs. George Gooderl, John Dollison, Mrs. Hull, Mrs. Stiers, Mary A. Foreacre, Mrs. John Squib, Mrs. Samuel Lent, Jacob Shafer, Susan Shroyer, Elizabeth Alexander, John Frame, Henry Ledman, Mrs. A. Laughlin, Mrs. Bennett, Eleanor Medley, James Buchanan, John Potts, Almira McClary, James Hartup, Benjamin Winnett, John Winnett, Laban La Rue, William G. Keil, Samuel Gibson, James Miller, Mary Baldridge, John Mosier, John Squib, Samuel Lent, Thomas Hunt, James Stranathan, Nancy Arndt, Mrs. F. Goodern, Elizabeth Oliver, William Potts, Lydia Clark, Lucinda Dollison, Margaret Lowry, Catherine Ledman, Henry Popham, John Laughlin, James R. Boyd, Tamer Gooden, Tressa Jones, Lydia Lowry, Scott Emerson, Mary Jackman, Raphiel Stiers, Lucretia Buchanan, Ebenezer Harper, Jeremiah Sargent and Margaret La Rue.

John Laughlin, father of Alexander Laughlin, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in 1777. He married in his native state and in 1808 started for the West, locating in Richland township, Guernsey county, Ohio. In 1818, he removed to Centre township, where he died in 1851.

Samuel M. Dilley, son of Robert Dilley, was born in New Jersey in 1794 and in 1816 he, with a brother, came to Ohio, settling in Senecaville, Guernsey county—at least near where the town now stands.

James Gibson, a native of Ireland, born in 1806, came with his parents to the point that is now known as Gibson station in Richland township. He lived on the old homestead until his death, in 1860. He was both a farmer and merchant and his landed estate consisted of between five and six hundred acres.

John Frame came with his parents from Wills township, settling in Richland township in 1830.

George Gooderl, a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, coming to Ohio in 1817, resided seven years in Belmont county and then located in Richland township, this county. He died here in 1880.

Richland township was settled up by the above named persons and families and what was once a howling wilderness has come to be one of the richest sections in Guernsey county. The present people of the township are happy, contented and generally very prosperous.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

The only village plattings of Richland township are Senecaville, a portion of Lore City and New Gottengen.

Lore City was platted June 8, 1903, in both Centre and Richland townships, on Leatherwood creek. Hence it has made but little history. A postoffice by this name has been in existence since a very early date. It is now a fourth-class office, the postmaster furnishing his own building, light and fuel. At one time the office was held in the depot. For the past thirty years the postmasters have been as follows and in the order here enumerated: Jacob Younger, Joseph Arnold, Albert Morris, Aaron Luzater, Will Cale, Aaron Luzater, Will Cale, William Arndt and Harry Ferguson.

There are three rural mail routes running out from this postoffice, the first of which was established March 1, 1905. During the past year this office has been broken into three times, but no loss of money in any one of the cases. The annual report of the office, June 30, 1909, showed yearly receipts of one thousand five hundred dollars. There are now eight mails daily.

Lore City was incorporated in 1906 and the town officers have been but few, the present mayor, Roland Potts, having served two consecutive terms. The present officers are: Roland Potts, mayor; Cale Cross, clerk; W. H. Ferren, treasurer; C. F. Milligan, marshal. The council is composed of:

Rufus Totten, F. E. Bird, William P. Lowry, Watt Dugan, James McMahon and O. D. Chester.

The town is without water-works or fire protection. The churches, a history of which appears in the church chapter, are the Methodist and Presbyterian denominations. There is a prosperous lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, mentioned in the history of civic societies.

The 1910 business interests of Lore City are conducted by the following firms: Agricultural implements, John Bond; general dealers, Lou Longstreth, Andy Chegogg; furniture, Lou Chegogg; groceries (exclusive), William Ferren; millinery, Mrs. Oldham; livery barn, John Bond; drug store, Doctor Arndt. The physicians of the place are Drs. F. E. Bird and H. W. Arndt.

Lore City is situated on the main line of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and is a sprightly town for its size and age.

SENECAVILLE.

Senecaville is the largest place within Richland township. It is situated on sections 21 and 22, in the southern part of the township. This town was platted on the banks of Seneca creek, by David Satterthwaite, July 18, 1815—hence has a history running back almost a century. It is situated on the line of the Cumberland branch of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and is within the rich coal mining belt of Guernsey county. The name has been a familiar and household word for three generations, including the pioneer band. The postoffice has been kept in its present location since 1893. It appears that not many have held the postoffice at this point, as will be observed by the following list of postmasters and the Presidents under whom they have been commissioned: J. M. Rainey, under President James Buchanan; D. M. Bryan—the "War Postmaster"—under Lincoln; Wilson Scott; J. C. Rose; H. F. Gordon, under Grover Cleveland; N. Le Page, under Benjamin Harrison; H. F. Gordon, under Cleveland the second time; N. Le Page, under William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt; G. S. Kaho, under Roosevelt and he is the present postmaster.

One rural route extends out over a distance of twenty-four miles from Senecaville and was established July 1, 1903. The annual receipts from this office at last report was one thousand and twenty-one dollars and seventy-four cents. There are three mails at this office daily, one in and two out. The first mail that reached Senecaville was carried on horseback from Wheeling. H. F. Gordon is the present assistant postmaster.

INCORPORATION.

Senecaville is incorporated and its present officers are: Mayor, J. S. Moorehead; clerk, H. M. Beemer; treasurer, G. F. Pollock; councilmen, S. H. Moorehead, J. L. Dilley, John Stevens, J. T. Day, J. R. Davidson; city marshal, Frank Morrison.

The churches of Senecaville are the Methodist, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Free Methodist.

The lodges here represented are Odd Fellows, Master Mechanics and Knights of Pythias.

BUSINESS INTERESTS IN 1910.

Today the business interests of Senecaville are in the hands of the following persons: Physicians, Dr. C. Bates and Dr. R. H. Cleary; dentist, H. M. Shafer; grist mill; one bank, the First National; the general stores are conducted by John Keller and the Morris Coal Company; furniture, Thomas Morrison; grocery, J. M. Rainey; hardware, Brown and Lepage; hotel, Mrs. Brown; millinery, Mrs. E. D. Fell and Clara Dilley; milling, Campbell Brothers; livery barns, John Connor, F. H. Campbell; planing mill, with lumber yard, Charles Spaid; meat market, Thomas Morrison. The only drug store in the place was owned by I. K. Hill, who died in October, 1910, but it will soon be reopened. Natural gas is piped in from West Virginia, by the Ohio Light and Fuel Company.

Robert Thompson, in 1895, gave the following account of this township: He was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in 1808 and moved with his parents to Senecaville in 1811, when there were but three log cabins. David Satterthwaite and William Thompson were the earliest settlers in that section. Ephraim Dilly also came about that date. James Richardson was proprietor of the first tavern. The first church in Senecaville was the Presbyterian. The first store stood on ground later occupied by the Methodist Episcopal church.

The same writer in 1886 wrote for the local press: Senecaville was laid out in 1814 or 1815. There were salt springs on the edge of the creek near the Greenwood bridge, from which brother William boiled salt at a furnace containing about thirty-six kettles. It is doubted whether there were any other salt works this side of the Ohio river. People came a long ways to procure it and paid three dollars a bushel for the same.

Many rough characters were about here then and a favorite sport election days was to get drunk and then fight until one side said "Enough."

Coffee was then fifty cents a pound and it was only used when the preacher came. A pound might last six months. Pork was worth one dollar and a quarter a hundredweight and calico from twenty-five to thirty-seven and a half cents a yard.

As there was no communication by rail, the produce collected was taken to Baltimore in huge covered wagons drawn by six horses. The journey took about three weeks each way.

Senecaville was named from Seneca creek and that was named from the springs of coal oil which oozed forth on the waters. Seneca oil was so named from the Seneca Indian tribe in New York and Pennsylvania, who many ages ago used this oil for its medicinal qualities. Later, it developed to be what we now so well know as petroleum.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

MILLWOOD TOWNSHIP.

The southeastern township in Guernsey county is known as Millwood and it was organized about 1834. It contains twenty-four sections of land and is four miles north and south by six east and west. It is rich in agricultural and mineral resources. The Baltimore & Ohio railroad passes through this township on its east and west course, with three station points, which are described later in this article. There are many small streams running through the territory now being described as Millwood township. The township is bounded on the north by Oxford township, on the east by Belmont county, on the south by Noble county and on the west by Wills township. It is a well developed section of Guernsey county and was settled by a class of industrious, enterprising and religious people who have certainly left their imprint on the present dwellers of the southeastern portion of Guernsey county.

No better record of its first settlement can now be given than to name the aged persons—those exceeding seventy-six years of age—who were living within its borders in 1876. These names include men and women who were the first settlers and who were the parents and grandparents of many of the present population and will recall to the citizens of the township many a scene of early days in Millwood and Quaker City. This list is as follows: Mary Hall, Henry Hall, John D. Hall, Noah Hartley, Sarah Hartley, Michael Creighton, Samuel Ruth, Isaac Spencer, William Rose, James R. Johnson, Priscilla Johnson, George Emerson, Hannah Hague, Jesse Coles, Washington Clary, Nathan Hall, George Falmer, Thomas Mills, Elizabeth Mills, Josiah Outland, Francis Linn, William Crouse, James Fillett, Jacob S. Brill, Albina Sayre, John Rimer, Isaac Webster, James Hart, Mary Wolford, William Hyde, Joseph Dunlap, Elizabeth Brill, John Hague, James Whitcraft, John Stotts, George F. Fox, Ann F. Harvey, Susannah Arnold, Michael Aubmire, Sarah Perego, Clarissa Shuman, John Shuman, Samuel Carter, John Addison. C. McCormick and Hannah Scott.

The Hartley family deserves special mention in this connection. William P., the eldest, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1786 and when he reached manhood he moved to Warren county, New Jersey, and there followed school teaching for thirty years. He married, in 1817, a daughter

of Jonas Parke and in 1837 they moved to Guernsey county, Ohio. They had eight children. James, their eighth child, was first lieutenant in the One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment and was killed at the battle of Cold Harbor. William P. Hartley, Jr., was born in New Jersey in 1821 and lived nearly all of his days in this township. He was sheriff of Guernsey county in the seventies, was a Democrat and in church affiliations was of the Christian faith. The Hartleys are still numerous and influential in these parts of Ohio.

Of the Hall family, it may be said that Isaac Hall was the second son of John Hall, who came from North Carolina in 1805, and purchased a tract of land near where now stands the village of Quaker City. He married in 1807 and they were the parents of eight children, of whom Isaac W. was one. He was born in 1810 and educated in the common schools of his county. In 1839 he engaged in mercantile business at Quaker City, then styled Millwood. He married three times and was the father of three children, two of whom matured. Mr. Hall was the originator of the National Bank at Quaker City. In religion he was a Friend and in politics a Republican.

John P. Hall, another son of the old pioneer John Hall, was born and brought up to farm labor in the old-fashioned way of bringing up children. In 1841 he married in Belmont county and raised a family. In 1880 he owned a fine farm of about three hundred acres in Millwood township.

Of this numerous Hall family, there were, Eli, John D., Cyrus, Amos and other prominent members, who made each a distinct history here for themselves.

John Smith, son of William and Elizabeth Smith, of Yorkshire, England, where he was born in 1814, when an infant came to this country. His father was a mason and worked on the Capitol at Washington. The family consisted of seven children. John was reared on a farm and in 1840 married Margaret Temple, who became the mother of eleven children. Mr. Smith was a Democrat in politics and in religious belief of the United Presbyterian church faith. His homestead was two and a half miles north of Quaker City.

James White and John R. Hunt, as well as Hugh Keenan, were settlers of Millwood township at an early time.

The Cowden family were also representative citizens here. W. N. Cowden was the only son of David Cowden, who came to America with his father, William Cowden, from Ireland in 1810. David upon his arrival purchased a tract of land a mile and a half northeast of Quaker City, and in 1835 married Margery Kennon, sister of Judge William Kennon, of Belmont county. Among the children born of this union was William Newell Cowden, who

entered Muskingum College. He was, in 1882, largely interested in sheep raising and wool producing. He owned over five hundred acres of land in Millwood township and for several years was president of the Quaker City Fair Association and vice-president of the Quaker City National Bank. He was an elder in the United Presbyterian church and a very pronounced Democrat in his politics.

Thomas McFarland, another one of the quite early settlers in Millwood township, came from Ireland with the father's family in 1835. He resided at various places until after his marriage, when he settled here. He married Mary Ann Graham in 1840 and reared a family.

Jesse Doudna, eldest son of Noas and Hannah (Webster) Doudna, was born in 1808, in Belmont county, Ohio. He purchased a six-hundred-acre tract of land. In 1862 he married Rachel L. Benson, who was born in Maryland in 1827. Mrs. Rachel (Lancaster) Benson was the daughter of Jesse and Mary Lancaster, of England, a minister to the Society of Friends, after whom Lancaster, Pennsylvania, was named. Jesse Doudna died at Spencer Station. He was an extensive farmer and stock raiser.

John Doudna, another son of Noas Doudna, above mentioned, became a well-to-do farmer of Millwood township.

Robert McCormick, son of Robert and Catherine (Brill) McCormick, of Tyrone, Ireland, became prominent here. His father landed in Philadelphia in 1800 and clerked in a store five years. In 1805 he moved to Somerset, Pennsylvania, and there taught in the district schools. He married and reared a large family of children. He came to Guernsey county in 1815, and bought land here and farmed during the summer seasons, teaching school in the winter. Robert, Jr., was brought up on his father's farm and educated in the common schools. He married Sarah Brill, by whom several children were born. He became a large land owner in this township.

TRUE PIONEER HALL, ETC.

To speak more specifically of Mr. Hall, the first settler in this now well developed township, it may be stated that he came from North Carolina in 1805, with his father's family, and located three miles west of Barnesville. On August 4, 1806, having reached his majority, he took up the grubs on a tract of land preparatory to erecting a cabin, on the northwest quarter of section 13, in what is now Millwood township. He spent the first night by the root of a white oak tree, near his building site. He erected a scaffold near by, on which he kept his provisions and cooking utensils, which consisted of a

knife and fork, a pewter plate, one spoon, a pot and skillet. He also had some salt and pepper, a flitch of bacon, a loaf of bread and a sack of corn meal. He had a tray that was of an oblong shape, about twenty inches cross the smallest way, made out of the half of a buckeye log split in two, that answered to lay provisions in, and was covered for safe keeping. The balance of his provisions were made up of game, killed as needed, which could be had in abundance at almost any time. Sometimes he slept on a scaffold under the sturdy boughs of an oak. His nearest neighbor was John Reed, to the east, who lived by the old high trestle on the Central Ohio railroad of later years. His next nearest neighbor was Joseph Williams, five miles westward down the Leatherwood valley.

The land office, then at Steubenville, included in its sales the lands of this township. John Webster and family came on August 10, 1806, and entered ten half sections of land,—Congress lands,—being eighty acres for each of his ten children. The present Baltimore & Ohio road runs precisely along where Webster's double log house stood.

In the summer of 1807, John and William Webster built a mill on Leatherwood creek, above the present Quaker City depot grounds. John Webster died in eighteen months after his settlement, aged fifty-seven years.

A certain species of wild nettle grew in great abundance about this locality, and at an early day from it was spun material that took the place of linen threads and with this a fabric was woven and finally made into clothing.

The first settlers near Quaker City were from Pennsylvania, North Carolina, New Jersey and Maryland, and were Friends, or so-called Quakers. In 1811 there were of this class fifty-nine persons. The Friends' first meeting house was erected in about 1812. Services were at first held at private houses, but the church later built stood on the hill east of Quaker City. William Mott, in 1821, taught school there.

SHROUD AND COFFIN.

Jesse Cole, of Millwood township, has a reputation in his community, that should, in honor to the old gentleman, be extended beyond the bounds of Millwood township. He was born near Reading, Pennsylvania, and is in his eighty-fourth year. He claims that he has yet sixteen more years to live, as it is his intention not to shuffle off this mortal coil until he reaches the even one hundred. Mr. Cole settled in Millwood township in 1823. In due time he was married and raised a large family of boys and girls. After the death of his first wife, he removed to the neighborhood of Sarahsville, Noble county,

where he built a cabin and kept bachelor's hall. This was necessary because his children had all married and had homes of their own. While there he got along very well, until he was taken with a bad spell of sickness. It would have gone hard with him, he says, were it not for an excellent old maid, who lived within "hollerin'" distance of his cabin. This kindhearted creature took the best care of the widower, and finally brought him through all right. During the worst of his sickness he thought his time had come, and that the right thing to do was to prepare himself for burial. To this end, he got the old maid to prepare his shroud and hang it away in a convenient place, and on his recovery he tenderly cared for it, and when he married his second and present wife, he handed the garment over to her for safe-keeping. About eight years ago, he made further preparation for his last journey on earth. While in a good state of health, he went to Quaker City, and gave orders to one of its citizens to take his measure for a plain but substantial walnut coffin, to be ready at a certain date. At the appointed time, in company with a son, he took the coffin home on a sled. On its arrival, it was carefully raised to the loft of the loom house, where it now sets safely, beyond the gaze of the curious, patiently awaiting the time when its owner will be laid therein for an eternal rest. An evilly disposed person some time since circulated the report that the family had made kindling wood of the coffin, and also that it was a receptacle for dried apples, but we are glad to be in a position to state positively that there is not a vestige of truth in either rumor. May the years be many and happy before the old gentleman shall need either the coffin or the shroud.—*Jeffersonian,* August 20, 1885.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Millwood township has had several village plattings, including old Millwood (now Quaker City), Spencer's Station and Salesville. The first village platted was Millwood, by Jonah Smith, on section 20, township 9, range 7, in what was then styled Beaver township. The date of filing this plat was February 18, 1835. It retained this name many years, but before it was incorporated, in 1871, it was changed to Quaker City, it being in the midst of a very large and thrifty settlement of Friends (Quakers).

Salesville was platted in 1835 by George Brill, on section 32, township 9, range 7. It was on the "Clay Pike," as then known. It was incorporated in 1878, as a village.

Spencer's Station was platted in 1892, as a railroad station. Being near Quaker City, it has never grown to much extent.

Of Salesville, it may be stated that the settlement at that place was begun

in 1806—one hundred and four years ago. The pioneers there were for the most part from the states of Virginia and Pennsylvania, with now and then a family from the Old World. The lands in this section of Guernsey county were found to be of great richness and fertility. Through them flowed the waters of the Leatherwood creek, skirted by wide, beautiful bottom lands. The waters of this and other streams flowed with enough fall to furnish an abundant power for water mills and factories. Springs of water gushed out from hillsides here and there, all of which made the surroundings attractive to the home-seeker of that long-ago day. Prominent among the first settlers may be now recalled the Brills, Pulleys, Frames, Williams and kindred. The religious sentiment was here divided among many creeds and church polities. But all had a deep religious feeling and all wanted a place in which to worship the true and living God, hence agreed to erect a large log meeting-house, which was accomplished and designated as the "Temple," by which it was always known. Here, in 1816, when this house was erected, of hewed logs on the hill overlooking the present village of Salesville, a quarter of a mile from the banks of the Leatherwood creek, settlers met regularly to worship, in their own chosen method. This was the beginning of church life and activity in this part of Guernsey county. Some were Methodists, some United Brethren and other denominations were well represented.

SALESVILLE OF 1910.

Today (October, 1910) this place has a population of about two hundred and fifty. The postoffice was at first held in the depot, since which time it has been on the move. It has, however, been at the present location, in the store of S. C. VanKirk, for ten years. Three rural routes run from this postoffice, averaging twenty-four miles each. The annual office receipts are seven hundred and fifty dollars at this time. Five mails are daily received here. In an early date of this office mails came by stage lines, on the old pike. As far back as the memory of the oldest residents can reach the following have served as postmasters, in their order: Louis Turnipseed, thirty to forty years ago; W. R. Gardner, G. H. Bates, Thomas Durbin, M. R. Perry, George W. Brill, S. C. VanKirk.

The history of the Salesville municipal incorporation dates back to 1878 and is classed as a village. The mayors have included these: Louis Turnipseed, W. A. White, J. A. Perry, Jasper Dollison, W. H. Long, Sumpter Long, R. D. St. Clair.

The present village officers are: Mayor, R. D. St. Clair; clerk, John G. Stoneburner; treasurer, S. C. Van Kirk; marshal, W. E. Ankrum.

There is no organized fire department, but a hand pump is kept in readiness for emergencies. The churches of Salesville are the United Brethren and Methodist Episcopal.

BUSINESS FACTORS OF 1910..

Agricultural Implements and Hardware—B. H. Runyan.
Boarding House—Mrs. Otie Tillett.
Hotel—Central Hotel, Mrs. M. Mendenhall.
General Dealers—Sol. Rimer, Stoneburner & Dillon, E. E. Atkinson.
Grain Dealer—S. C. VanKirk.
Livery—Jacob Linton.
Millinery—Miss Mary St. Clair.
Physician—Dr. W. A. White.

QUAKER CITY.

Quaker City, originally Millwood, was incorporated in 1836 as Millwood, and as Quaker City between 1864 and 1870. It now has a population of approximately one thousand. The postoffice being established, and then the name changed to Quaker City, has since made the place better known to the world. The postoffice has been in its present location since 1890, before which date for many years it was on the opposite side of the street, just before that date in the B. J. Johnson building, and still earlier in the old Lochary building. There are six rural routes extending out from this postoffice, all of which are over twenty-four miles long. There are seven mails daily now at this office. The record of postmasters is not fairly clear, but it is known that the following have held the position in about the order given here: Patrick Lochary, Millard Marsh, A. H. Hamilton, H. B. Cox, J. M. Gallagher and W. W. Dowdell.

The city is protected fairly well from fires by a volunteer fire company and a hand apparatus consisting of wagon, hand-cart, three pumps, etc. Natural gas is used here, the same being pumped in from Noble county from the Dudley field. The surrounding country is devoted largely to sheep raising. The schools of the place are a high and grammar school, mentioned in the educational chapter of this volume.

The only newspaper at Quaker City is the *Independent*, established in 1875 by J. D. Olmstead & Sons. The present proprietors are J. W. and A. B. Hill, who took charge in 1882 and have never missed an issue since that

year. Job work, advertising calendars and novelties are special features of this office.

The lodges of the town are the Masons, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. The churches here worshiping are the Christian, Methodist Episcopal and Friends.

The mayors who have served here are inclusive of the following: 1871-72, J. C. Steele; 1872-74, George W. Arnold; 1874-1885, J. B. Lydick; 1885-86, L. J. Heskett; 1886-88, D. S. Scott; 1888-94, L. M. Hartley; 1894-98, F. B. Doudna; 1898-1900, J. B. Hartley; 1900-02, Isaac E. Stubb; 1902-03, John S. Moore; 1903-05, J. B. Lydick; 1905-07, William Wesley; 1907-10, J. B. Hartley; 1910, to present time, Frank Reed.

It will be observed that Mr. Lydick served longer as mayor than any other man, M. L. Hartley and J. B. Hartley coming next in point of length of service. Among those serving as clerks during the period from 1871 to 1911 were T. M. Johnson, J. A. McEwen, I. P. Steele, M. C. Hartley, Robert Boyd, J. G. Moore, A. H. Hamilton, C. A. Bowles and Ross Hay.

The length of service as corporation clerk and also as township clerk, is perhaps unprecedented in the case of Robert Boyd, who has served twenty-one years as clerk of the corporation in Quaker City, and his term ending December 31, 1911, as township clerk, gives him twenty-five years in that office. The village officers in 1910 are: Frank Reed, mayor; Ross Hay, clerk, and H. B. Garber, treasurer.

1910 DIRECTORY.

Agricultural Implements—W. H. Hartley & Sons, W. A. Lingo & Company.

Bank—Quaker City National Bank.

Confectionery—Charles Sharrock, employing thirty-five men touring in season of fairs, with his goods.

Furniture—C. W. Eberle.

General Dealers—O. W. Hunt, E. B. Galloway, Oscar Finley, Mrs. M. A. Lochary, Moore Bros. & Company.

Grocers—Miss Verna Boyd.

Hotel—Quaker City House.

Hardware—W. A. Lingo Company, W. H. Hartley & Sons.

Livery—Clinė & Eberle.

Millinery—Ella M. Watson.

Shoes—T. M. Johnson.

Drugs—W. H. Tope.
Meat Market—Emmet Wright, Clyde Eagon.
Physicians—S. G. Bay, O. S. Bay, E. W. Jones, J. B. Hollingsworth.
Opera House—D. M. Lingo, manager.
Grist Mill—John R. Hall.
Planing Mill—A. Cochran Company.
Mines (Coal)—E. B. Galloway, John Montgomery, Waldo Webster.
Produce—Quaker City Produce Company.

CHAPTER XXIX.

MONROE TOWNSHIP.

Monroe township was cut from Jefferson township in April, 1818. It is on the north line of the county, and bounded on the east by Washington township, on the south by Jefferson, on the west by Wheeling. It is five miles square and hence contains about twenty-five sections of land. It is a well watered and drained portion of the county, devoted mostly to farming and stock raising. New Birmingham is the only village platted within the borders of the township. This was an early-day platting, but was re-platted in 1860, for assessment purposes. It is located on section 11, township 4, range 2. Here a postoffice and a few business houses were erected and maintained for years. It is now an inland place of little, if any, business importance.

As one passes through this portion of the county, today, in search of historic facts concerning the early settlement of this particular township, he cannot fail to be impressed with the fact that time changes all things earthly, and that none are now living who witnessed the first efforts at making a home within this part of Guernsey county; the pioneer has completed his mission and rests from the cares of life. However, as late as 1876, when a census was taken of the oldest persons in this township, the following were found still residents, and none were then less than seventy-six years of age: Thomas, Sarah and Thomas I. Moore, Jane Moore, Hezekiah Moore, Mary Engle, Benjamin Culbertson, Solomon Colley, Lydia Colley, Aneas Randall, Annie McDonald, Archibald Little, Delphi Grimsley, Sarah White, William Wornick, Jane Wornick, Sidney Little, William Thompson, Sarah Thompson, Sarah Anderson, Daniel Clark, James Neil, John Neil, Sarah Richards, Amos Richards, Sarah Gray, Elizabeth Clark, Isaac Beal, Andrew Thompson, Margaret Willis, George Willis, Nancy Virtue, Martha Aiken, Lydia Lanning, Sarah Edwards, James Crossgrove, J. Hollingsworth, Margaret Shaw, John Smith, Eleanor Campbell, Rebecca Burnworth, Matthew Johnson, and Pleasant Tedrick.

Oakley Lanning moved to this township from Monroe in 1834 and became a prominent, permanent citizen of the precinct.

Isaac M. Lanning was born in New Jersey in 1788 and bought land in this county, but had the misfortune to lose it by reason of a defective title. He married Lidie Fuller and moved to the farm he had selected here. He died in 1867. He had held the office of justice of the peace for more than twenty years in this township, hence was well known and highly popular.

Frederick Braninger, a native of Maryland, was born in 1788 and after his removal to Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, he married Susannah Hayes, and fifteen years later located in this township. He was a devoted member of the Protestant Methodist church.

Samuel Virtue was born in Ireland in 1775, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He married in 1799 and in 1816 made the long sea voyage to this country. He settled in Ohio county, West Virginia, where he lived for fifteen years, then located in Monroe township, this county, and spent the balance of his days here on a farm. He raised a large and highly interesting family, who have gone forth to different callings in life.

Isaac Beal, a native of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, born in 1796, lived there until he married Martha Todd, and then removed to this township, where the remainder of his days were spent. Eight children were born of this union, who survived to manhood and womanhood. Osborn, the sixth child, was born in 1828 and married Amanda M. Randall and they then set up another household within the township. He was a trustee of Monroe township a number of years and held other offices. When he settled here Beymerstown had only one house.

CHAPTER XXX.

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

Second from the north and second from the eastern line of Guernsey county is situated Madison township, which sub-division of this county is five miles square, having twenty-five sections of excellent land within its borders. This township was organized and its first township election held July 18, 1810. It contains the usual amount of good, as well as much rough, untillable land. About one-third of a century ago the residents here, who had reached or passed their seventy-sixth mile-post were as follows: Benjamin Berry, James Copeland, Mrs. F. Parker, Samuel Tannehill, James Weyer, Mrs. C. Lanfesty, Elias Burdett, Mrs. S. Anderson, Mrs. E. Cramer, Mrs. Mary Johnson, Mrs. Stanley Shaw, Mrs. E. Teitrick, Mrs. E. Shoeman, Mrs. Anne Farrell, Mrs. E. Pritchard, Mrs. R. Harris, F. L. Hafford, Samuel Lindsey, Mrs. M. Lindsey, William Scott, John Smith, Mrs. Mary Smith, William M. Jenkins, John Sheridan, John Jones, Wesley Gill, Mrs. S. Nichols, Henry Nichols, Isaac Ricker, Mrs. Amy Ricker, Mrs. Weirick, Andrew F. Linn, Mrs. Grizelle, George McCormick, J. W. Mills, Mrs. M. Stockdale, John Stockdale, James Stockdale, John Saviers, Bennett Harding, Elias Burdett, and James Weyer.

Of others who made settlement, or were born here and performed well their parts as good citizens in the up-building of the township, it may be narrated in this connection that George W. Yeo, a native of Maryland, was born in 1813, and when of age he came to this township, having first resided near Barnesville until about 1845.

Daniel Tettrick was born in New Jersey in 1783 and came to Guernsey county when seventeen years of age. In 1810 he married Jenny Scaddon, by whom he had seven children. His second wife was Mary Passmore, by whom seven more children were born to him. He became one of the stanch men of his township and lived to a ripe old age.

Samuel Cunningham, a native of Ireland, was born in 1759 and in 1832 the family moved to Guernsey county, Ohio, having first remained in Washington county nine years. Their son James was born in Ireland and survived all other members of the family. He married Elizabeth Cunningham in 1838 and they were the parents of twelve children.

Edward Bratton was without doubt the first white man to locate in this township. He was born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, in 1784, and in 1799 removed with his father to the new territory northwest of the Ohio river, then just opening up for settlement. It was late in the month of December when they reached Wheeling, then comprising but a few illy-built huts and houses built around the public square. Crossing the Ohio river, the Brattons made their way westward to the forks of McMahon's creek, three miles below where the town of Belmont now stands. From this place, in 1802, they moved up to the Zane Trace, near what later became known as the Milner property. In the spring of 1803, or 1804, Joseph Wright, father of Nehemiah Wright, emigrated from Ireland and located near the Brattons. He employed Edward Bratton, then a stout, young man, nineteen years of age, to make him some rails with which to fence or pen up his stock, in order to protect them from the wolves and bears, which were then very troublesome. His work suited so well that he was hired to make more rails to fence in a patch of ground. These young Bratton made at the rate of fifty cents a hundred and boarded himself. In 1805 he married, and taking the trail used by General Broadhead in 1780, when that officer marched from Wheeling on the Coshocton campaign against the Indians, he followed it as far as the present town of Antrim, then diverged and went to the present site of Winchester, where he pitched his tent. The nearest settlement was where Cambridge stands today, but there were five Indian families, including two brothers named Jim and Bill (for short) and whose last name was Lyons; Joseph Sky, at the mouth of Brushy Fork; one Douty, who had a hut between Mrs. Culbertson's and Newman's Lake, and who had two squaws; and one Indian named Hunter, who was squawless.

The first grist mill in the county was built on Salt fork, then in Madison, now in Jefferson township. The first store was kept by George Wines at Winchester, and there was also the Methodist church building.

CHAPTER XXXI.

SPENCER TOWNSHIP.

Spencer is the extreme southwestern township in Guernsey county. It was organized in 1819, having been taken from the west end of what was then Buffalo township. Its first election for township officers was held in March, that year. It is bounded by Noble and Muskingum counties and by Westland and Jackson, with a portion of Valley townships. It contains about twenty-nine sections of land. It is exceptionally well watered by numerous small streams and many pure springs are found gushing out here and there along the rugged hillsides. Its chief commercial point is Cumberland City, on the Cumberland branch of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. The county is very largely devoted to mining and stock raising. Its citizens are, for the most part, enterprising, thrifty people, who have descended from old families who settled there at a very early day and have grown up and assisted in developing the county to its present state of perfection. Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania all sent forth many of their sons and daughters to effect this settlement in the wilds of Guernsey county. They came ahead of railroads, pikes, mails or milling facilities, and really "they builded better than they knew." With none too rich a soil, and far from markets, they set to work, with the true spirit of frontiersmen, to hew and to dig out their own fortunes. Money has not been made easily here, but the present generation are the better for having been reared in a country where money was not plentiful, as they now know the real value of a dollar and make the best possible use of it. Good homes, of refinement and culture, are to be seen throughout this goodly township—the one extending the farthest to the south of any within the county.

PIONEER NAMES.

Perhaps no better account of the first settlement of this part of Guernsey county can be had than to give a list of citizens who in 1876 had reached the good old age of seventy-six years and upwards and were still residing in the township. These facts appeared in a centennial history in 1876 during the Philadelphia exposition: John Hawes, Reuben Stevens, Mary Shively, Juni-

etta Stone, Rebecca Blackstone, Jane Forsythe, Vincent Cockins, Jacob Dennis, Nancy Connor, Elizabeth Young, Jacob Conkle, Annie Inlay, Hiram Ingle, Amelia Ingle, Thomas Henry, Samuel Finley, Catherine Finley, E. Daniel, Robert Barton, Nancy McClelland, Thomas N. Muzzy, Larinda Muzzy, Thomas Crawford, Michael Cusick, William Stuart, Michael Joice, Mary C. Connor, Jane Bay, Elijah Blackstone, Henry Cosgrove, William Rabe, William McKelvy, Nancy Harper, William Shaw, Sarah Rabe, Martha Bemis and Mary Johnson.

From these persons have grown up many of the present day families who now carry on the affairs of Spencer township, with honor and credit to themselves and their ancestors.

Vincent Cockins was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1802 and married in 1835 and settled in Spencer township, where they reared ten children. Some of these children bore arms in the Union cause during the Civil war.

Jacob Hulin was also a native of Pennsylvania, born in Fayette county in 1780. He moved to Wills township, this county, and five years later removed to a farm tract—the present site of Cumberland—and raised corn where now stands the city. He died in 1847 on his farm, three miles to the north of Cumberland, to which he had moved.

John M. Frazier was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, in 1817 and accompanied his parents to Muskingum county, Ohio, where he married and resided many years. One of his sons, Martin L., was born in 1844 and when seventeen years old came to Guernsey county and married Mary L. St. Clair. After living two years in Muskingum county they moved to Spencer township, this county, and became permanent and useful citizens.

Hugh Moore, father of James A. Moore, was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania. In 1836, he moved to Opossum creek, three miles from Senecaville. Two years later he moved to Center township; still later he lived in Belmont county, where he and his wife died. The son, James A., moved to Spencer township in 1842.

James White was born in Pennsylvania in 1825 and moved to Spencer township in 1848. He reared eleven children. In his early days he taught school.

Thomas Bay, Jr., came here with his father, Thomas Bay, Sr., from Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1812, and entered a large tract of land in the vicinity of present Cumberland. He was born in 1782 and died in 1859.

William M. Dolman was born in 1802, in Washington county, Penn-

sylvania, and came to Ohio with his father, when ten years of age. He married and settled in Cumberland until 1838, when he removed to Washington county, Ohio. He was an overseer at the building of the lock in the Muskingum river.

FIRST PIONEERS.

The first man to hold land title in this township was a Mr. May, who entered eighty acres on the Covert farm about 1806, made small improvements, and died soon thereafter. This was long known as the "May's deadening." In 1808 Esquire Lattey claimed land later owned by McCleary, but he sold to Mr. Lewis in 1813. He was the first justice of the peace in this part of Guernsey county. Mr. Wolfe was a squatter and cleared a field at the east end of Cumberland in 1809. Finley Collins entered an eighty-acre tract just east from Cumberland at the same date and sold to Thomas Bay in 1812. The first permanent settler was Thomas Bay, of Pennsylvania, who settled on the present site of Cumberland in 1812, purchasing a large tract of land near there. He and his sons entered the wild, dense forests and soon erected a commodious cabin home and, with ax and mattock in hand, began to clear up their lands. Then Wheeling and Pittsburg were but small villages. However, these places and Zanesville afforded a ready market for the maple syrup made by these Guernsey county settlers, who in some instances made enough in this way to enter their lands.

The second permanent settler was Eli Bingham, of Vermont, who located adjoining Mr. Bay's land in 1813. He was full of Yankee thrift and ingenuity and erected the first brick residence in his part of the country; the same was standing in 1890 and may be now.

In 1814 came Thomas N. Muzzy, who also claimed land next to Mr. Bay's. He came from Boston and not only improved his lands, but soon set about constructing a mill for grinding grain and sawing lumber. He it was who taught the first school and the first Sunday school class in his neighborhood. He also laid the foundation for the first church and organized the first temperance society in his beautiful little valley. He was in the war of 1812, and in 1848, the date of the first survey of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, volunteered to make a survey from Wheeling to Zanesville through Cumberland, and came near locating that road up his valley. He came from Spencer, Massachusetts, and hence named the township after his old home. In 1882 Mr. Bingham was the oldest resident in his township.

THE TOWN OF CUMBERLAND.

Cumberland, the third town in point of commercial importance in Guernsey county, was platted April 24, 1828, on section 32, township 9, range 10, by James Bay. It is an incorporated place and full of the best business enterprise. Its railroads are the Baltimore & Ohio (Eastern Ohio division) and the Ohio River and Western line from Zanesville to Bellaire. The excellent high school building now in use was erected in 1892; it is a two-story, six-room brick building.

The town is an incorporated one, and its present population is not far from seven hundred and fifty. Its municipal officers in 1910 were: William H. Young, mayor; Dr. S. M. Moorehead, treasurer; Fred S. White, clerk; Frank Waller, marshal. The following have served the incorporation as mayors: William H. Young, B. S. Lukens, William H. Young, B. S. Lukens, Phil Johnson, Dr. C. M. St. Clair, W. H. McCloy, T. G. McCortle, Dr. C. Draper, William H. Young. Possibly others may have served a term.

The churches of the town are the Buffalo Presbyterian, Cumberland Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal and African Methodist. At one time a Baptist church was sustained here, but has now been abandoned. The civic societies of Cumberland are the Masons, Odd Fellows, Maccabees, United Mechanics and Grand Army of the Republic. The Eastern Star and Rebekah degrees of the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders are also represented.

The Cumberland *Echo* was established in the autumn of 1885, by W. A. Reedle; its present proprietor is W. G. Nichols. (See press chapter.)

Of the Cumberland postoffice it may be stated that the date of its institution is not certain, but probably this office was established about 1830. The following have served as postmasters, with others whose names have been lost sight of with the passing years: D. W. Forsythe, William Howe, Samuel Connor, J. C. McClashen, T. G. McCortle, W. M. Crozier, present incumbent.

There are now seven rural routes diverging out from Cumberland, of about twenty-four miles each. The first was established September 2, 1901. The Cumberland office was made a third class office in 1908. It has remained in its present quarters since 1902. There are five mails received daily. The first mail was brought here by an old Cambridge pioneer, George Green, who ran a stage line. The present annual receipts of the Cumberland postoffice is $2,500.

BUSINESS FACTORS OF 1910.

Banks—The Cumberland Savings Bank.
Buggies, Harness and Monuments—L. R. Harper.
Blacksmith—Harry Luke.
Brick and Tile Factory—J. C. Bay & Company.
Clothing—Connor & White, V. J. Shott.
Drugs—Moore Brothers, O. Garlington.
Dentist—S. F. Moorehead.
Doctors—F. P. Bird, H. W. Holmes, W. K. Bolan.
Furniture—S. W. McClelland.
Grain Dealer—M. Young & Company.
Groceries—Allison & Young, E. E. Prouty.
Hardware—Petty & White, J. B. Beckett.
Hotels—Mrs. Mary Fulton, Fulton House; Globe, Miss Ella Kennedy.
Harness Dealer—J. R. Stewart.
Jewelry—H. M. McKee, H. B. Zoller.
Livery—S. P. McClelland, Frank Blackburn, A. G. McClelland.
Produce—Lyne & Given.
Millinery—Mrs. A. E. Walters, Mrs. Ida Roberts.
Meat Markets—V. L. Glass, W. L. McCracken.
Mills—M. Young Milling Company, flouring mill, J. C. Bays, W. H. Stevens, planing mills.
Newspaper—The *Echo,* W. G. Nichols.
Photograph Gallery—J. C. Crumbaker.
Stock Dealer—Spooner & McCracken.
Shoemaker—Elza Johnson.
Wool Buyers—The St. Clair Company.

CHAPTER XXXII.

WHEELING TOWNSHIP.

Wheeling township, organized in September, 1810, is in the extreme northwestern corner of Guernsey county, and is seven and a half miles long, from east to west, and four miles wide in the narrowest place; it contains about thirty-three sections of land. Coshocton county is to its west, Tuscarawas to its north, Monroe township, east, Liberty and Knox south of it.

Wills creek is its principal stream. The line of the railroad now known as the Pennsylvania follows the creek valley down through this township and on into Liberty township, en route to Cambridge. The villages of this sub-division of the county are Bird's Run and Guernsey, both station points on the railroad.

The history of the schools and churches will be found in the general chapters, while the village history, plattings, etc., will be found farther on within this chapter.

The first settler was Robert Atkinson, who settled on section 21, but some one from Belmont county entered the section before Atkinson, whereupon he removed across Wills creek and located on a part of the same section. At this time his only neighbor was a man named Bird, who had located at the big spring where John Booth later resided, and where he had built a shanty and cleared up a small piece of timber land. This was eight miles distant and over in Tuscarawas county. The man Bird had neither family nor principle. Atkinson's wife died, and Bird and some of the Indians helped him bury her, after which Atkinson went back to Virginia to get another wife, leaving Bird there to take care of the property he had. During his absence, Bird loaded the household effects into a boat and went down the stream into the Muskingum river and forever disappeared. Hence the creek was named "Bird's Run."

In 1806 William Gibson settled on Wills creek, three miles above, and 1807 found Philip Shoff a resident. In 1810 came three Virginia families—Paul Dewitt, John Hodge and Abraham Furney. All was a wild wilderness and Indians lived in rude huts and fished and hunted along the streams. These tribes left about 1812. Until 1815 land could not be taken up here in less than quarter sections.

The first school in the township was near present Bridgewater. The first church was the Baptist in 1820, near Bridgeville.

Among the pioneer band who settled in Wheeling township, and their sons and daughters, may be named the following list of persons who, in 1876, were recorded as being at that date seventy-six or more years of age: George Shroyock, Alexander Mitchell, Mrs. Alexander Mitchell, Jacob Banker, George Gibson, Mrs. Jane Gibson, David Walgamott, Mrs. S. Walgamott, Elizabeth Carr, James Mercer, Amanda Hamilton, N. Chamberlain. Zachariah Black, E. Johnson, William Leech, Joel Brown, Fred Bristol, W. Anderson, John Lytle, Sr., Richard Leverson, Henry Wilson, Mrs. C. Wilson, James Miskimmin.

William Vansickle, Jr., born in this county in 1840, married Elizabeth Redd and settled on a farm in Wheeling township, becoming a permanent settler there.

John Marlatt was born in Virginia in 1794, and lived in Columbiana county, Ohio, until 1809, when he married and resided in Coshocton six years. From that time to 1869 he lived in Wheeling township. He and his wife were the parents of twelve children, six of whom survived until 1882. Mr. Marlatt owned four hundred and thirty acres of land and held numerous local offices in his township and county.

Other early comers to Wheeling township were James Mercer, John Alloway, Joseph Furney and John Keast. The last named was from Cornwall, England. These pioneers found a rough, wooded country and all had to be hewed and grubbed out from a forest in order to provide suitable fields for the cultivation of crops and good building sites. This took a great amount of hard work and of a character of which the present-day young man knows nothing. The fathers and grandfathers opened up and made it possible for the dwellers of the twentieth century to live and enjoy what they do.

TOWN OF GUERNSEY.

This is a platted, incorporated place of some commercial importance. It was platted in section 4, township 2, range 3, of the military school lands, by John Fordyce, J. W. Robins and Madison Robins, November 7, 1872. A postoffice was established here almost a half century ago. It is now located in a general store belonging to E. C. Lawyer, the present postmaster. There are numerous dwellings and a neat church building, that of the Protestant Methodist denomination.

Birds Run, or Bridgeville postoffice, as it is called now, was established

about forty years ago. It is now kept in the general store of L. D. Carrothers, postmaster. There are two churches represented here, the Baptist and the Methodist Episcopal.

UPON A HIGH HILL.

Upon a high hill in Wheeling township, near the county road leading from Guernsey to Bridgeville, is a rock whose strange formation and majestic appearance excites wonder in every beholder. It resembles an immense haystack in shape, being about forty feet in height, twenty-five feet in circumference at the base, thirty-five feet at the bulge, and thirty feet at the top. The view from the summit extends over four counties and is said to be grand. The sides of this peculiar rock are carved with hieroglyphics that would make an interesting study for the student of aboriginal history. We are indebted for these facts to D. F. Stanley.—*Jeffersonian,* March 8, 1883.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

WESTLAND TOWNSHIP.

Westland township is one of Guernsey county's original townships, hence dates its precinct history from April 23, 1810; its first election for township officers took place in June of that year. It is in the southwestern part of the county, bounded on the west by Muskingum county, on the north by Adams township, on the east by Jackson and Cambridge townships and on the south by Spencer township and Muskingum county and contains twenty-five sections of land, it being five miles square. Crooked creek, the old National pike and the Baltimore & Ohio railroad pass through its northwestern corner. Like other townships in Guernsey county, this is quite rough, hilly and broken by valley and ridge. Its only platted village is Claysville, an inland platting described elsewhere with other plattings. Once this township embraced much more territory than at present, for in 1819 Knox township was formed from parts of this and Wheeling townships.

EARLY SETTLERS.

To have been a pioneer in this section of Ohio meant hardship and an iron constitution. The names of some of the families who thus blazed the way to civilization and present enjoyment, and who resided in the township in 1876, being advanced to the ripe old age of seventy-six years or older, are as follows: William B. Stewart, Thomas J. Freeman, Ephraim Barnett and wife, Susan Galloway, Joseph Kelly, Elijah Wycoff, John Hammond, James Sterling, J. Amspoker, Mrs. Wilson, R. R. Moore, Thomas E. Connor, W. B. Crawford, Mr. Best, Maria White, James Lawrence and a Mrs. Sterling.

The following paragraphs will speak of others who sought out a home and became good citizens in this part of Guernsey county:

John Hartong, a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1808, married, in 1835, Ruth Terril. In 1836 they removed to Centre township, this county, and later became residents of Westland township. They reared five children who matured and helped to subdue this part of the county.

James Amspoker, son of John Amspoker, born in Brooke county, Vir-

ginia, in 1807, remained in his native state almost a half century and in 1859 settled in Westland township, this county. He married and became the father of six children, well known in this county to the older residents.

Lewis Caius McDonald, one of the first children born in Westland township, the date being 1817, married Melissa Boyd and had five children; he was supervisor a number of terms in this township.

In 1850 came the Best family to Westland township from Pennsylvania. Mr. Best died in 1880, leaving a family of grown children. The John Best farm of this township contained almost two hundred acres.

Robert R. Moore descended from William Moore, who was born in Ireland in 1791. After living twenty-four years in Pennsylvania, the grandfather removed to Wills township, this county. He had nine children. Robert R. was born in Pennsylvania in 1810, moved to Perry county, Ohio; and in 1843 on to this county, locating in Westland township.

William Bennett, born in Ireland in 1801, emigrated to Pennsylvania at the age of eighteen years. He married, spent four years in Union township, Muskingum county, Ohio, and in 1838 made a permanent settlement in Westland township, where he died in 1842. The children of this pioneer family numbered eleven, and are now heads of numerous families throughout the country.

George McCreary, Sr., was born in Ireland in 1790, emigrated to America in 1812 and married, in 1823, Sarah Mills. This worthy couple located in Westland township, where they passed the remainder of their lives, the wife dying in 1847 and he in 1873, leaving seven children.

Ephraim Barnett, a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, born in 1801, married and moved to Westland township, this county, in the spring of 1839. He died in the autumn of 1879. This worthy man and wife were the parents of eleven children, most, if not all, of whom are now deceased.

William B. Stewart, born in Ireland in 1804, landed in Baltimore in 1830 and went direct to Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1832, then removed to Oxford township, Guernsey county, Ohio. From 1835 to 1872 he led a wandering life, but at the last named year settled in Westland township, just off the National road. He was thrice married and reared a large family.

Horatio Grumman was a son of Isaac Grumman, who settled in Westland township when the country was so new that each settler almost led the life of a hermit. Isaac was born in New Jersey in 1777. He married in 1798 and six years later moved to Fort Henry (now Wheeling), and in 1806 came to Westland township, this county. He died in 1845 and his wife in 1858. They had nine children to revere their names.

David St. Clair was born in Maryland in 1797, and during the war of 1812 with Great Britain, went to Baltimore to sell produce, and was there during the engagement with the British. He accompanied his parents to this county and settled in Spencer township, where the family entered land on warrants.

William Cosgrove, a native of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, was born in 1812 and in 1827 came to Ohio with his parents, living near Freeport, Harrison county, three years, then went to Cambridge where he mastered the cabinetmaker's trade. In 1833 he removed to Cumberland where he engaged in chair making until 1868, when he engaged in the hotel business, being the proprietor of the old Eagle hotel. One peculiarity of this gentleman was that he never failed of taking a mid-day nap, which he argued gave great strength and long life.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIP.

Londonderry is the extreme northeastern township in Guernsey county. It is six miles square, containing thirty-six sections of land, good as the county affords. It is bounded on the north by Harrison county, on the east by Belmont county, on the south by Oxford township and on the west by Madison and Washington townships. It has numerous streams coursing through its territory and is well suited for grazing and stock raising. Its schools and churches are treated under the general chapters on these topics.

OLD RESIDENTS.

This section of the county, in 1876, had fully its share of aged men and women, as will be seen by observing the following list compiled at that date for a centennial history of the township, which gave the persons who had reached seventy-six years or over: Samuel Wilkin, Edward Carpenter, William Francy, Henry Crusoe, Jackson Gracy, R. F. Campbell, Robert Campbell, Samuel Bratton, Andrew Hyde, Robert Madden, John Logan, Mrs. A. Logan, Mrs. C. Carpenter, Mrs. S. Madden, Mrs. S. McElroy, Mrs. S. Smith, Mrs. E. Rankins, Mrs. J. Walker, M. Walker, Robert Blackwood, T. G. Brown, William Hartgrave, Mrs. J. Francy, Mrs. E. Mack, Mrs. Sarah Hunt, Mrs. S. Rosengrants, Mrs. E. Davis, Mrs. S. Wilkins, Mrs. Decker, Mrs. Romans, Mrs. H. Briggs, Mrs. J. Kirk, Mrs. Ingle, Mrs. S. B. Smith, Simon Rosengrants, Jacob Baker, William Wilson, William Morrow, James Thwaite, Samuel B. Smith, Henry Briggs and Joel Kirk.

The father of John Downer was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1790 and came to Guernsey county in 1813 and entered land in this township and cleared up a good farm from out the dense forests. He married Elizabeth Work and by her reared twelve children, the eldest of whom was John, born in 1818, and who spent his entire life in the township. He owned a quarter section of land and was a township official.

Other early settlers who aided in felling the forests and making the wilderness to blossom like the rose, were William Morrison, a native of Pennsylvania; Thomas Neilson, a native of Ohio; Absalom Frizzell, of Belmont county, Ohio; John Mack, a native of Ireland; John Stewart, born in Ireland, coming to this country in 1835; Robert Mack, who was born in Indiana, and

accompanied his parents here when young; George Smith, born in Virginia in 1795 and in 1809 went to the vicinity of Flushing, Belmont county, and in 1819 he and his father entered eighty acres of land in Londonderry township; John Greenfield was a native of Harrison county, Ohio, born in 1820, and came to this township in 1846, settling on what was subsequently styled the Kirk farm, the most of which he helped to clear up from the native forests; others whose names should not be forgotten as pioneers in Londonderry township were Amos Hibbs, Church Cox, George Smith, William Kirk, Alexander L. Crusser, Robert Wilkins and John Stewart.

PLATTING OF LONDONDERRY.

The only platting of a village within this township is Londonderry, platted by Robert Wilkins, August 19, 1815, on section 20, in the northern part of the township. It never grew to a place of more importance than a country hamlet, with a postoffice and a store and small collection of houses.

Among the early settlers of Londonderry township were Cornelius Duddall, James McCoy, Henry Dillon, Anthony Arnold, Edward Carpenter, Mathew Law, and George Anderson. Edward Carpenter was born in 1761 in Pennsylvania, and died here in 1827, having settled in this township in 1802, with his wife, Catherine (De Long) Carpenter, who died here in 1845. Their son, Edward, Jr., was born in this township in 1802, and was a justice of the peace for thirty-two years.

A society of Friends (Quakers) was organized in this township in 1819, a half mile south of Smyrna. The first building, a log one, was burned in the winter of 1856-57, and a small frame structure took its place. In 1880 this was removed and a large, commodious church erected.

In 1801 Edward Carpenter, son of John Carpenter, one of the pioneers who crossed the Ohio in 1781 and built what was known as "Carpenter' Fort," a short distance above Warrenton, took a contract for cutting out eighteen miles of the road extending from Big Stillwater to within seven miles of Cambridge, for which he received the sum of three hundred dollars. As thus opened, the road passed through where Londonderry now stands. Here Mr. Carpenter settled about 1807.

The early-day school facilities here were anything but good. About 1819 or 1820 the pioneers succeeded in employing Robert Jamison, an Irish schoolmaster, who taught the first school in this township, and to whom Mr. Carpenter paid thirty-six dollars a quarter and a Mr. Wilkins as much. Today school houses are in evidence everywhere and education and religious elements predominate equal to any part of the county.

CHAPTER XXXV

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Washington township, one of the northeastern townships of this county, is a five-mile-square, twenty-five-section sub-division of Guernsey county, and is bounded on the north by Tuscarawas county, on the east by Harrison county and a part of Londonderry township in this county, on the south by Madison township and on the west by Monroe township. It is well watered and drained by numerous streams and flowing springs of the purest water. It is devoted largely to agriculture and has many fine and thrifty looking farms within its borders. This civil township was organized in 1823, its early settlement preceding this a number of years. It is one of the townships without town or hamlet.

ITS EARLY SETTLERS.

Just who was the first white man to unfold the virgin soil and clear away the first tract of farm land, as well as erect the first cabin in this township, may never be recorded correctly in history, the matter having been so long neglected. But fortunately there was, during the Centennial Exposition year, a list made of the persons then residing in this township, and who at that date —a third of a century ago—were seventy-six years, or more, of age. This constituted many of the original band of settlers in this part of the county. This list is as follows: Robert Vance, Sol Shers, John Allison, Louis Myers, Jonah George, John Williams, Finley McGrew, Robert Maxwell, Benjamin Temple, Edward Logan, James Hastings, Miss Ediburne, Mary Burris, Mrs. A. McKinney, Mrs. S. McKinney, Mrs. R. Vance, Mrs. Louis Myers, Mrs. J. Williams, Mrs. F. McGrew, Mrs. P. Smith, Mrs. William Hastings, Mrs. Nancy Frazer, Mrs. R. Maxwell, Mrs. O. Brashar, Mrs. W. Smith, Mrs. B. Temple, Mrs. E. Logan, and Mrs. J. Logan. These women, for the most part were wives of some one of the early pioneers.

John Owens, a native of Wales, born in 1773, at the age of seven years settled in Sherman's valley, Pennsylvania, and came to this township in 1844. He married in 1813 and had ten children, including J. W. Owens, who was born in 1836, in Trumbull county. He came to this county and permanently

located in 1844. He married Cynthia E. Galligher. Mr. Owens in the early eighties owned almost three hundred acres of land, was an excellent farmer and held many local offices.

Robert Vance, born in Maryland in 1791, spent his youth in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and came to this township in 1825. He married and was the father of twelve children. Robert, Jr., was born on the old homestead in 1823 and ever after lived in the township. In 1845 he married Eliza J. Campbell, by whom eight children were born. Mr. Vance was a successful farmer and stock raiser.

George Frazer, born in 1786 in Maryland, moved to Trumbull county, Ohio, in 1795 and in 1837 settled on section 13 of Washington township, this county, and remained until his death on the farm of which he was owner. He married and was the father of thirteen children, one of whom was George, Jr., born in 1830 in Trumbull county, Ohio, and who came to this township in 1837. He married in 1867 and they had four children. Mr. Frazer served three years and two months in the Union army during the Civil war. After his return home, he resumed farming and stock raising, in which he was highly successful.

Levi Williams, a native of Virginia, born near Winchester in 1777, settled in Belmont county in 1796, and moved to where the town of Washington, this county, stands in 1800. There he did the first clearing up the native forests. He married in Virginia and was the father of eight children. He was one of the men who assisted in cutting the National road through the heavy timber from Wheeling to Zanesville.

The reader is referred to the general chapters of this work for an account of the schools and churches of this township.

Washington Scott was the first justice of the peace and the first clerk of the township and became state senator.

It is claimed by some that Levi Williams was the first settler in this township. Then came the pioneers, Robert Carnes and James Anderson. In 1815 and 1816 came several families and then the township was organized by eighteen voters. Thomas Hannah received seventeen votes at the first election for representative to the Ohio Legislature. In 1882 there were two saw mills and two grist mills; a United Brethren and Protestant Methodist church. The first church, however, was the Methodist Episcopal, formed in 1816.

Of the first settler, Levi Williams, let it be recorded that he located in 1796 where Washington now stands, and did the first clearing in Wills township. He was a great hunter and was a first lieutenant under "Mad" Anthony Wayne in the Indian war, also under Harrison in 1812. The general

opinion is that the first three men in this county were Messrs. Graham, Williams and John Mahoney, all coming at about the same dates.

John W. McBride's father, Frederick McBride, was a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, born in 1806, and at the age of ten years accompanied his parents to this county and here he grew to manhood and became a prosperous farmer and the head of a large family.

Another of the sturdy men of his day and generation was William Logan, born in the Emerald isle in 1771; he married and in 1817 came to America, first locating in Canada, where he lived one year and then moved to a point about ten miles from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, but in 1826 came to Guernsey county, Ohio, and chopped a handsome farm from out the big woods of this county. He had ten children, bringing seven to this country.

Robert Campbell, born in Ireland in 1797, lived with his father in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, while learning the carding trade. He there married and they had eight children. John M. was born in Londonderry township, but when two years of age the family removed to Madison township. He married, in 1847, Mary McBride and they had six children. His father, Robert, became a large farmer and stock raiser, was commissioner and representative for two terms each, and died suddenly in Iowa. He had been married thrice, but had no children except by his last wife.

George B. Carlisle, born on the Juniata river in Pennsylvania in 1813, came here in 1819 and ever afterwards made this township his home. In 1834 he married Elizabeth Hanna, a native of Guernsey county, and they reared eleven children. John H., one of the children of this union, was born here in 1835; in 1880 he married Mary E. Bridgman. He farmed until 1876, when he engaged in mercantile pursuits. He served as a lieutenant in Company A, Ninety-seventh Ohio Infantry, three months during the Civil war, and later became a captain in Company B of the same regiment.

James Stockdale, Sr., married, in 1825, a Miss Phebe Lening, eighteen years of age, and she became the mother of eleven children. Mr. Stockdale owned a good farm in this township, consisting of two hundred and sixty-five acres. He farmed all his life, except ten years when he was engaged as a merchant. In an early day he taught school and sat on one end of the backlog and the scholars on the other end.

William May made this township his permanent home after 1836. He was a farmer and stock raiser and worked at the carpenter's trade.

James English, born in this county in 1793, married Rachel Rolston in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1816. They had nine children; James, the eldest, was a native of Guernsey county, born in 1817.

Jacob Baker, a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, born in 1774, moved to the old Gottengen farm, where he died some years later. He married and had nine children born to him by his wife, whose maiden name was Rebecca McCutchin. He served his country in the war of 1812. His children all became important factors in the township of their birth.

Isaac Bonnel, a native of Maryland, was born in 1800 and when twelve years of age he and his father cleared up a farm and laid out Winchester. In 1824 he married Sarah, daughter of Samuel Lindsey, and had eleven children born to him. John M. was born near the old homestead in 1832 and married Elizabeth Orr, by whom eight children were born.

John Hanna was born on the banks of the blue Juniata river in Pennsylvania, in 1777, and came to this county in 1806. He built the first mill run by horse power in Washington township, and later built a water mill on the Salt fork of Wills creek. He married Rebecca Harris in 1805, near Warrentown, Virginia. Henry Hanna, a son, was born on the Madison township homestead in 1813 and in 1838 married Phebe Carlisle. Mr. Hanna owned a two-hundred-acre farm in 1882 and was accounted an influential man of his township.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

The two town site plattings within Madison township are Antrim and Winchester. Antrim was laid out by Alexander Alexander, March 1, 1830, on lot 12 in the first quarter of township 3, range 1, of the United States military school lands. It is in the northeastern portion of the township and has never materialized to be a place of much importance, being inland and some distance from the National road and also from railroad communication. It has long been a convenient postoffice for that section of the county and has at various times had some small stores and shops, with a collection of a few houses.

Winchester, the other platted village of this township, was surveyed for village purposes on section 14, township 3, range 1, August 18, 1836, by its proprietor, Isaac Bonnell.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

WILLS TOWNSHIP.

Wills township is located just east of the central portion of Guernsey county and, when first organized April 23, 1810, was one of the original subdivisions of the county. As now constituted, after having undergone many changes in form, it contains about thirty-nine sections of land in one of the best portions of the county. The National pike runs through this township from east to west, with villages, named Washington and Elizabethtown, upon its course, hence it has not been altogether unobserved and for the last four score and more years has been the passage way of thousands going over the "Pike" headed for the "far, illimitable, ever-changing West." There are numerous streams coursing through its domain, affording an abundance of pure water. It is of such shape that it is bounded by six townships. Of the schools, churches, etc., the general chapters of this work will go into detail.

At an accounting in 1876, there were the following persons aged seventy-six years and over residing within Wills township. The list includes many of the more prominent early settlers: William Campbell, Mrs. W. Campbell, Lemon Ferguson, Mrs. L. Ferguson, P. Blazer, William Englehart, Mrs. W. Englehart, George Chance and wife, Thomas Boyd and wife, William Richards and wife, William Garey, Robert Weaver, Edward Hall and wife, Robert Perry, Moses Frame and wife, John McCurdy, James Gattrell, Mrs. James Gattrell, John La Rue, Elijah Lowry, Joseph Williams, Mrs. W. D. Frame, William McElhaney, and wife, William Norris and wife, Mrs. I. Parlett, William McElhaney and wife, William Norris and wife, Mrs. I. Parlett, Mrs. L. Waddel, Mrs. Clary, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Forsythe, John Webster, John Doyle, Matthew Doyle, Mrs. J. La Rue, Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Flemming, Mrs. Arch Shipley, Mrs. Totten, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Ransom, Mrs. John Craig, Mrs. J. Dorsey, John Kendall, Christopher Sutton, C. McDowell, Albert Vorhes, Thomas Stillions and wife, Lewis Ransom, Joseph King, Roland Swan, J. Montgomery, Mrs. Denoon, Mrs. McBurney, Robert Dunn, Jacob Heiner, G. Hixenbaugh and wife, Mrs. E. Carlisle, Mrs. Connor, Mrs. Jordon, Mrs. Barton, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Moss, John Bonnell, Mrs. A. Vorhes, Hezekiah Clements, Mrs. Harkness, George Razor, M. Bumgardner, Mrs. Donahoo.

WOOLEN FACTORY.

Bigger and McLeran,

Respectfully inform the people of Guernsey and adjoining counties, that their machinery is now in full operation—that they are prepared to manufacture, either on shares, or for pay by the yard, the following kinds of goods:

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts,
Tweeds, Jeans, Flannels, Blankets,
Lindseys, etc., etc.

of any color, stripe or mixture, that may be desired by customers. Those who wish their wool carded and spun only, can have it done for fifteen cents per pound, and 1c per pound for reeling.

WOOL CARDING

will also be done by them, in the best manner, at 4c per pound, for all grades below half-blood merino or Saxony, for the higher grades 5c will be charged.

Their carding machines are in excellent order, those therefore, who favor them with their custom in this line, may confidently expect good rolls, provided their wool is well cleansed from gum and other filth.

CLOTH DRESSING, attended to as usual.

Wool, and other approved country produce will be taken in payment in either of the above branches of business, or in exchange for goods of their manufacture.

Washington, May 8, 1846.

—From the *Guernsey Times*, July 24, 1846.

PIONEERS.

Matthew Doyle was a native of Ireland, born in 1765, and emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1790. He married and left Pennsylvania in 1814, moving to Wills township, this county, and there entered a quarter section of land. He lived on this land until his death, in 1835. His wife died in 1847.

John Frame and wife, both born in 1772, settled in Wills township in 1810, thus being among the first pioneers. He was born in Pennsylvania and his wife in Ireland. When they arrived in Wills township they found a desolate region, but lived to see a goodly settlement spring up around them. He died in 1863, she having passed from earth's shining circle in 1848. They had seven children.

George Cook was born in Ireland in 1778, came to Pennsylvania and married there when a young man. After a few years there they moved to Ohio, settling in Wills township, this county, where he died in 1836 and she in 1867. They reared nine children.

Elijah Lowry was a native of Maryland, born in 1802, came to Ohio when a young man with his parents and settled in Richland township, Guernsey county. He married Mary Richey, who was born in 1810, and soon after their marriage they moved to Wills township, where Mrs. Lowry died in 1868. They had five children.

Col. William Cochran was born in Hickory, Pennsylvania, in 1793, and in 1797 the family moved to their new home in Wills township, this county. There the son William lived until married and in 1818 moved to a place two miles south of Middlebourne. In 1863 he moved to that hamlet. He died in 1878, having been twice married.

John La Rue, a native of Loudoun county, Virginia, born in 1801, accompanied his parents to Richland township, Guernsey county, in 1808 and there the parents spent the remainder of their days. John married Rebecca Ballard, born in Guernsey county in 1811, and they selected a home in Wills township, where he died in 1877. They reared ten out of the twelve children born to them.

Thomas Law was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, January 18, 1793, and, with his parents, came to Wayne township, Noble county, Ohio. His marriage took place in 1822. He died on a farm near his father's in 1834, after which Mrs. Law moved to Wills township. They had six children, five of whom grew to maturity.

William D. Frame, born in 1790, married Susanna Frame and they settled on a farm in this township, where he died in 1872.

Rev. John Rea, D. D., was born in Ireland in 1773, went to Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, where he married and in 1794 settled in what is now Harrison county, Ohio, where he died in 1856, his wife passing away a year prior. They had ten children, including a son Francis, born in 1808, who graduated from Miami College and practiced medicine. He settled in the village of Washington, Wills township, and reared a family.

John Baird, a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1789, remained with his parents after their removal to Wills township, this county. In 1815 he married Jane Frame and settled on a farm in Wills township, upon which they resided sixty years. He died in 1875 and she in 1874. They were blessed by twelve children. This family were devoted United Presbyterians in their religious faith.

William Beveard, born in Ireland in 1756, came to Maryland, married, and in 1810 settled in Oxford township, this county. They had a son William in Wills township, with whom they spent their last days. Both died in 1856.

James L. Smith born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in 1807, married and settled in Cambridge, this county. He drove stage from Cambridge to Washington seven years, then returned to his native state. In 1846 he began to keep hotel at Washington, Guernsey county, and kept it more than a quarter of a century.

Archibald Wilkin, born in 1823, was left an orphan at an early age, remained in Pennsylvania until 1842, when he settled in Wills township, married Mercy Miller and located on a farm. They reared a good sized family.

John Cunningham, a native of Guernsey county, born in 1814, married Martha Todd in 1841 when she was but sixteen years of age. They located in Wills township, where he died in 1872. They reared a family of ten intelligent, useful children.

Richard J. Clark, born in Maryland in 1818, accompanied his parents to Cambridge in 1826. There he married Anna M. Beymer in 1843 and they moved to Washington, Wills township, where he embarked in the merchandising business. They reared five children.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF THE TOWNSHIP.

Within Wills township there are the following business points: Washington, an incorporated town, and Elizabethtown.

Elizabethtown, on the National pike, platted by Jacob Weller on March 7, 1832. This never grew to be a place of much note and is a mere hamlet today, with a few scattering houses.

Washington is the place around which clusters many a fond memory of historic days along the pike, when it was the great thoroughfare for travelers going westward. It was platted by George and Henry Beymer, September 28, 1805, at a time when this county was yet a part of old Muskingum county, and a year before Cambridge was platted. It is the second town plat in Guernsey county. It is near the west line of the township and twelve miles from Cambridge. It was started for the purpose of making it the county-seat town and a good fight was put up by its proprietors to secure the prize.

This is an incorporated place and has a city hall on Main street. While there is no regular organized fire department, the village is comparatively secure from fires by the protection afforded by the hand pumping apparatus and the villagers' volunteer company. The place is nicely illuminated by

means of natural gas, piped in from a gas well about a mile and a half out, located on the farms of H. C. Beemer and J. J. Griffith. This company is styled the Central Guernsey Company, all the stockholders being residents of Washington township and vicinity. The gas well has been in operation since the spring of 1910 and the gas is soon to be piped to Lore City.

The present officers of the municipality are: L. L. Young, mayor; D. A. Watson, clerk; John H. Taylor, treasurer; Jess Lunsford, marshal.

The present population of Washington is carefully estimated at four hundred and fifty. There has been a postoffice here from an early date and it is now located in the store of John H. Taylor, the present postmaster. No rural routes are as yet established from Washington. Mail comes by stage, daily. The postmasters have included the following: Mrs. Harriet McKisson, D. E. Patterson, Mrs. Mary A. Craig, J. F. St. Clair, W. O. Moore and John H. Taylor.

The religious element is not wanting here. There are three churches, the Methodist, Presbyterian and United Presbyterian.

The general business of the place may be summed up in October, 1910, as being in the hands of the following persons: Dr. J. M. Thompson, practicing physician; the Washington Roller Mills (steam); a planing mill, with cider works attached in season, also feed grinding, all operated by L. L. Young; agricultural implements, R. M. Laughman; general stores, by John H. Taylor, R. C. McCrearen and C. C. Law; hardware, R. S. Frame; shoe store, S. B. Lawrence; drugs, J. A. Warfield; grocery, D. E. Patterson; hotels, Washington House, by R. M. Laughman; millinery, Miss Mattie Crawford; meat market, W. J. Chapman.

An account of Washington in early times was written in a collection of historic sketches by a local writer in 1882 which reads as follows and throws much light on the pioneer village of this county:

"The pike runs through the village from east to west and the structures on either hand are the most ordinary, rude cabins, the only notable exceptions being the residences of the Lawrences and Doctor Rea, which loom up in strange contrast with their surroundings. The residence of the late William Lawrence is beyond question greatly superior to any ever constructed in this county. In the rear of Mr. Lawrence's mansion and a few rods to the left is the neat little cemetery where the early fathers of the hamlet sleep. On the pike, some four hundred rods east of town, are the county fair grounds In the village are two large dry goods stores kept by ladies, a large and handsome shoe store known as Lawrence's, a first-class implement house and hardware store, of which Roland S. Frame is proprietor, several hotels and

churches, and the usual number of business places of various kinds which are found in a town of this size. There are, however, no industrial establishments.

* * * * * * *

The town was originally named Beymerstown, and its founder changed its name when the town was incorporated. It is in the center of the county. On the present site of the Ark stood a tavern, which was kept first by Mr. Frazey, then by John Murphy, Mrs. McCreary and her son James, and afterwards by E. D. Withers. This property was then sold, the east lot to Joshua Martin and the west lot to John Lawrence. Martin demolished the old rickety buildings standing on the lot he bought, erecting in their stead a large brick building, now known as the "Ark." Mr. Lawrence used the old tavern building for various purposes for some years, and sold the premises to the Old-School Presbyterians, and they erected a fine church thereon. Just west of the old tavern was the tan-yard of Jacob Saltsgaver. On a portion of this tan-yard now stands the mansion of Doctor Rea, who settled in the place in 1852. Andrew McCleary, a carpenter, came early and lived in a two-story hewed log house, which stood where James McDowell's shop later stood. He was sexton of the old Associate Reform church for many years. West of McCleary's was the old tavern square, and on the east corner a blacksmith's shop, occupied by William Haines. Next to his shop was a great gate for wagons to drive through to the back of the yard. On the lot west of this stood the old tavern, the first part of which was erected by Henry Beymer, in early times. It was later kept by John A. Roe, and during his administration an animal show tent was spread in the rear of the tavern. Afterwards the tavern was run by John and David Miskimmons, and then Frazey took it.

At the east end of the town is what is known as Robb's addition, on which lived David Robb. He moved to Zanesville, and his landed estate on the south side of the National road was then sold to John Barton, and all on the north side to Alexander Frew and son-in-law, William Anderson. Mr. Withrow was a blacksmith who came to the place in 1842 and after about twenty years his wife and eldest daughter were instantly killed by lightning. William Englehart came here before 1812 and is still (1882) here, aged ninety years. He is the oldest person in the village, and is a Presbyterian in religion, a Democrat in politics and by trade a carpenter. At first, he was a clerk in the only dry goods store here, kept by Thomas Hanna. 'Squire Peter Omstot, the owner and occupant of the two lots west of Mr. Barton, was an honest Dutchman, who was almost the first justice of the peace and postmaster here, and held both offices for thirty years. He used to make wooden

plows. His office was located about where the "Ark" was later built. 'Squire Omstot caused the expulsion of the famous "Leatherwood God" from this county. He closed his earthly career at his favorite amusement. The old gentleman had just finished singing "Auld Lang Syne," accompanied by R. J. Clark on the clarionet, in the store of the late John Craig, when he took off his spectacles, put them in his pocket, and, turning to go, fell dead on the floor.

FRANKFORT.

There was, however, an older village than all of these named and one that had the distinction of being the pioneer place of Guernsey. This was known as Frankfort. This plat was made in 1804, when this was still Guernsey county. It was located on lands later owned by John Doyle. It had been the property of the McNutts and the Moores. The town was laid out by Joseph Smith, and grew until it had a population of about two hundred souls. It had two stores, a mill and a distillery. At that date there were but about thirty families in this county. When Washington, Cambridge and the National road were established, Frankfort began to decline and finally was abandoned. The last old tavern was torn down about 1867 and in the foundation stones were found several gold sovereigns of the time of Queen Anne.

VILLAGE OF DERWENT.

Derwent postoffice, which was established about 1898, is a fourth-class office, and was first kept in the railroad depot. The only two having served as postmasters are, first, M. L. Spaid and the present postmaster, J. L. Davis. An attempt was made in 1909 to rob this office, but the thieves failed to secure anything of value. Four mails go and come from Derwent daily now.

Derwent was platted on a part of section 4, township 8, range 9, by Eliza Dickerson, August 10, 1898.

The Imperial coal mine has been in operation since about 1892, but it is supposed that the coal supply at that particular place will hold out but about two years longer. The Puritan mine, farther down, has been running two years and, being comparatively new, will doubtless last many years yet.

There is but one church at Derwent, the Methodist Episcopal. The business of the village is carried on by the following persons: A planing mill by C. J. Spaid; two general stores, Secrest & Turner and C. J. Spaid; a grocery and lunch-room, by J. L. Davis; stock dealer, Justice Laughlin.

About the time of the Civil war there were large amounts of tobacco produced in this township. It was cured and many tons of it shipped to

Baltimore and other cities, but of late years but little is raised. It was hard on the soil and was not considered as profitable as in the sixties and seventies, hence was abandoned as a farm crop, save in few instances where it is still cultivated for smoking tobacco.

The township was also famous for its sheep at one date. As high as twenty-five thousand were kept in 1880, but now not more than fifteen hundred can be found in the township.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

VALLEY TOWNSHIP.

Valley township is on the southern line of the county and contains about twenty-one sections of land. It is of an L shape and is the territory where rise the first waters of Wills creek. The territory is traversed from northeast to southwest by the Cumberland branch of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. This township was organized by the board of county commissioners, March 25, 1815. Not being among the original townships, it comprises territory formerly embraced within other subdivisions of Guernsey county. It is within a rich mineral country and today the chief wealth comes from the coal mining and kindred industries. There are numerous small towns and hamlets, all of which are mentioned in detail in this chapter. Some of the first settlements in the county were effected by the pioneers who came in from various eastern states at a very early day and endured the hardships coincident with early settlement life. Their sons and daughters are now old men and women and their grandchildren by no means in the days of their youth, and these are now reaping the reward for the toils and sacrifices made by earlier generations.

Among the first to come to the limits of this township may be named Peter D. Robins, son of John and Mary Robins, who were natives of the isle of Guernsey, France. The father came to this country in 1807, lived in Wheeling for a time, then moved to Coshocton, Ohio, where he engaged in salt making. He settled in Valley township in 1810.

William Spaid was born in Hampshire county, Virginia, and emigrated to this county in 1819, with his parents, George and Margaret (Cail) Spaid.

John Heaume, son of Peter Heaume, was of French descent; his father was born in the beautiful isle of Guernsey in 1788 and came to Ohio in 1832, first settling in Muskingum and then Stark county, Ohio. In 1850 he removed to Guernsey county and died there in Valley township in 1865.

Stephen Secrest, son of Nathan Secrest, a native of Virginia, was among the number who helped to develop Valley township. His parents had ten children. The father was born in 1807 and died in 1850.

Others whose names should not be left out of a record of pioneers were,

Andrew C. Lawrence, George Salliday, Noah Turner, Christena Dyson, Ezekiel A. Robbins, John Robbins, Henry Trenner and many more whose names are not now familiar to the present day people of the county.

The churches and schools are mentioned in detail under their respective headings in the general chapters of this work.

There are three towns within this township, Pleasant City, Hartford (Buffalo) and Derwent, the history of which is here appended.

PLEASANT CITY.

Pleasant City (originally known as Point Pleasant) was platted in 1829 by Benjamin Wilson. It has come to be a fine business point and its early history and founding by a pioneer band is best given in an authentic article published in way of a Christmas souvenir in 1904, by Abe T. Secrest, who spent some time in acquiring the facts. It reads as follows:

"The early history of Pleasant City, like the early history of America, is involved in obscurity. Save for a few fragmentary sketches, its history has never been written. Nor does this purport to be a history even though dignified by that title; it is only a reminiscent brief helped out by a few traditions and legends handed down orally from father to son from that pioneer day when 'the rank thistle nodded in the wind and the wild fox dug his hole unscared.'

"But this very obscurity that shrouds the histories of ancient peoples and gives them heroes and demi-gods has given us full liberty to draw on our imaginations and, if we must forego the demi-gods, we can at least have our heroes and endow them with virtues and fortitude all but fabulous.

"It would be a mere guess to say what family actually settled here first. But from land patents and other legal documents we can reconstruct the local neighborhood as it existed about 1820, for few families were then here that are not represented in the community now.

"As nearly as can be ascertained the Jackson family, living just south of town (though now in Noble county), and the James Albin family, who lived just north of town, were the pioneers of this place. These soon had for neighbors the following families: Robins, Fishel, Clark, Frye, Cale, Trenner, John Secrest, Henry Secrest, William Spaid, Michael Spaid and Joseph Dyson, the latter owning the land on which this prosperous town is now located. Nearly all the above families were related by the ties of consanguinity even before they emigrated from Virginia, e. g., Henry Secrest's wife was a Spaid and the wives of Fishel, Trenner and William Spaid were Secrest women.

"Those were strenuous times and though everyone bore a part in subduing the wilderness, life with them was not all colorless. They had their recreations, their pleasures and though the amusements of to-day were entirely unknown to them, who will say that this system of relaxation was not as good and their pleasures as genuine as any devised or enjoyed by their descendants? House and barn raisings were neighborhood events to which invitations were general and good cheer particular. On these occasions, after the serious work was done, the old folks passed along the latest word from 'back yonder in Virginia' and the young people either engaged in feats of strength and skill, like wrestling, shooting at a mark, etc., or entered into the more serious business of courting. Usually these country-side gatherings afforded the triple purpose of work, pleasure and love making. Needless to add that the phantom of race suicide that now proves so disquieting to our beloved President, was unheard of then, for nearly every family was composed of from ten to fifteen members.

"One of the first cares of the pioneers was to provide schools for the education of their children. The first cabin devoted to that purpose in this immediate locality was located near the Hopewell cemetery about one mile north of town. Later a cabin school house was built at the forks of the road where Mrs. Lucinda Spaid now lives and here two or three generations of our forbears had knowledge imparted by use of the master's ferule—the most approved method of imparting knowledge at that ancient time.

"As nearly as we can determine at present, the first lots were surveyed along Main street (which was only a county road straightened and widened) about 1830. The lots were made four rods wide by ten rods deep and the numbering was begun where Fred W. Shafer now lives, his lot being number one. For many years lots were very cheap, there being little demand for them, and no public works to draw citizens to the little berg.

"Squire Dyson who was the first storekeeper, postmaster, justice of the peace, etc., named the village Point Pleasant, presumably, because of the abrupt way his hill (now Jackson's hill) obtruded its shoulder into the valley and he doubtless thought it a pleasant community to live in, and despite a few drawbacks, quite a number of people will agree with him even now.

"As was before stated, Squire Joseph Dyson was the first merchant in town, his store being on the lot in the rear of the house lately occupied by his daughter-in-law, Christena Dyson. The building faced the mill and his goods were brought overland from Baltimore, Maryland. Squire Dyson died about 1840, but the business was continued by his oldest son Thomas, who soon after erected the store room now occupied by Flanagan's and the Balti-

more & Ohio railroad having been built it was necessary to haul goods from Cambridge only.

"One of the early industries of the village was a tan yard, located on the square now occupied by Mrs. J. O. Ryan and the Secrest opera house block. The nearby oak forests furnished bark in abundance for tanning, and raw hides were skillfully and quickly converted into leather of the most approved sort.

"Possibly the first industry of Pleasant City and certainly the one most appreciated by the pioneers was an old-fashioned mill run by water power. Here their grain was ground on the old mill stones and the convenience of having a mill so near home was fully appreciated by the farmers. At an early date an arrangement was made whereby the mill enjoyed dual power—steam and water—so that in summer when the creek run low steam power was substituted for water and the wheels run on their ceaseless grind. About this time a woolen mill was erected alongside the flour mill and this new enterprise proved almost invaluable to the town. People came for miles and miles, bringing their wool to be spun into yarn or woven into cloth or blankets. As a matter of course this cloth and these blankets were like all other home-made articles—twice as good as any made elsewhere.

"About fifty years ago Harrison Secrest came to make his home in Point Pleasant and up to date the village cannot boast of a more energetic or enterprising citizen. He was ever a builder. He burned a brick kiln and built the only brick building the village could boast till the bank building was erected this season. He built the first frame school house the village could boast on the site now occupied by the Masonic hall. An over-conservative building committee decided on a one-room house, but Secrest could not see it that way and erected a two-story building, defraying the extra cost himself. Though over-crowded much of the time, these two rooms proved adequate for school until the present structure was erected in the autumn of 1891. Some of the most notable teachers of this regime were the following: M. L. Spaid, John Wesley Spaid, Alfred Weedon and J. B. Garber. Of the teachers at the old log school house the names heard oftenest are Preacher Gilbreath, John Robins, Joseph Dyson, William Secrest, Wash. Bird and William Hawkins. Wash Glass was more or less successful in teaching three distinct generations to sing buckwheat-notes and all.

"The spiritual wants of this pioneer people were looked after by the old time circuit rider. The greatest of all these both in the magnitude of his work and the far-reaching influence of his life, was the late Rev. William Keil, a minister of the Lutheran persuasion who came into this section from Vir-

ginia about 1830, possibly a little earlier. His parish was all of southeastern Ohio and now constitutes six or eight counties. A great number of congregations were organized by him. In this village the oldest society in point of organization was the Methodist Episcopal and Mrs. Samuel Jackson is, if we mistake not, the only charter member living. From the first the Lutherans here were numerous, but all held their membership either at Mt. Zion or Hartford, but later a society of that faith was formed here and for many years the two societies worshipped in the one building which was later known as the Methodist Episcopal church. Finally the inevitable happened and after a big "church row" the Lutherans erected their own church and dedicated it to St. Paul the Apostle.

"No preacher of either denomination, however, exerted influence to compare with Father Kiel, who died only a few years ago at the great age of ninety-three years.

"In this connection it might not be amiss to say a few words on the war of the Rebellion. The Robins family were from the isle of Guernsey, having come to America in 1807. The Jackson and Thompson families were from Pennsylvania, but without exception, I think every other family in the township came from Virginia. Up to the time the war broke out almost every year witnessed some of the pioneers going to visit their relatives "back yonder in the Shenandoah valley." That the settlement desired the preservation of the Union goes without saying, but that they were reluctant to fight their Virginia cousins is also plain. Thus there were few volunteers from Valley township, and N. H. Larrick, one of the few, fought against a cousin at the battle of Winchester.

"After the close of the war life soon resumed its humdrum existence. The first indication of real progress was the building of the Marietta division of the Pennsylvania railroad. This afforded shipping facilities for the farmers to send out their crops and the merchants to have their merchandise shipped to their very doors.

"But all things change. The pioneers almost without exception have gone to their reward. Mrs. Katie Secrest Dickerson, of Derwent, well along in her ninetieth year, Grandma Savely, almost eighty-six, and the venerable Michael Secrest, now eighty-three years old, are all that truly can be considered members of that pioneer band. M. S. Dyson and his sister, Lucy Dyson Flanagan, are the oldest resident natives of Pleasant City. The oldest house by the way has been overhauled and is now occupied by George Stewart. This was the old Squire Dyson homestead. The second house erected is the Markley property, now occupied by B. F. Richey, the silversmith. The Jack-

son homestead was torn down a few years ago to make way for Doctor Kackley's new house. The old building on the corner lately occupied by Christena Dyson is the fourth in point of years.

"In 1892 work was begun on the Cisco mine, this being the first effort toward the cultivation of our great coal fields. This date can rightly be considered the close of the middle ages of Pleasant City. Change in the economic conditions wrought great change in the social and business outlook. The town shook off the lethargic condition in which it had lain for a full half century. The town was truly taken by the strangers and the original settlers now form but a scanty handful.

"The coal fields here are bound to last many years. The glass factory will doubtless prove an ultimate success. And with the natural advantage afforded by cheap fuel and adequate shipping facilities the old Point Pleasant of the pioneers day is bound to advance beyond the fondest dreams of my energetic and optimistic grandfather, Harrison Secrest.

"Abe T. Secrest,
"Bleak House, December 21, 1904."

BUSINESS FACTORS OF 1910.

In the years to come, no doubt the following business directory of this town will be of more interest than at present, but the record must needs be made now that future men and women may have the pleasure and profit of reading it. In the autumn of 1910 the following conducted the business of Pleasant City:

Banking, The Peoples Bank; hardware firms, Larrick Hardware Company and T. A. Spade; furniture dealers, John Langley and E. C. Heade & Company, who also carried on the undertaking business; drugs, J. A. Kackley; grocers, F. C. Shively, A. F. Lady, John Burt, J. T. Flanigan; dry goods, E. L. Grossman, M. Williams, R. O. Knott; general merchandise dealers, H. T. Condon, W. H. Secrest; flour and feed, in all branches, O. F. Young, established in 1908, does both a wholesale and retail business; merchant tailor, F. A. Meecham; photographer, A. L. Norman; jewelers, Adam Davis, W. T. Knott; shoemakers, Lewis Weaver and L. B. Archer; hotel, J. W. Kackley; restaurants, Will Reese, Charles Dotts; livery, Harold Scott and J. W. Kackley; live stock shipper, J. Laughlin; blacksmiths, John Boswell, J. W. Johnson; wagonmaker, W. F. Cochran; newspaper, the *Recorder*; opera hall, J. M. Secrest; harness dealer, J. A. Prior; physicians, Drs. J. A. Kackley, H. H. Bown, W. F. Wallenfelze; dentist, C. J. Fachner, D. D. S.; mills, the Pleas-

ant City Flouring Mills, R. J. Johnson, proprietor, with other smaller interests.

The civic orders here represented are the Masons, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, mentioned in the general chapters of this work.

The churches having existence here now and having edifices are the following: Methodist Episcopal, Evangelical Lutheran and Greek Catholic. The last named is one of three of this denomination in Ohio.

The present flouring mill plant is a roller process mill erected in 1886 and has a daily capacity of forty barrels of flour. The Pleasant City Cornet Band is the pride of the place and has fifteen members.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

Pleasant City was incorporated in 1896. Its present officers are: Mr. Shively, mayor; O. R. Taylor, clerk; J. S. Secrest, marshal; H. H. Bound, W. F. Bierley, R. O. Hipsley, Ed. Archer and George House, councilmen.

A volunteer fire department is well organized and aided by an engine of the gasoline type. The village is lighted by natural gas. The municipal officers have their office in a rented room.

Of the postoffice, it may be said that there are now three rural routes extending out from the place, and these are of much convenience and public service. The postmasters who have served here include the following persons: J. B. Allison, T. A. Dyson, Mrs. S. M. Lee Dyson, A. C. Flanagan, James Laughlin, A. C. Flanagan, Adam Davis, Mrs. Allie Sims, J. P. Stranathan, W. D. Archer.

The office was originally known as Dyson, but changed in 1887 by J. P. Stranathan, when he was made postmaster, serving until July, 1909. Then it should be remembered that what was called Point Pleasant vicinity and Dyson postoffice is now known as Pleasant City, and is so incorporated.

Fairview is an addition to Pleasant City, yet not within the incorporation. It is a sightly tract of land on the opposite side of the railway track from the town proper and is largely residence property, with a few business houses.

About 1902 there was a glass works plant installed in Pleasant City, in which a Cincinnati firm manufactured telephone and telegraph insulators in vast quantities, but finally the business was closed down and recently some Pittsburg steel makers have leased the buildings, which are the property of citizens of the town, and are there conducting a series of experiments in a new process of producing steel, which bids fair to open up another great industry here as well as elsewhere.

BUFFALO (OLD HARTFORD).

Hartford was platted September 26, 1836, by David Johnston and John Secrest, on the southeast quarter of section 4, township 8, range 9, in Buffalo township, as then described. When the postoffice was established the name was fixed by the government authorities as Buffalo. The postoffice is now kept in the general store of A. E. Wycoff, the present postmaster. The first mails through this office were received over the old stage line, which was then the only means of carrying the mails. The present receipts of this postoffice amount to six hundred and seventy-three dollars per year. Two mails go and come daily from this point. The following have served as postmasters since about 1880: J. T. Corbett, T. M. Mills, Thomas Moss and A. E. Wycoff.

This place is not among the incorporated places in the county, but is under charge of the township authorities.

The old Hartford mills, at this place, were erected about one hundred years ago and were great in their day. These flouring mills were propelled by water power, but have not been operated for about thirty years when the new patent process and the milling trusts took the business away from the old fashioned "mill-stone" mills of the country. The upper portion of this old mill is now fitted up and used as a public hall and opera house.

The largest fire in Buffalo, in recent years, occurred in September, 1909, when three barns, three horses and a large amount of hay were consumed, making a loss of about three thousand five hundred dollars.

About July, 1906, the postoffice was entered, and sixteen dollars taken from the place; no one was ever arrested for the crime.

The commercial and social interests of Buffalo (Hartford) are as follows today: Physician, Dr. J. E. Robbins; flouring mill, McLauglin Brothers; the Hartford coal mine, operated by the Cambridge Colliery Company; agricultural implements, John Steele; general stores, Hazzard & Williams, C. J. Spaid, E. J. Blair, T. M. Wills, A. E. Wycoff; livery, "Buck" Scott; stock dealers, Alpine & McLaughlin; meat market, Ed. McLaughlin; hotels, the American and Park. Drugs are dispensed by the physician of the town. There are two churches, Lutheran and Methodist. (See chapter on churches.) Buffalo is illuminated by natural gas piped from West Virginia, by the Ohio Light and Fuel Company.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

MISCELLANEOUS EVENTS OF INTEREST.

In the compiling of any work having under consideration so many topics and subjects it becomes necessary to place them in chapters and sub-chapters. After all this has been accomplished, there are many items which are still not provided for, hence the propriety of having a chapter of miscellaneous items, which, nevertheless, are of fully as much vital interest and usually more interesting than some of the regular chapters of a book. Such is the case in the chapter now before the reader's eyes. In it will be found a collection of references, many quotations from old settlers and old newspaper files, etc., which can not fail to be of much value and interest to all readers. Such items are properly indexed and readily found.

UNIQUE ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Cambridge newspaper files have had in the many years of their publication numerous local advertisements which are out of the ordinary and strike one, today, as being odd and interesting, both for the historic matter and the peculiar manner of expression employed in the long-ago day in which the printer set them up. Below are samples of such unique notices:

"$50 REWARD! ! !

"Ran away from the Subscriber on Sunday night, the 7th instant, from Mr. Sunnafrank's, near Cambridge, a negro man named Emanuel, about forty-five years of age, five feet three inches high, of a very dark complexion, his lips very thick, long head, a small scar on his forehead, large white eyes, is apt to roll up his eyes when spoken to, his beard mixed with grey hairs. Had on, when he ran off, a blue cloth coat, blue jean pantaloons, and a black fur hat. He is very homely and very humble—took with him a large wallet of clothes—the wallet made of a blanket. The above Reward will be given for him if apprehended, and secured in jail so that I get him again. I shall stop near Somerset, Perry County, Ohio.

"November 8th, 1831. GARROTT FREEMAN."

A SLAVE CASE.

"Among the passengers who arrived at this place from Bel-Aire by the morning train of last Friday (the train which met with disaster near this place) was a Mr. F. M. Graham, of Fleming county, Kentucky, on his way home from Richmond, Virginia, having in his charge two slave boys, named Lewelman and Enoch, aged respectively ten and eleven years. While at the station waiting for a train to take the party west, it became known that the boys were slaves, and thereupon one of our citizens applied to Probate Judge Delong for a writ of habeas corpus, to the end that the boys should be set free. The writ was issued, and the lads were immediately taken into custody by Sheriff Burris, and brought before his Honour. At this stage of the proceeding, Mr. Graham asked for a postponement of the hearing of the case, on the ground that he was not the owner of the boys and unprepared to go into the examination then. He made affidavit to these facts, and the Judge postponed further proceeding until Thursday, the 21st instant. The Sheriff has the boys in his custody.

"Mr. Graham stated that the lads were placed in his care by Mr. N. M. Lee, of Richmond, Virginia, to be taken to Flemmingsburg, Kentucky, where said Lee has a brother residing, and that he was instructed to go by the river from Wheeling to Maysville, but in consequence of the close of navigation, he concluded to take the Central railroad.

"Messrs. Buchanan, Bushfield and Ferguson are counsel for the application for freedom of the boys, and Messrs. White and Wagstaff for the claimant."—*Guernsey Times*, December 28, 1854.

At a hearing of the case on December 21, 1854, the boys were set free, and D. M. Baldridge, of Senecaville, was appointed their guardian, and immediately took them in charge.

THE "UNDERGROUND RAILROAD."

Not many years ago there was in the hands of Mrs. John R. Finley, of Senecaville, a very old, interesting document showing much on the subject of abolition days and the establishing of a section of the "Underground Railroad," as the course over which the run-away slaves were spirited away by members of the Abolition party was called. It was found among the papers of the late William Thompson. The instrument last seen was time worn and stained, having been handled by the curious for several decades. Its first page contained the following:

"Records of the Senecaville Colonization Society of Guernsey County, Ohio, auxiliary to the American Colonization Society of Washington.

"Pursuant to public notice a number of the citizens of Senecaville and its vicinity convened at the Presbyterian meeting-house in Senecaville July 6, 1829.

"The meeting was organized and chose Rev. William C. Kiel president for the time being and Rev. Daniel Pettay, secretary, with David Frame, treasurer.

"It was resolved at this meeting:

"That there be a committee of three members to draft rules for the government of the society. William Thompson, Esq., David Satterthwaite, Esq., and Dr. David Frame were duly appointed.

"Resolved that the chairman deliver an address at the next meeting.

(Signed) "DANIEL PETTAY, Secretary.
"WILLIAM G. KIEL, President."

Out of this Colonization Society grew the organization known as the "Underground Railroad," by which the Abolitionists helped many of the slaves to liberty. The home of Doctor Baldridge was a depot on this line, and many a slave found lodgement and comfort there while on his way to freedom in Canada. Among the most prominent Abolitionists of this locality (Senecaville) during the thirty years following were Rev. William C. Kiel, who left Virginia, his native state, on account of his hatred for salvery; Doctor Baldridge, Doctor David Frame, Dr. Noah Hill and Judge William Thompson.

During the years closely preceding the Civil war, and before and after the passing of the Fugitive Slave law, a number of men in Ohio and the adjoining states formed a secret compact, whereby fleeing slaves were to be aided in reaching their haven of safety, Canada, and protected from the pursuit of their masters while on the way. About the first station reached in Guernsey county by slaves coming north was at Senecaville, where a William Thompson took them in charge. From Senecaville the fugitives were usually taken to Byesville, where they were placed in the custody of Jonathan Bye, the Quaker founder of that city. From Byesville they generally made their way by successive stages to Cleveland, whence they found little difficulty in penetrating to Canada.

Owing to various circumstances, however, it was sometimes considered expedient to bring them by way of Cambridge. When this plan was adopted, they were brought from Byesville, and given into the charge of either Alex-

ander McCracken or Samuel Craig, both hearty believers in manumission and earnest workers in the interests of the unfortunate black men. Craig lived where the Craig store now stands, at the corner of Wheeling avenue and Eighth street, and the two men sheltered many a slave during the time in which the "Underground Railroad" operated.

Mr. Craig died some years ago, but Mr. McCracken is still living, at the advanced age of ninety-six years, in full possession of his faculties. He relates that upon one occasion he had in his keeping two negro men, closely pursued by their owner. The usual road by which Mr. McCracken conducted the slaves in his charge to the next station was called the Newcomerstown, or Birmingham road. But upon this road there lived a man who frequently played the spy upon the "railroaders," and, fearing that he would inform upon him, Mr. McCracken placed the men in a wagon, making them lie as flat as possible, and covering them with a buffalo-robe, set off about ten o'clock at night, taking the Steubenville road. About three miles out he came to the place where the Newcomerstown road intersects that upon which he was traveling. By taking this latter road he was able to get to the next station without difficulty, and by this manoeuver was able to outwit the malicious spy. He reached the next station, Daniel Broom's, about four miles north of Cambridge, delivered his charges, and returned to Cambridge, arriving about daybreak.

From Broom's, slaves were taken to Adam Miller, six miles from town on the Newcomerstown road. From Adam Miller's to Peter B. Sarchet's, the next station, was about two miles. From Sarchet's to David Virtue, who was the next "railroader," was about eight miles. Virtue took them to the Steward tavern, on the Newcomerstown road, from which, leaving the Newcomerstown road, they went directly north to Newport, a town on the Ohio canal, about ten miles east of Newcomerstown. This will show the system by which the runaways were smuggled through Guernsey county. Their ultimate goal was, of course, Canada, but from this county they made for Cleveland.

It is related that two prominent men in Oberlin, Ohio, were found aiding in the escape of runaway slaves and were sentenced to spend two years in the penitentiary. A petition was circulated, however, and was signed so universally that their release followed within a few days, and they were spared the degradation attendant upon prison exile.

There were seldom more than two slaves at a time being spirited through. Various were the means of concealing them from the wrathful eyes of their pursuers, such as hiding them in shocks of corn, in dark cellars, and other likely places of concealment. Sometimes those who were antagonistic to

the "railroaders" would impede their progress by piling the roads full of logs, thus obliging them to make wide detours in arriving at their destinations. Sometimes negroes found it so pleasant to live without labor, well fed and comfortable, that they would return secretly, and run the circuit of "underground stations" again. When suspected, they lulled suspicion by glib falsehoods and fictitious tales as to their identity.

Nevertheless, the "Underground Railroad" was productive of much good, and despite the precarious methods employed, the constant danger, and the sacrifice of time and labor, those who were active in the service never regretted their part in alleviating the sufferings of the unfortunate runaway slaves.

SOME PECULIAR NOTICES.

The following appeared in the *Guernsey Times* for March 30, 1826. It is here reproduced as a convincing illustration of the scarcity of money which prevailed in those days, and the necessity a merchant was under of publicly dunning his impecunious debtors:

"NOTICE,

"The subscriber is now determined to close his books, and therefore all those that know themselves to be indebted to him, either by note, book accompt or otherwise, are required to come forward, & discharge the same, as no longer indulgence will be given. The following kinds of trade will be taken, if delivered in the course of this month.

Pork	Bees-Wax
Wheat	Tallow
Flax-Seed	Rags
Deer-Skins	Linen
Feathers	Lard
Whiskey	Butter, &c.

"JAMES HUTCHISON.

"Cambridge, January 5th, 1826."

More ludicrous, however, were some of the advertisements of runaway apprentices, and the dazzling rewards promised those who should apprehend the delinquents. The following are fair specimens:

"SIX CENTS REWARD! ! !

"Runaway from the subscriber on Wednesday, the 4th inst., a bound boy named

"JAMES HITE

"About sixteen years of age. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on my account. The above reward will be given for returning him, but no charges will be paid.

"WM. MCDONNELL.

"Cambridge, April 9, 1827."

—*Times,* April 13, 1827."

"ONE CENT REWARD! ! !

"Absconded on the 15th instant, Cyrus E. Cook, an indented apprentice to the carpenter and joiner business. Said boy went off without any just cause or provocation. All persons are forewarned from hiring, harboring or aiding said boy in making his escape, as the law will be put in force against them.

"ZEPHANIAH C. SUITT.

"Cambridge, September 22, 1838."

SHERIFF'S SALE.

"By virtue of two writs of Execution to me directed, from the Court of Common Pleas of Guernsey County, at the suit of Nicholas Shipley, against William Bernard, I will offer for sale at the late residence of the said William Bernard, in Londonderry Township, in said county of Guernsey, on the 7th day of April next at 10 o'clock A. M., the following goods and chattels, to-wit: One bedstead and chaff bed, three barrels, one tub, one table, one churn, two crocks, one cream jug, one funnel, one pair of hand bellows, five chairs, one reel, two small bags of flax-seed, a few bushels of corn, eight brooms, a few bushels of potatoes, nine geese, five hogs, one flax break, a quantity of hay in the barn, a few bushels of wheat in the sheaf, one cow, one sheep, one pot, one shovel and one hay fork.

"WM. ALLISON, Sheriff G. C.

"Sheriff's Office, Cambridge, March 22d, 1826."

Another absconding apprentice was thus disposed of by his irate master, this advertisement appearing in the *Times* for July 19, 1834:

"FIVE CENTS REWARD.

"Ran away from the subscriber, living near Washington, Guernsey county, Ohio, on Sunday, the sixth instant, an indented APPRENTICE, named EDWARD KIRK, eighteen years of age, about five feet, six inches high, with brown hair and gray eyes. He is somewhat pompous and foppish in his manners, and had on and took away with him a light, cotton-drilling roundabout, a black home-spun cloth coat, a black fur and a fine Palm-leaf hat, one pair of Angola cassimere, and three pairs of Pittsburg-Cord Pantaloons, a Valencia vest and three shirts. The above mentioned reward shall be paid to the person taking up and returning said boy to me. Any person harboring and employing him may expect to be prosecuted therefor.

"SAMUEL BIGGER.

"Washington, July 17th, 1834."

Probably there is no one who has not heard of the curiosities known as the "Siamese Twins." These peculiar freaks visited Cambridge in December, 1832, while making their tour of the United States. The following advertisement appeared in the *Times* of November 30, 1832:

"SIAMESE TWINS.

"For Two Days Only.

"The ladies and gentlemen of Cambridge and its neighborhood are very respectfully acquainted that the

SIAMESE TWIN BROTHERS

will be at Mr. Metcalf's hotel, in that Town, on Tuesday and Wednesday next, the 4th and 5th of December.

"The Twin Brothers are in their twenty-second year, in the enjoyment of excellent health—and have caused much surprise in this country, as well as in Europe, from the extraordinary manner in which their bodies are joined together.

"The price of Admission will be Twenty-five Cents.

"Their room will be open from 2 o'clock till 4 in the afternoon, and from 6 to 8 in the evening.

"November 30th, 1832.

"Pamphlets containing an historical account, and a likeness of the Twins, can be had in their room only—price, 12½ cts."

STATE OF DACOTAH.

"The *St. Louis Gazette* mentions the probability that some time within the next fifteen years, another star will be added to our constellation, with the title of the State of Dacotah. It will extend, according that paper, over the Prairie region north of Iowa, stretching probably from the Missouri to the Mississippi river, embracing the country watered by the St. Peters, the Sioux and the Jaques rivers, and include a part of the Coteau de Prairie. Its latitude will be the same as Michigan, northern New York, Vermont and New Hampshire, with a soil far superior to the average of these states taken together."

—*Guernsey Times,* March 6, 1841.

CAMBRIDGE MARKETS.

(*Guernsey Times*, 1854.)

Wheat, bu.	$1.03	Wool, lb.	$0.30a45
Corn, do.	.40	Bacon, do.	6a 8
Oats, do.	.37	Butter, fresh	15
Flax seed, do.	.75	Pork,	3½a 4
Timothy, do.	3.00	Beef, do.	4a 8
Clover, do.	4.50	Tallow, do.	9
Beans, do.	1.00	Lard, do.	7
Onions, do.	.75	Candles, do.	12
Potatoes, do.	.37	Beeswax, do.	25
Corn meal, do.	.44	Calf skins, do.	6¼
Coal, do.	.04	Hides, do.	4
Flour, cwt.	2.75	Soap, do.	3
Flour, bbl.	5.50	Feathers, do.	33
Hay, ton	8.00	Flannel, white,	50
Wood, cord	1.00	Do., barred	62
Eggs, doz.	.10	Linsey	31a33
Socks, pair	.31	Linen	25a37
Dried Peaches,	1.50	Rag carpet	25a37

The price of produce of all kinds fluctuated greatly in the years immediately preceding the great panic. Here are two reports taken from the *Guernsey Times* of June and July, 1854:

"When we went to press last week, the price of wheat in the market was one dollar and seventy cents per bushel. Since then, it has fallen to one dollar and forty cents. We have heard of a few persons who refused to sell their wheat when it was one dollar and eighty cents, expecting a still higher figure. These do not belong to the 'luck in leisure' class."—June 29, 1854.

"On Monday morning last the price of wheat came down to one dollar per bushel."—July 6, 1854.

CAMBRIDGE MARKET, 1837.

"Flour—This article is selling at six dollars and fifty cents per barrel from stores and mills. Wagon price, six dollars.

"Corn—Is selling at fifty cents per bushel, and in great demand.

"Oats—Fifty cents per bushel is freely given. In great demand.

"Wheat has fallen to one dollar per bushel.

"Bacon—The hog round—from six to seven cents—hams, seven cents."—*Guernsey Times*, May 6, 1837.

1840—Wheat, forty cents; corn, twenty-four cents; oats, eighteen cents; flax, seventy-five cents; beans, seventy-five cents; flour, per barrel, two dollars and seventy-five cents; salt, two dollars and seventy-five cents; butter, eight cents per pound; lard, six cents; bacon, six and one-fourth cents.

MARKET PRICES AT LATER DATES.

It may not be without interest to know of the market quotations in Guernsey at different times in the history of the county. During the Civil war the following prices obtained in 1865: Wheat, two dollars per bushel; corn, eighty cents; oats, fifty-five cents; timothy seed, five dollars per bushel; beans, two dollars; onions a dollar and a quarter; potatoes, seventy cents; salt, three dollars and fifty cents per barrel; flour, eleven dollars a barrel; hay, eighteen dollars per ton; rags, five cents per pound (for paper-making); eggs, twenty-five cents per dozen; butter, forty cents; hogs, twelve dollars per hundredweight; beef, ten dollars and fifty cents per hundredweight; candles, twenty-five cents per pound; tea, one dollar and fifty cents to two dollars and fifty cents per pound; sugar, twenty-five to thirty cents a pound; country socks, fifty cents a pair; wood, two dollars and seventy-five cents per cord. These prices were based on the greenback money and "shinplaster" money then commonly used; gold was at a premium, running as high as two dollars and eighty-eight cents. But our money was good. As a

contrast, we will give the current prices in Richmond, Virginia, in 1863, when the war was at its midway stage:

Corn, eleven dollars per bushel; oats, six dollars per bushel; hay, ten dollars per hundredweight; apples, forty-five cents apiece, or forty-five dollars per barrel; onions, sixty-five dollars per bushel; lard, two dollars a pound; butter, three dollars and fifty cents per pound; cheese, two dollars per pound; fresh beef, seventy-five cents a pound by the quarter; Irish potatoes, six dollars per bushel; white beans, one dollar per bushel; peanuts, twelve dollars and fifty cents per bushel; cranberries, one dollar and fifty cents a quart; turkeys, twelve dollars each; oysters, twelve dollars a gallon. This was payable in Confederate money.

PRESENT PRICES.

The quotations of today—1910—may be of little interest to the present reader, but will be read with interest by another generation, hence will be subjoined. The following quotations are from Chicago markets largely: Cattle, from four dollars and fifty cents to seven dollars and fifty cents; calves, from seven dollars and twenty-five cents to nine dollars and twenty-five cents; hogs, six dollars and ninety-five cents; sheep, three dollars and fifty cents to four dollars and fifty cents; wheat, ninety-one cents; corn, forty-four cents; oats, thirty-one cents; mess pork, six dollars and fifty cents.

Groceries in Cambridge, at retail, were: Flour, two dollars and sixty cents per hundredweight; granulated sugar, eighteen pounds per dollar; rolled oats, per pound, eight cents; seeded rasins, ten cents; tomatoes, eight to ten cents per can; corn, eight, ten and twelve cents per can; crackers, seven cents per pound; potatoes, seventy cents; rice, eight and ten cents; breakfast bacon, twenty-five cents; lard, sixteen cents.

CALIFORNIA GOLD FEVER HERE.

The following was published in the centennial history of this county in the columns of the *Jeffersonian*, in 1876, and the author here makes use of it again:

"At once after the discovery of gold in California, the fever for emigration to the new Eldorado broke out in Guernsey county. Her people have the reputation of being restless and ever on the move, which fact may be traced to her former inefficient agricultural state and to the then and now want of manufacturing enterprise. It has become a saying that Guernsey

county people are found everywhere. Go where you will, some of them are sure to confront you, and in connection with the California emigration of 1849-50, she shares the early honors with Posey county, Illinois, and Pike county, Missouri.

"Posey county wagons will long be remembered, and a Pike county, Missouri, reminiscence of those days will long live in the song of Joe Bowers, in which is related the terrible account of a black-headed Californian having borne to him a red-headed baby. This doggerel will live as long as the more pretentious poems of Joaquin Miller and his imitators.

"Guernsey county gave to California many names for sites of towns, placers, valleys, etc., and Moore's Flat, named for Gen. J. G. Moore, who led the first Guernsey company, will be remembered as long as there is a California history to relate how the many worn and hungry emigrants poured down from the mountains to the hospitable and generous cabins of the Cambridge-California Mining Company, for by that name was the organization known, having for its object, 'the accumulation of gold and silver by mining and trafficking in the gold regions of California and New Mexico.'

"The company was organized March 31, 1849, and was to continue two years. It was the first company, we believe, which was organized in the state for this purpose. The shares of the stock were one hundred dollars each, and all members were to share alike in the accumulations, no matter if they became physically unable to labor. Members were permitted to send delegates, the agreements with whom were to be filed with the secretary. No division of the accumulations was to be made until the proposed return in 1851. It was stipulated that no service was to be performed on the Sabbath day, except for the protection of the lives or property of the members of the company, and that 'members should recognize each other as brothers, by being affable and gentlemanly in their deportment.'

"No amendment was to be permitted to the constitution of the company, except in 'full meeting and without one dissenting voice.' Gambling, either among themselves or with others, was prohibited, and the use of intoxicating drinks, except under medical advice, was forbidden. This was perhaps the first prohibition movement ever inaugurated in the county. These stipulations were not rigidly adhered to by some of the members and delegates. Many of the members never came back, some died, and others made California their permanent residence, and their families have there become honourable members of society, and been elevated to many official places of great trust. The company as originally organized consisted of the following persons: Zaccheus Beatty, J. G. Moore, Joseph Stoner, Andrew Hanna, C. D. Bute, N. L. Wolv-

erton, Sol. Sunnafrank, George Chance, John Boyd, Henry Shively, James Kirkpatrick, John McKelvey, Samuel M. Roberts, John Clark, Samuel Johnson.

(Members who sent delegates.)

Members.	Delegates.
Eliza Turner	Benjamin Plummer
Boaz Lofland	William Lofland
William Shaw	James Allison
M. Green	John Beall
A. E. Cook	Alfred Cook
J. P. Tingle	John Hutchison
William Abell	"
Noah Hyatt	John N. Davis
	Abraham Conrad
H. C. Ferguson	Jacob Ferguson
John Sunnafrank	William M. Rabe
Jenkin Mulvane	Seth J. Dickinson
John Mulvane	"
O. H. Davis	Aron Patterson
William H. Craig	"
E. Steese	J. Ax
C. Basset	"
William K. Davis	James V. Davis
Charles Armor	"

BOUND FOR THE LAND OF GOLD.

(*Guernsey Times*, March 26, 1852.)

"On Tuesday last the following persons departed from this place, bound for California, by the overland route: Jeremiah Jefferson, Cambridge; Milton Jefferson, Cambridge; Franklin Jefferson, Cambridge; Josiah Morgan, Cambridge; Thomas Bryan, Cambridge; John Morrow, Cambridge; Andrew Cowen, Cambridge Township; John Black, Cambridge Township;

Alex. McNary, Cambridge Township; Daniel Burton, Cambridge Township; John McCulley, Knox Township; Alex. Johnston, Knox Township; J. W. Dennison, Senecaville; William Rigg, Jackson Township; Jesse Huggins, Jackson Township; George Murphy, Westland Township; Spear McKinney, Westland Township; John Elliott, Rich Hill, Muskingum; William Hutchison, Rich Hill, Muskingum; Johnson Morgan, Rich Hill, Muskingum; Calvin Morgan, Rich Hill, Muskingum; Roseman Cox, Rich Hill, Muskingum."

(*Times*, April 2, 1852.)

"On Monday last the following named persons left this place for California, by the overland route: W. K. Davis, wife and five children; Joseph Stoner, John Wharton, George W. Curtis, James Hammond, Francis Hammond, Israel Jackson, Charles Scott, James Cochran, John F. Ellis, James Pollard. All go in the employ of Messrs. Davis and Brown, who design driving a large number of stock across the plains to California."

THE PENNYROYAL REUNION SOCIETY.

What has come to be a very interesting reunion in this county, is known as the Pennyroyal Reunion, which was organized and the first meeting held in 1880. The *Guernsey Times* of August 26th of that year speaks of its history as follows:

"For Pennyroyaldom, my friends,
For Pennyroyaldom!
We'll take the cup of kindness yet,
For Pennyroyaldom!"

"The long anticipated Pennyroyal Reunion of the natives and former and present residents of Oxford township took place last week. The following is a brief program of the proceedings:

"First day, Tuesday morning.—About ten o'clock President J. O. Grimes came forward and announced that the time had arrived for the commencement of the exercises, and, after prayer was offered by Rev. I. N. White, in the absence of Rev. Hugh Forsythe, he introduced Hon. Newell Kennon, who delivered a splendid address of welcome. He spoke feelingly and with much dramatic intensity of the early pioneer days, now buried in the past, recalled a number of interesting customs, detailed several reminiscences, and succeeded in rousing the enthusiasm of those present. To his effective address, Rev. D. Paul, D. D., of New Concord, responded in an

energetic and affecting manner. Doctor Paul's marked style of oratory has often been noted and admired, but never were his powers used to better purpose than on this day. He succeeded in deeply impressing the audience gathered around the stand, all scions of old Pennyroyaldom, a manly, noble race indeed.

"President Grimes made a short but pleasing speech at this juncture, thanking the managers of the association for the high honor bestowed upon him in electing him to the presidency of a social reunion such as this. He felt honored above his brethren, and did not know why he had been singled out from others worthier and better fitted than himself. He spoke of the palmy days of the National pike, Oxford's only public improvement, and recommended further improvement of the roadway. The meeting was then adjourned for dinner, and a more joyful crowd of men and women never before picnicked in old Oxford. The spirit of reunion and happiness seemed to pervade the assembly, and five hundred happy people gathered under the forest trees, bringing up the memories of by-gone days, and diligently making away with the chickens and other 'fixin's' prepared for the occasion.

"Tuesday Afternoon.—Promptly at one-thirty o'clock the exercises were resumed, the crowd around the stand and through the grounds being greatly increased by this time, until there was an audience of fourteen or fifteen hundred, wild with enthusiasm and cheering vociferously. William Borton, Esq., was announced as first on the afternoon program, and delivered the 'History of Pennyroyaldom,' which is briefly as follows: In the early days, shortly after Ebenezer Zane had marked out what was known as Zane's Trace, compliant to his instructions from the government, the grandfather of the speaker, Benjamin Borton, emigrated to Oxford township. Here grew wild, in large quantities, the pennyroyal which he had learned to distill in his native New Jersey. The pennyroyal plant is a native of North America, entirely differing from the plant of the same name which is indigenous to England, and possesses marked medicinal qualities. But the name Pennyroyaldom, as applied to Oxford township, originated in a reply of the worthy citizen, Mr. Morris Morton, while commissioner of the county, to some complaint in reference to high taxes, 'that when everything else failed, we could go out and pull enough pennyroyal to pay them.' Out of this simple phrase rose Pennyroyaldom, which has Oxford township for its birth-ground.

"Mr. Borton told of various incidents connected with the early history of Guernsey county, and his remarks were received with an enthralled silence which bespoke an interest much deeper than uproarious applause can evince.

"Music for the occasion was furnished by the Fairview Cornet Band, under the leadership of Prof. W. B. Lee, of Fredericktown, Ohio, and composed of twelve young Oxfordites: Charlie Giffie, John Morton, Thomas Bratton, Simeon Rosengrant, Rufus Hunt, Nathan H. Barber, Charlie Hamilton, Charlie Gleeves, Edward Stevens, William H. Kesselring, Charlie Tillet and William Frost. They made good music, although they have had only two years' experience.

"Mr. Robert B. Buchanan, in a well-modulated voice, read an original poem on Pennyroyaldom, an exquisitely conceived roundelay, in fourteen verses, which covered the subject thoroughly, and left nothing to be desired. Never has so comprehensive a poem embraced a subject so vital as Pennyroyalism. His charming delivery added much to the effect of his poetic address. Mr. John Kirkpatrick, secretary of the reunion, read letters of regret and greeting from those who by force of circumstances were kept away. The first letter submitted was from W. R. Wagstaff, Esq., of Paola, Kansas, once editor of the *Jeffersonian*. The next was from Henry Kennon, Esq., of Princeton, Illinois, brother of Probate Judge Kennon. This interesting epistle was followed by a letter from Dr. Stewart L. Henry, of New Orleans. The president introduced Rev. W. H. Morton, of Cincinnati, who made a few suitable remarks, at the close of which a beautiful selection fell upon the air, tastefully rendered by the band. Then rose Rev. Samuel Forbes, of Sloan's Station, Ohio, and his words were fraught with eloquence. After him came D. D. Taylor, who made a short, humorous speech, at the same time apologizing for the absence of his brother, T. Corwin Taylor, of Washington, D. C. Following these exercises, a grand volume of melody burst from the throats of the 'Pennyroyal Choir,' led by Mr. E. C. Morton, singing 'Home, Sweet Home,' after which the band played again, and the crowd dispersed until nine-thirty o'clock the next morning.

"Second Day, Wednesday Morning.—For Wednesday morning a special business meeting had been announced, with the view to a permanent organization of a 'Pennyroyal Society.' The following committee was chosen for the following year: W. H. Morton, Newell Kennon, J. D. Taylor, Joseph Ferrell and William Borton. Secretary Kirkpatrick read a letter from ex-Senator T. W. Tipton, of Brownsville, Nebraska, while the committee was deliberating. A poem of no second merit, by Mr. Jesse Craig Weir, of Cadiz, Ohio, was read by D. D. Taylor, who made an humorous explanation of Mr. Weir's inability to read his own production, 'on account of native modesty.' This was followed by a letter from John S. Taylor, of West Liberty, Iowa. There were numerous other speakers, among whom may be mentioned J. O.

Grimes, Rev. John Ables, Mr. Bethuel Ables, the first child born in Oxford township, and songs were sung, and the band played.

"In the afternoon, the speakers, among whom may be mentioned Col. John Ferguson, Mr. William Morton, Doctor Paul, Col. J. D. Taylor, N. H. Barber, Esq., Hon. William Lawrence, of Washington, Rev. J. T. Campbell, of Hermon church, near Kimbolton, J. D. Henry, W. S. Heade, J. B. Borton and D. D. Taylor. The closing song was 'Sweet Bye and Bye,' which was joined in by all on the grounds in an imposing chorus. 'Praise God from Whom all Blessings Flow,' and the benediction, pronounced by Rev. Mr. Hollister, concluded one of the most notable meetings ever held in Guernsey county."

These reunions have been held regularly to the present time and have been a source of great value to old and young. Here, as at old settlers' reunions, the people gather from far and near and renew friendships. Many states have been represented at these gatherings. Many men of ability and rare talent have spoken on these occasions. Eloquent speeches and heart-touching poems have been written and rendered here. With the passing of the years the interest has lost none of its old-time vim, but grandchildren love to keep sacred the memory of their forefathers in this way. An eighty-page pamphlet souvenir of five of these reunions was published in 1885, giving many speeches and original poems on this unique reunion society. John Kirkpatrick was the publisher of this interesting booklet. For many years it has been a home-coming occasion.

A CURIOUS OLD PAPER.

Through the kindness of Bethuel Ables, Esq., of Oxford township, we are able to give below a copy of the indentures that bound him as an apprentice to the blacksmith trade, more than half a century ago. The story this paper tells of the customs, dress and requirements of that early day is an interesting one.

"This indenture, made this twenty-third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, Witnesseth:

"That Bethuel Ables, of Guernsey county and State of Ohio, by and with the consent of his parent, John Ables, hath put himself an apprentice to David Johnson, of the county and State aforesaid, to learn the art and mystery of the blacksmith business in all the parts that the said Johnson follows, for the term of five years, which term commences on the day and date above written (the said Bethuel being aged sixteen years the 16th instant of October)

and end the twenty-third day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, during which term the said Bethuel Ables the said Johnson shall faithfully serve in all lawful business according to his power, wit and ability as a dutiful apprentice ought to do. The said Bethuel is not to follow any kind of gambling, nor waste his master's goods, his secrets keep, and all lawful commands everywhere readily obey. Said Johnson is to teach and cause to be taught the said Bethuel the art and mystery of the blacksmith business in all the various parts that the said Johnson follows, according to their ability in teaching and being taught, and find the said Bethuel in all wearing clothes, bedding and boarding and washing suitable for an apprentice during said term; also to get him the said Bethuel one coat, vest-coat and pantaloons of factory cotton when he arrives at the age of eighteen, and at the expiration of said term said Bethuel is to have one bellows, one anvil, and one vise, and the liberty of the shop to make such small tools as is necessary to start a shop with, also during said term said Johnson is to give said Bethuel six months schooling. For the true and faithful fulfillment of the above engagements we have each of us set our hands and seals the day and date above written.

Abraham Anderson. "David Johnson, (seal)
"Attest: "Bethuel Ables, (seal)
James Starr. "John Ables, (seal)"

—From *Jeffersonian,* February, 1880.

EARLY HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

What is always referred to as the "Taylor Robbery" was committed in 1819 when John Taylor, a wholesale merchant of Baltimore, Maryland, in the fall of the year, was out on a soliciting and collecting tour through the West. On his return journey East, carrying with him quite a large sum of money, he stayed over night at the Black Bear tavern of Gen. Simon Beymer, in Washington, this county. At this time Andrew Moore was keeping the old tavern at "Smithstown;" six miles east of Washington, on the old Wheeling road. Mr. Taylor had been a frequent guest at the Moore house. Two of the Moore girls were visiting at the Beymer's and there met Mr. Taylor, who told them that he would be at their house the next day for dinner. The girls returned home early the next morning on horseback. Three miles east of Washington they passed three men seated on the roadside, in a timber belt known then and afterward as "Hubbard's woods." On reaching home the Moore girls gave the information that they had met Mr. Taylor at Beymer's,

and that he would be there for dinner. As he had been a guest before, the girls made some extra preparation for him at dinner. Dinner time came and passed, and night came and no Mr. Taylor yet. After late bedtime he came to the house. He was admitted and acted so very different from his accustomed frank and jovial manner, that Moore thought he was laboring under a slight aberration of mind. He refused to tell where he had been or why he had not been there for dinner. He seemd to be alarmed and weighted down by a great mental strain. Moore kept insisting on his accounting for his strange action, until he said that he was bound under an oath not to tell what had caused his present condition. Moore still insisted that he should tell, and that a promise or an oath to keep secret what had happened to him was not binding. After much hesitation he told substantially the following: "As I was riding along about three miles from Washington, I was halted by three men who demanded my money, and taking my horse by the bridle led him off the road some distance, and swearing that if I undertook to get off they would kill me. I was taken off the horse and tied to a tree. They took my money out of the saddlebags and divided it. They did not seem in a hurry to get away and swore vengeance on me if I made any outcry. Two of the men were for killing me and the horse as they did not want the horse. But the other objected and said I should be left tied and the horse turned loose. We were down in a deep hollow and it was getting dark. All this time I was tied to the tree, my back against the tree, my arms tied around it. At last they determined to leave and started off. I then made an appeal to not be left there alone to die. One of them came back and untied my hands, after I had made a promise that I would never tell that I had been robbed.

"He also made me promise that I would remain an hour after they left. When it seemed to me the hour was up I made a move toward the horse, which was tied near by. They had not left, and came to me, swearing they would kill me, 'that dead men told no tales.' This so alarmed me that I sank down to the ground overcome with fear. When I regained my senses, I groped my way to the horse, and with much difficulty got to the road." When Andrew Moore heard this story he at once gave the information to his son, Robert B. Moore, who at once started to Washington and Cambridge to start out a party to catch the robbers. Three squads were made up under the leadership of General Moore, Colonel Beymer and Colonel Beatty. They came to the conclusion that Taylor had been followed from the West and that the men would take the back track. General Moore and Colonel Beatty started for Coshocton taking different roads, Colonel Beymer starting for Zanesville. In the evening of the second day they were overtaken by the

Moore and Beatty parties, near to Newark, as they were crossing Licking river. They showed fight, and General Moore knocked one of them down with his horse-pistol; the other two ran, but were soon caught. Each man had a bundle in which was the money, divided nearly equal. The amount taken was over three thousand dollars. They were brought to Cambridge and placed in the old log jail. After being in jail a short time, they, by some means, raised a smoke in the cell, and called to the jailer that the cell was on fire. This was a little after dark, the jailer opened the door to find out what was the matter, they knocked him down, and were soon out in the darkness to liberty. These robbers having followed Mr. Taylor from the West, after passing through, taking the old Wheeling road, passing northeast and west of the Steubenville road, could see that the nearest woods was north, so they took from the jail in a northern direction.

The writer's mother, then a girl, was staying with Mrs. Rev. Morris during his absence from home, on the circuit. They were alarmed by the outcry made, of "catch the thieves, this way, here they go." On going to the door, a number of men passed by the cabin and stated to them that the "Taylor robbers" had broke out of jail. They struck what was then known as the "Gomber wood lot," and were never seen or heard tell of afterward. Mr. Taylor on a return visit seemed pleased that they had made their escape. He had got his money, and had liberally rewarded his captors, and said that he left relieved that he did not have to appear against them as he felt that his life was spared by his pledge made to say nothing. These robbers did not give their true names and are only known in history as the "Taylor robbers."

The above was selected from Colonel Sarchet's numerous historical writings in the Cambridge newspapers many years ago.

HENRY CLAY IN CAMBRIDGE.

Many of the most distinguished statesmen of the nation in its early existence passed over the National road, from their homes in the West to the Capital and back, at the opening and closing of the sessions of Congress, and on the inaugural occasions.

Jackson, Harrison, Taylor, Polk, Cass, Sam Houston, Davy Crockett, Black Hawk (the renowned Indian chief), Antonio de Santa Anna were among the most noted.

The Hon. Henry Clay was the great champion of the National road. The reader will bear in mind that the National road and the Cumberland

road are one and the same. In Mallory's "Life of Henry Clay," it is stated that he advocated the policy of carrying forward the construction of the Cumberland road as rapidly as possible, and we learn from his own account that he had to beg, entreat and supplicate Congress, session after session, to grant the necessary appropriations to complete the road. He said: "I have toiled until my powers have become exhausted and prostrated, to prevail on you to make the grant."

Hon. Henry Clay and his wife passed, in a private conveyance, through Cambridge, Ohio, August 20, 1825, on his way to Washington, D. C. He was accompanied by a colored driver and a body servant. There was also a colored maid for Mrs. Clay. Great preparations had been made at Zanesville to give him a grand ovation and public dinner, and many of the citizens of Cambridge had made preparations to attend the great event.

But their joy was changed into sorrow when news came that he was detained at Lebanon, Ohio, by the sickness of his daughter, who died there August 11, 1825, and was buried in the old graveyard. A monument in the old Lebanon graveyard still marks the resting place, on which is inscribed:

ELIZA L. CLAY

Died August 11, 1825.

Aged Twelve Years.

Erected by Henry and Letta Clay.

The construction of the National road was begun in 1825. The St. Clairsville *Gazette* of August 26, 1825, says:

"The first division of the National road, from the Ohio river ten miles, is now under contract, and undergoing the operation of grading."

Henry Clay passed through Cambridge November 28, 1833, in a chartered coach on his way to Washington, D. C. The Cumberland road was then completed west to Zanesville, Ohio. He stopped at the old Wyatt Hutchison house, located on the now National hotel site. He had just been defeated in 1832 as the Whig candidate for President, by Gen. Andrew Jackson, in one of the most vindictive and bitter campaigns of the nation.

COLONEL SARCHET'S SEVENTY-THIRD BIRTHDAY BANQUET.

The publishers of this work deem it but appropriate to here insert a description of the banquet tendered the author, Col. C. P. B. Sarchet, on

his seventy-third birthday anniversary, at the Noel house in Cambridge in 1901, the same being extracted from the local press:

As indicated in our last issue, the celebration of the seventy-third birthday anniversary of Col. C. P. B. Sarchet with a banquet at the Noel hotel last Wednesday evening was an affair full of pleasure to those present. The guests were all above fifty years of age, with one or two exceptions. But on this occasion they "renewed their youth" and jollity and good cheer reigned. A number of the guests had been the associates and friends of Mr. Sarchet for many years and this occasion served to more firmly weld that chain. A tempting menu was furnished by Landlord Smith. At the request of Mr. Sarchet, the Reverend Doctor Milligan was chosen master of ceremonies and he filled the place well. Reverend Doctor McFarland invoked the blessing and then the participants fell to feasting with an appetite like unto the days of romping childhood and with almost the same gleeful spirit. Thus passed an hour and then followed a season of speech-making. Doctor Milligan made some pleasing introductory remarks and was followed by Mr. Sarchet, who spoke as follows:

"It affords me the very highest degree of pleasure to look into the bright smiling faces of so many old time friends. Many of you I have known all my life long. Some of us were boys together. We sported in boyish glee. In spring time, barefooted, riding stick horses and making music with walnut bark whistles. In summer, down in the old swimming hole, we paddled and splashed and kicked and swam and went under out of sight and didn't care a fig whether school kept or not. In winter we coasted o'er the snow, on sleds of our own make, down the hills for the pleasure of hauling them back up again. We skated on the ice above the old mill, cut our names in the ice, cut circles forward and backward and played "high buck or low doe," "shinney on your own side," now modern football, by day and by night. Then we thought Old Father Time moved slowly; we wanted to be men. As big boys we began to go to the old time rag and candy parties, singing 'King William' and 'Over the River to Charley,' kissing the girls and going home with them. Then we thought that the farthest way around was the nearest way home.

"When I look back through the years of the past to those days of boyhood and young manhood, the many happy hours of pleasure and social enjoyment, and think that the great majority have passed from earth away, my breast fills with emotions that I cannot find words to express. Many of us entered upon the busy, surging sea of active life together, elbowing against and pushing each other in a manly strife for its honors and preferments, its

labors and rewards. Arrayed against each other we fought many fierce, hot-blooded political battles, but when the smoke had cleared away there were no dead or wounded to carry off the field; we were yet friends. And now around this festal board, in these opening hours of the twentieth century, I greet you as friends. I had almost said old friends—but no! I greet you as boy friends, we are boys again, to-night."

It was growing late for "old people" by this time and the exercises were brought to a close by tendering Mr. Sarchet a vote of thanks and then there was a closing prayer by Doctor Pope.

Colonel Sarchet was born in Cambridge and has spent nearly, if not all, his long and useful life here. He has seen the town grow from a mere hamlet to a growing city. He has kept in touch with its progress, and recorded many interesting incidents along the way. He possesses a good memory and a ready pen and with these has given in these columns from time to time much valuable information relative to the history of the town and county, even some adjoining counties. His writings have given him the title of the "Guernsey historian" and it is deservedly conferred. His social qualities are admirable and this in a great measure accounts for his popularity. He is a good jolly fellow—a very companionable gentleman, though never afraid to express condemnation for that which he considers wrong. That many more years of sojourn here may be allotted him is the earnest wish of his host of friends.

The register at the banquet shows the following persons present, together with their ages: C. P. B. Sarchet, seventy-three; J. W. Creswell, seventy-four; J. G. Black, seventy-five; James Stewart, sixty-seven; John Carlisle, seventy-two; T. S. Crow, sixty-nine; James W. Moore, sixty-two; E. McCollum, sixty-eight; James Patterson, sixty-seven; John S. Gallup, eighty-one; Ross Scott, seventy-five; B. F. Fleming, seventy-six; John Boyd, sixty-three; Thomas H. Bell, seventy; William Johnston, seventy-three; T. G. Brown, sixty-two; S. W. Luccock, seventy-four; Alex. McCracken, eighty-six; James R. Barr, forty-six; E. W. Mathews, sixty-nine; Charles L. Campbell, sixty; J. P. Mahaffey, fifty-five; S. J. McMahon, sixty-nine; J. T. Rainey, sixty-five; Ross W. Anderson, sixty-two; J. R. Keyes, fifty-six; P. T. Suit, sixty-eight; Russell B. Pope, fifty-six; J. P. Ogier, seventy-three; A. F. Hubert, seventy; W. V. Milligan, seventy-three; A. J. Hutchison, seventy; W. H. McFarland, sixty-eight and one-half; C. L. Blackburn, thirty-one; John M. Amos, sixty-one; James O. McIlyar, seventy; D. D. Taylor, fifty-eight; William B. Kirk, seventy-eight.

EARLY GUERNSEY COUNTY MARRIAGES.

(From the *Times* in 1903.)

"The first marriage ceremony performed by a minister in Guernsey county was that of Thomas Sarchet, Jr., to 'Catty Markim,' September 11, 1809, by Rev. James Quinn, elder Methodist Episcopal church, both of them of Cambridge, Muskingum county, Ohio. There was some bad spelling by the elder or clerk of record. This was the first marriage in Cambridge and should read: Thomas Sarchet, Jr., to Catharine Marquand.

"The first marriage in Guernsey county was James Boler to Sally Leunce, September 11, 1810, by Thomas Henderson, justice of the peace, of Oxford township.

"We give some of the first marriages at Cambridge. John Robin to Mary Hubert, September 20, 1810, by Thomas Knowles, justice of the peace, both of Cambridge. Cyrus P. Beatty to Nancy Sarchet, June 11, 1811, by David Kirkpatrick, justice of the peace, both of Cambridge. Lloyd Talbot to Nancy Sarchet, November 10, 1811, by David Kirkpatrick, justice of the peace, both of Cambridge. John Dixon to Elizabeth Bryan, December 7, 1811, by David Kirkpatrick, justice of the peace, both of Cambridge. Thomas Lenfesty, Jr., to Cartaretta Hubert, January 9, 1812, by the Rev. William Lambdin, of the Methodist Episcopal church, both of Cambridge. Thomas Ogier to Rachel Marquand, May 28, 1812, by the Rev. William Lambdin, of the Methodist Episcopal church, both of Cambridge. Thomas Metcalf to Sarah Gomber, March 17, 1814, by David Kirkpatrick, justice of the peace, both of Cambridge. Thomas Bryan to Joannah Olive, October 17, 1814, by David Kirkpatrick, justice of the peace, both of Cambridge."

A HUMAN TEAM.

"A novel spectacle, and, we may add, a moving one, was witnessed in this place ten or twelve days since, exemplifying in one of the strongest points of view a state of bodily degradation most painful and revolting to the feelings of human nature. It consisted of a wagon filled with such articles of furniture, etc., as usually belong to an emigrating establishment bound for the 'Far West,' drawn by two men and a boy, all duly harnessed, acting in the capacity and doing the work of a team of horses! The individuals thus engaged appeared cheerful and patient in the exercise of their laborious employment. They were ascertained to be emigrants from Germany, on their way to the distant regions of the West."—*Times,* October 19, 1833.

METEORIC SHOWER OF 1833.

The following appeared in the *Times,* by Mr. Sarchet, in November, 1890:

"The old house now being torn down on North Eleventh street, at the divergence of the street through the McCracken and Matthews additions, is one of the early houses built in Cambridge.

"It was built by Peter Sarchet, Sr. It was a freak of architecture, a frame, the intervals between the studding being filled in with brick, and was plastered on the outside in imitation of stone. Another house in the same locality, which stood on the northwest corner of Eleventh street and Steubenville avenue, was of similar build, except that it was lathed on the inside and plastered. This house was built by John Torode. Neither of these houses stood the test in our variable climate, and soon began to look ragged and unsightly, by reason of the bond in the mortar or cement giving way and falling off, but both, when new, were attractive looking houses.

"But it is to relate an incident well known in history, in connection with the house then occupied by a Mr. George Clark, that we began this reminiscence. In November, 1833, quite a number of citizens of Cambridge assembled at Clark's, as was a custom, to engage in 'fighting the tiger.' During this frolic and carousal, toward the 'we sma' hours,' one of their number went out and returned with the alarming declaration 'that the world was coming to an end, and the sky falling in.' These midnight revelers looked upon a meteoric scene that led them to think that home, rather than a gambler's den, was the best place to be when the 'sky was falling in.' So for home they made as best they could, so suddenly awakened from a drunken debauch, to be ever after during their lives living witnesses that the 'sky fell in.'

"The New American Cyclopedia gives this description of that November night, 12th and 13th, 1833: 'But the year 1833, on the night of November 12th and 13th, is memorable for the most magnificent display on record, and was visible over all the United States, and over a part of Mexico and the West India islands. Together with the small shooting stars, which fell like snowflakes and produced phosphorescent lines along their course, there were intermingled large balls of fire, which darted forth at intervals, leaving luminous trains, which remained in view several minutes, and sometimes half an hour or more.'

"The writer of this, then a boy seven years old, well remembers the eventful night when the 'stars fell.' At our home we were all engaged in the annual fall custom of making apple butter, which generally partook of the

nature of a neighborhood frolic, paring and cutting the apples and stirring the butter until late into the night. Some one of the number, going out, returned with the cry that the 'stars were falling.' We all looked upon the scene with wonder and amazement, and one of the number said, 'What's the use of making apple butter, when the world is coming to an end.'

"But the world did not come to an end, nor as yet have wonders ceased. People come and go; one builds up, another tears down, and out of all we see the onward march of destiny."

VARIOUS CYCLONES.

The *Times* of June 25, 1885, speaks as follows of a roaring cyclone:

"The village of Byesville was visited by a genuine cyclone last Sunday evening. It was a veritable 'ring-tailed ripper and roarer,' to appropriate the graphic description of an impressed Byesvillian. It was of the old-fashioned orthodox funnel-shape, with the little end down, and the big end several hundred feet up in the air. It carried in its swirl boards, limbs, small trees and general debris. It ambled in from the southwest at the rate of about five miles an hour, and after a deliberate but rude caress to the orchards at the edge of town it came hopping and hitting and skitting and slipping along through the village, leaving destruction behind, going off to the northeast when it grew tired.

"It was after four o'clock when something unusual was detected by the villagers. The June afternoon was sultry, and the atmosphere oppressive. A dead stillness pervaded the air, and the sun shone bright and hot. Then there came a low rumbling sound from the southwest, growing rapidly into an angry roar, that drew the villagers from their homes to look and listen. Far to the southwest the tops of the trees were bending and breaking. A dark-hazel cloud, compact and threatening, was flying above the tree tops toward the town. A monster freight train seemed crashing through the forests. Some few divined the cause and, foreseeing destruction, fled for refuge to cellars. The consternation spread and, panic-stricken, the people rushed for the cellars. It struck, and the angry roar was heard for miles. The town of Byesville more than likely owes its escape from total destruction to the fact that the cyclone only struck a corner of the town, and did not strike it with its full volume. It unroofed stables and demolished outhouses, carried away boards and timbers, as it was, and one house was moved eight feet off its foundation. The house was occupied by Mr. Shields, the saddler, with his wife and little daughter. They had fled to the house at the approach of the

cyclone, but had barely entered when the windy monster took the house in his grasp, lifted it, and jammed it down. The shock loosened the chimney, and the bricks came tumbling down into the room. All three were injured, more or less, but none severely. These are the only injuries reported.

"The cyclone moved slowly, and there was something awful in its deliberate majesty. All the way the hazel-cloud seemed topping it, going on before. It struck the tall trees on the creek banks, bent them low, broke them or tore them up, dipped dry the creek as it passed, and struck the hill that lies to the northeast, as a sentinel over the village. The shock demoralized the cyclone, as no further damage of consequence is reported. Its path was about fifty yards wide when it passed through Byesville. It uprooted trees and nearly destroyed several orchards in and about the town, among them the orchards of Henry Wilson and Jesse Linkhorn. Shortly after the passage of the cyclone, a terrific thunderstorm broke over the town, and for a little while the people fancied that the long-predicted judgment day was come."

CYCLONE OF 1890.

(*Jeffersonian*, May 1, 1890.)

"The first genuine cyclone that has visited Guernsey county for many years passed through Monroe township Saturday evening. About four o'clock the citizens were aroused to a sense of danger by the appearance of a small funnel-shaped cloud approaching from the southwest at terrific speed, accompanied by lightning and a terrible noise. The first account we have of its devastation is when it struck what is known as the Lytle farm, on Irish ridge. Here it leveled the barn and stable, unroofed and crushed in one end of the brick residence; then, striking Commissioner John Thompson's farm, a large amount of timber and fencing were blown down and one steer killed; fences and timber were destroyed on Philip Randal's farm, but his buildings were outside the path of the revolving terror and escaped. Mrs. Yarnell's farm next lay in its path, and nearly all the timber and fences were leveled to the earth and scattered about; Mrs. Hollingsworth's farm met the same fate, but the buildings on both farms escaped, being outside the track of the storm. Jonathan Colley's farm was stripped of about five hundred panels of fence and two acres of timber were leveled to the earth. The path of the storm was a short distance from his buildings, and they escaped serious damage. It then passed over the farms of Weston and Asbury George. On the former, the fences were leveled and the barn unroofed, and on the latter an addition recently built to his residence was blown away, together with milk house, corn

cribs, wagon shed and the grain scattered in every direction, the sheep house removed from its foundation, six hogs killed, their mother's back broken and a bureau carried from the part of the house blown away, to a distance of about fifty yards, where it was lodged against a fence. All the buildings on David Meek's property were unroofed, and a large orchard swept away, only four trees left standing. A large amount of timber was destroyed along Laurel creek. The storm passed on in an almost direct line to the northeast. The path of the cyclone varied in width from ten to twenty-five rods. It seemed to bound along like a ball of India rubber, passing over spaces, and wherever it struck the earth carrying everything with it. Wheat was shaven off as by a scythe, the furrows where sod had been broken, lifted and scattered about, in some places lodged at quite a distance away."

A HAIL STORM IN 1826.

(*Guernsey Times*, July, 1826.)

"A most tremendous storm of hail passed through this county on Saturday, the 1st inst., in a direction from northwest to southeast, about five miles north of this place. Much injury has been sustained upon those farms which were within range; fortunately, however, the vein was very narrow, from a half mile to a mile in width; many of the hailstones were nearly the size of a hen's egg. We have heard of some farmers who had every vestige of their crops destroyed—corn that was nearly ready to tassel had the stalks entirely cut to pieces, to within six inches of the ground; wheat ready to harvest was completely threshed, and the straw cut to pieces and tangled together, so as to destroy it entirely; tobacco was wholly cut up, so as to appear as though it had never been planted; the trees in the woods and orchards were stripped of their leaves and fruit. We have not been able to ascertain the extent of the injury in full, but from the best information we can receive, there certainly never has been so destructive a visitation to the citizens of this community, in proportion to its width."

COLD WEATHER STATISTICS.

(From the *Jeffersonian*, February, 1899, by Colonel Sarchet.)

"Some time ago you said: 'Can you give us a little cold weather history?'

"We will go back to the beginning of Ohio history as a state. The winter of 1807-8 is known in Ohio history as 'the cold winter.' We are unable to give the cold by degrees, as thermometers were not then in general use.

"My grandfather then resided in a cabin on the north end of what is now the Guernsey National Bank lot, on North Seventh street. We have heard our oldest uncles, who were then aged seventeen and thirteen years, say that they had two ways of keeping warm; one was to cut and carry in wood to keep up the fire, the other was to carry water to throw on the mud and stick chimney, to keep from burning up the cabin. The water was carried from a spring, west of Sixth street, near the residence of Hon. David D. Taylor, on North Fifth street.

"The next was the winter of 1817-18. We have heard it said it was so cold that a bucket of water thrown into the air would be frozen to ice before it could fall to earth.

"The next was the winter of 1835-6. This comes within our recollection. There was snow from two to three feet deep. We well remember wading through it when it came well up to the waist. My grandfather then had a thermometer which he kept hanging on the south side of his house. He came to our house on the coldest morning, and said to me: 'Boy, it's colder than you are old.' I was then eight years old."

The writer then gave the temperature for the winter months from 1850 to 1865, but we will simply abridge and give his figures for the coldest day of the several years: In 1850, coldest day was ten degrees above zero; 1851, in December it was seven degrees below zero; 1852, January 20, it reached seventeen below; 1853, January 27, one below; 1854, January 23, at zero; 1855, December 27, two above; 1856, January 9, twelve below; 1857, January 26, six below; 1858, February 23, seven below; 1859, February 1, five below; 1860, January 5, four below; 1861, February 8, zero; 1862, February 16, seven below; 1863, January 18, four above; 1864, "the coldest New Year's day," the thermometer indicated a change of forty-six degrees from nine in the evening until six in the morning, and went as low as eight below, and in the following month reached nineteen degrees below.

The subjoined table shows the coldest weather from 1841 on to 1871, in Cambridge, Ohio:

January 8, 1847, four degrees below zero.
December 4, 1849, two degrees below zero.
February, 1850, two below zero.
December, 1851, seven degrees below zero.
January 7, 1852, seventeen degrees below zero.
January, 1853, one degree below zero.
January, 1856, twelve degrees below zero.

February, 1856, fourteen degrees below zero.
February, 1858, seven degrees below zero.
January, 1860, four degrees below zero.
January 2, 1864, eight degrees below zero.
January 7, 1864, four degrees below zero.
February, 1866, four degrees below zero.
January, 1867, ten degrees below zero.
December, 1870, one degree below zero.
December 24, 1871, thirteen degrees below zero, making it among the coldest days on record in the county.

THE OLDEST MAN IN THE COUNTY.

The oldest man who ever lived in this county is supposed to have been Benjamin Berry, who died here in 1877. At that date many of the elderly people here remembered him in their childhood as a middle aged man during the war of 1812-14. Enquiry was made at his death and it was learned that his age was one hundred and eleven years, having been born in 1765, as determined from the muster rolls of the war of 1812, in which he took part as a soldier. He also served in the Indian war prior to the war with England. It is not believed that an older man has ever lived in this county and but few in Ohio have attained so great an age.

GRAVE ROBBING IN GUERNSEY COUNTY.

(*Jeffersonian*, December 11, 1879.)

"In 18— there was considerable grave robbing in Guernsey county. An incidental account is remembered of a body being brought through a toll gate on the National road in a sleigh, head upright, between two men. The body had an old coat thrown over it, and a hat put over its head. The gate keeper was completely deceived. The body of a woman was also taken from a cemetery within ten miles of the place from whence this body was brought. One night, during some dissecting by medical students and others, some women approached the place, probably with some suspicion of what was going on, and moved by a curiosity to know the facts. They came so near, and their knowledge was so apparent to those present, that the solidly frozen head of a man was rolled toward them. They screamed and ran away. It was afterward discovered that they had seen nothing and knew nothing, beyond suspicion, and it was explained to them that a pumpkin had been rolled toward

them in the dark. If they had more suspicion, it was allayed, or their dread remembrance of the scene, or other considerations, kept their mouths closed.

"Many readers of this will remember that, some years ago, an old barrel lay by the side of a public road in this county. The stench that came from it was so indescribably horrible that no one who ever passed by will fail to call it to recollection now when they are told that the nauseating smell was from fragments of human flesh, which had, in the colder weather, been thrown into the barrel and hauled away in the night time and tumbled down by the roadside."

THE FIRST MAILS.

We take the following account of the first mails of the state from an article written by Col. C. P. B. Sarchet for the Cambridge *Daily Sun*:

"The first mails carried in Ohio was in 1798, from Wheeling over the Zane Trace to Limestone, now Maysville, Kentucky, and from Marietta to McCullough's cabin at the ferry at the crossing of the Muskingum river, now Zanesville. These were weekly mails, intersecting at McCullough's cabin. He had the authority to open and assort the mails. The postoffice was opened at Zanesville in 1803. In 1805 John Beatty, at the cabins at the crossing of big Wills creek, had the authority to open the mails. In 1807 Cyrus P. Beatty was appointed by Thomas Jefferson as postmaster at Cambridge, in Muskingum county, Ohio. He held the office for a number of years. In these early days there was but little letter writing. The postage was so much that only business letters passed through the mails. We have in our possession old letters showing postage paid of six and one-fourth, twelve and one-half, eighteen and three-fourth, twenty-five and twenty-seven and one-half cents. There was no prepayment, and many letters were sent to the dead letter office, because the person addressed didn't have the money to pay the postage. Letters were sent by travelers from town to town. This came to be done to such an extent that Congress in 1817 passed a law making it a criminal offense for anyone but mail carriers to carry letters. The next postmasters were Nicholas Blaithache, Jacob Shaffner, William Ferguson, Isaiah McIlyar, William Smith, Robert Burns, James M. Smith, James O. Grimes, Francis Creighton, Edwin R. Nice, William McDonald, C. L. Madison, D. D. Taylor and W. H. H. McIlyar.

"Of these, nine were appointed as Whig, or Republican, and seven as Democratic. We were acquainted with all of these but the first, and received mail through their hands."

DARING MAIL ROBBERY.

"On the night of Friday, the 17th inst., as the mail stage was going from Zanesville to Wheeling, one of the large mail bags was stolen from the boot about one mile east of Washington in this county, the bag cut open and the contents scattered in all directions. The robber, or robbers, however, made but a water-haul, as fortunately the bag in question contained only newspapers. We have not heard of a clue having been found yet, likely to lead to the detection of the daring perpetrator of this deed.—*Guernsey Times,* June 25, 1836.

POSTOFFICES IN 1895.

In the year 1895, before the many rural mail routes had been established, the following was the list of postoffices and remuneration received at such offices by the postmaster in charge:

Antrim, $190; Blue Bell, $41; Brown, $142; Byesville, $283; Birds Run, $59; Brody, $50; Buffalo, $76; Cambridge, $1,700; Cumberland, $444; Creighton, $36; Claysville, $104; Dysons, $103; Danford, $6.00; Fairview, $265; Flat Ridge, $25; Galligher, $62; Gibson, $92; Guernsey, $65; Indian Camp, $65; Kimbolton, $88; Londonderry, $125; Lore City, $136; Midway, $35; Middlebourne, $84; Millinersville, $176; New Salem, $54; Odell, $37; Oldham, $27; Quaker City, $465; Salesville, $167; Senecaville, $270; Sutton, $20; Spencer Station, $104; Sugar Tree, $37; Tyner, $32; Washington, $385; Clio and Prohibition, amount not given.

GUERNSEY COUNTY'S MAN-WOMAN.

"Florence Goldsborough's adventures as a woman in man's clothing through a period of sixteen eventful years cannot fail of partaking of the strangeness of fiction and the wildness of romance. Such is the character of the history of Florence F. Goldsborough, whose masculine name is Johnny Howard, and whose wild and reckless career has been partly spent in Guernsey county.

"She was born near St. Clairsville, Belmont county, in 1847. Her father being a farmer, she was taught to work in the fields.

"When about sixteen years of age, she was suspected and pronounced guilty of stealing sixteen dollars from an uncle. For this crime, she served three months in the county jail. While admitting many other crimes, she has ever protested her innocence of this first charge. When she was released from jail, she donned man's clothing, and left home.

"Upon coming into this county, she first hired to work as a farm laborer, for Rev. George W. Wharton, a Baptist preacher who resided north of Middletown. During the six months she remained with Rev. Wharton, she had the benefit of morning and evening devotion, but without any apparent effect upon her spiritual nature. At any rate, she had the benefit of early rising in order to get the work done in time for prayers, and her health may have been made the better for it, if nothing more.

"Quitting Reverend Wharton's place, she hired to labor on the farm of Andrew Morton, a short distance west of Middletown, and she continued with him about a year. During all that time, her sex was never suspected, and she regularly slept with Jacob Ducker and other farmhands who worked for Mr. Morton.

"But soon she grew tired of farm life, and set out for Columbus, where she found employment as a street-car driver. She continued in that vocation for some time, but at last had a fight, and was sent to the station house for thirty days. When she was released, she went to Bellaire. While there, she was arrested for stealing money from Mr. N. B. Hayes, the late well known stock dealer of this county. For this crime, she was convicted, and sent to the Penitentiary for three years. Here her sex was discovered for the first time after leaving home in 1863, and she was placed in the female department.

"When her term had expired, she went to Cincinnati, and engaged as second clerk on the steamer 'Alaska,' plying between that place and New Orleans. After making three trips, and falling in the river once, she quit boating, and returned to Columbus.

"Since her return to that city, she has been variously engaged as bartender, bell boy and farm hand and has served sentences to station-houses and jails, in addition to two other terms in the penitentiary, the first for one and the second for three years. Both crimes were stealing money, the last one in 1875. The amount taken was five hundred dollars.

"Her term having expired on the 8th of the present month, she no sooner got out than she put on her male attire, was arrested for so doing, and put in the station house. She protests that she is now going to live a better life, but will not give up men's clothing, as she prefers it to the garb of women. She looks very much like a small, beardless boy, and the only quality apt to betray her sex is her small hand. She is thirty-two years old, carries her age well, and keeps good health for one who has endured so rugged a life."—*Jeffersonian,* 1878.

DAYS OF MOURNING.

Cambridge, in common with all the country, has had her days of true mourning and here will be given brief accounts of how the citizens met these national calamities and how they were affected at the death of her fallen statesmen and military heroes:

When James Monroe died in 1831, the column rules of the *Times* at Cambridge were turned, as an indication of deep sorrow.

Upon the death of Hon. Henry Clay, June 29, 1852, and upon the decease of Daniel Webster, the great New England statesman, on October 24, 1852, the same paper was deeply set in double-column turned rule.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

President W. H. Harrison died at Washington on the 4th of April, 1841, thirty minutes before one o'clock in the morning. Everywhere the national bereavement was deplored by Whigs and Democrats alike, and services were held throughout the length and breadth of the land. In Cambridge, according to the *Guernsey Times* of April 10, 1841, a discourse upon the life, public services and character of William Henry Harrison was delivered by Rev. James Drummond, at the Methodist Episcopal church, on the evening of Wednesday, April 14th, at early candle lighting.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION.

"On Saturday last, about eight o'clock A. M., the sad intelligence of the death of President Lincoln reached this place. Sorrow was depicted upon every countenance as soon as it was known that the chief magistrate of the nation was no more. All felt the common calamity, and men of every shade of political opinion mourned the loss of the dead President. The bells of the village, whose iron tongues the day before had rung out their joyful peals, now tolled a solemn requiem through the weary hours. Flags that had floated gaily were clothed in mourning and drooped listlessly upon the sodden air. The elements were in harmony with the general grief, and the sky was overcast with dark and lowering clouds, which mingled their tears with those of the bereaved people.

"In the afternoon a prayer-meeting was held in the Town Hall, where solemn and impressive prayers were made by Reverend Milligan and others.

"On Sabbath day another meeting was held in the same place, when

speeches were made by Reverends Ellison, Forsythe and McConnell. The remarks of the former gentleman were well-timed and appropriate, but we are sorry to say that in the midst of the general grief, Mr. McConnell indulged in remarks better suited to a political meeting than the solemn occasion for which the people had assembled."

DEATH OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

For the second time in the history of this county, the citizens were called upon to mourn the death of a President, who had fallen at the hands of an assassin. It was in September, 1881. The news spread quickly and sorrow was intense. All business was suspended in Cambridge. Public memorial services were held. The bells of the city tolled and the streets were draped in mourning emblems for the dead President—a beloved citizen and native son of Ohio. Services were held at the United Presbyterian church and at the Presbyterian church. These places were heavily draped in black, intermingled with the flag. A motto was displayed reading: "God reigns, the nation lives," which were Garfield's words in New York city in trying to quell the mob after the assassination of Lincoln, and which words now became appropriate in his own case. Remarks were made by Professor McBurney, Reverend Young, Rev. Hyde Forsythe, Rev. B. Y. Siegford, Reverend Darrow, Judge Tingle and Col C. P. B. Sarchet. This was at the United Presbyterian church.

At the Presbyterian church impressive services were held and the Masonic bodies were out in force. Prayer was offered by S. J. McMahon, Esq., and by Reverend Milligan. A song was rendered by Prof. John H. Sarchet entitled, "We'll Not Forget Our Buckeye Boy;" he was assisted by the Masonic Glee Club. Benediction was pronounced by Rev. E. S. Hoagland.

Services were at the same time held at the African Methodist Episcopal church, Reverend Johnston officiating and made the point clear that mourning was not for a white man's President, neither a black man's President, but for "our President."

PRESIDENT'S GRANT'S MEMORIAL SERVICES.

When Gen. U. S. Grant, the soldier-President and retired fellow citizen, another son of Ohio soil, had passed to the other shore, this county, in common with the entire country, were again in deep sorrow. Though not as sudden as other public calamities, for ex-President Grant had long suffered and his death was thought to be inevitable, yet here in Guernsey, where

there were so many of his old army comrades and political friends, the news was hard to realize—the man of an iron will who had marched to victory on many a well fought field, and he who, after the war closed, had said: "Let us have peace"—the man who had been around the globe and admired by all peoples and tribes, finally had to succumb to the cold hand of death. On August 8, 1885, at the hour when his body was being lowered into the grave, memorial services were being held throughout the entire country. At Cambridge the bells all tolled while Grant's remains were being lowered to the earth at Riverside, in New York. Soon after two P. M. the Grand Army of the Republic, with draped banners and flags, fell into line, headed by the Cambridge Band. They passed to School Park, where a stand had been erected. There might have been seen a picture of the illustrious American soldier-President, surrounded by flags and crepe. The orator of the occasion was Capt. J. B. Ferguson. Prayer was offered by Reverend Jennings. Dispatches were read from time to time, as the body of Grant was being taken to its last resting place and while it was being lowered to the vault at Riverside.

Like services were held at Byesville, Cumberland, Fairview, Quaker City and other places in the county.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

Again, in September, 1901, President McKinley, in extending his hand to a supposed friend, while visiting the great Pan-American Exposition, at Buffalo, New York, was shot by an assassin and only survived eight days, the date of his death being September 14, 1901. Memorial services were held in this county. In Cambridge, at the Methodist Episcopal church, old and young filled the house to overflowing. Many of those present had met in like services at the death of the lamented Lincoln and Garfield. Church bells tolled solemnly, and black and white draperies were in evidence throughout the entire city. The floral offerings were all pure white. Mayor Baxter had charge and welcomed the speakers. The front seats were reserved for the old soldiers, including the Grand Army of the Republic, with its banners draped in black. Doctor Milligan spoke touchingly of the unspotted life and, above all, of his beautiful love and tenderness for Mrs. McKinley, during the years of her long illness or infirmity.

Resolutions were passed which contained these words, significant in themselves:

"Resolved, Most sincerely do we record our confidence and pride in him

as a man; our admiration for his unspotted life and character, and above all, our love for him because of his tender care of Mrs. McKinley during her long years of infirmity.

"Resolved, That in his death our hearts are filled with an untold sorrow. In this sad hour we have ceased to be Republicans, Democrats, Prohibitionists and Populists—Northern, Southern—but are simply American citizens of a bereaved country, mourning a common loss."

SARCHET BROTHERS AND THEIR BIBLE.

"It is well known here that the Sarchets, who were among the first settlers of Guernsey county, came from the isle of Guernsey, but we have an item of their history beyond that. The original Sarchets were natives of France, and during the Huguenot persecution two of the brothers were converted from Catholicism and purchased a Protestant Bible, Calvin's translation to the French. Information was given to the priests that they were in possession of this book, and to avoid arrest and punishment by the Inquisition they fled with the 'Word' to the island of Guernsey for safety. From these heads sprang the two branches of the Sarchet family in this county, and all of the name that we know anything about. To this day that same old Bible remains intact, and is in the possession of Mrs. R. M. Beatty in Cambridge. It is fully three hundred years old, and was brought to this place by the oldest Thomas Sarchet known to this country, in 1806, who was in the line of descent of the two brothers and who was awarded the custody of the same. It is considered of great value as a family relic, and the older members still inquire for the 'old book' whenever they visit Mrs. Beatty."—In the *Times*, January, 1875.

AN OLD BRIDGE.

Just where the Cumberland and Senecaville creeks unite to form Wills creek, on the old Pike road, between Buffalo (or Hartford) and Derwent, is a very old bridge, said to be almost as old as the famous old bridge in Cambridge. The details of its construction, its exact age, or any data concerning it are unknown to the writer. It will be torn down the coming season and a new steel bridge constructed in its place.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

GENERAL REMINISCENCES—PIONEER INCIDENTS.

In this chapter will be found several interesting reminiscences by Col. C. P. B. Sarchet and others who have been life-long residents of the county.

The Cambridge *Times* of September, 1825, contained this advertisement:

"SALT FOR WHEAT.

"Wheat will be taken in exchange for salt, at the subscriber's works on Wills creek, five miles below Cambridge, at the rate of one and a half bushels of wheat for one of salt. "DAVID SARCHET & Co.

"September 2, 1825."

THE OLD MILL.

The following record was made of the old mill and of going away for salt to get milling done, at an early day, in one of the Cambridge papers by the author several years since:

In what year the old Gomber mill, located on Wills creek, near the junction of the Baltimore & Ohio and Columbus & Marietta railways, south of the Cambridge cemetery, was erected, is not now certainly known. At the time it was built there were two sites in view, the other one at the head of Cedar ripple, north of Cambridge on the Colonel Taylor farm. It was claimed this was the preferable site as there was a longer straight stretch of the creek. The abrupt turn in the creek at the site finally selected, it was thought, would give trouble with the dam. This theory was correct and the cutting away of the bank may yet be seen.

The old toll bridge was built of logs and puncheons, but the Bridge house, built in 1810-11 was a frame structure. The sawed lumber for it was prepared at the Gomber mill. One of the conditions as to completing the first county jail, built in 1810 was "the stage of water at the Gomber mill." There is a record in the commissioners' journal of 1810, of the road leading to the Gomber mill. This authentic history makes it certain the mill was built prior to the year 1810.

FLOUR AND SALT.

A corn and saw mill was first erected. The first essentials of the pioneer settlers were flour of some sort and salt. To procure these was attended with the danger of long pack horse journeys along the trails through the wilderness. The nearest mill to Cambridge was called "Steers Mill," located on Short creek in Jefferson county. It required four days to make the journey with pack horses. Provisions for the journey had to be carried and sometimes the carrier had to wait a day or two days for his turn when the mill was thronged. The flour and meal were inferior to the products of today, but they were a decided improvement over the products of the hand mills. Men preferred the long, tedious pack horse journey to a mill to the laborious grinding of the hand mill. Turning the grind stone was the boys' work in the harvest times when the cradle and the scythe were the harvesting implements. The boys, now sixty years old, recollect this back breaking exercise.

The nearest salt works were at Pittsburg, or the old Scioto salt works in what is now Jackson county, Ohio. To go there for salt was a long and dangerous journey, and this salt at best was a dirty, black article, costing from two dollars and fifty cents to four dollars a bushel of fifty pounds. It was at the wells in Jackson county that the first salt in Ohio was made. It is known that salt was made there in 1755 by the Indians. Of the manufacture of this salt, an account is given in the life of Daniel Boone, who in his boyhood was a prisoner among the Indians, and was compelled to work at the wells in getting out and boiling the water. Jonathan Alder, who was a prisoner among the Seneca Indians for fifteen years, says he helped to make salt with the Indians at these wells. A reservation six miles square of these salt lands was made by the state, and the Legislature, in 1804, passed an act providing for the leasing of these lands by the state.

"The "Old Salt-Boiler," Thomas Ewing, and Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, were in later years engaged in salt manufacture at these works. The wells were sunk down to the salt rock, giving water of great strength. The first well was not more than thirty feet deep. Samuel F. Vinton was the first Whig candidate for governor of Ohio, under the present constitution, and was defeated by Hon. Reuben Wood, Democrat, who was the last governor under the old constitution. Hon. Samuel F. Vinton was a "French Yankee," born in Massachusetts. The French name was Vintoine. He married Romaine Madaline Bureau, a daughter of one of the French settlers at Gallipolis. His daughter, Madeline Vinton, was the wife of Commodore Dahlgren, the inventor of the Dahlgren gun. Mr. Vinton, when in Congress, was

the author of the bill creating the department of the interior, and Hon. Thomas Ewing was the first secretary of the department.

PACK SADDLE.

There was a term in use in the early days: "Shooting with a pack-saddle." Pack-saddles were made with two forks, usually of dogwood, as it was not apt to split. These were selected of such shape as not to rest upon the horse's withers, or vertebrae. They were fastened to boards of the proper length. The boards rested upon the horse's back, and were either padded or underlaid with sheep skins. On the saddles, the sacks were not liable to slip, and when well covered with sheep skins, made a good substitute for a saddle. The open seated saddles of today are an improvement on the old pack-saddles.

A packer made a journey to the Scioto salt works, and had to stay there over night. His pack-saddle was a rough affair, and during the night the workmen would burn them up. Failing to find his saddle in the morning, the packer, believing the workmen had burned it, went away, determined upon revenge. He made a saddle and loaded it with power, neatly plugging the holes. The next time he visited the salt works, he gave little care to his saddle, and remained over night in a cabin near the works. Not long after he lay down there was a loud report and a great commotion among the employes. Kettles had been blown from the furnace. The packer was not alarmed. He had demonstrated what had become of his other saddle, and had had his revenge. And this is the origin of the saying, "Shooting with a pack-saddle."

AN INDIAN WEDDING.

Alexander McCracken, when a young man, once was the witness of an Indiana wedding, at which several fiery "bucks" were united in wedlock with an equal number of befeathered "squaws." The Indian chief, "White Eyes," so named because of the peculiar color of his eyes, went through a tremendous ceremony of gibberish, to which the painted "children of nature" listened with rapt attention. At the end of the ceremony, he repeated the following rather neat couplet:

"By the power and by the laws
I marry these Indians to these squaws,
Over the hills and through the levels
Salute your brides, you ugly devils."

EARLY WHISKEY-DOG TRIAL.

The following is from the pen of the author, as published a few years since in the Cambridge *Times*s

"Your occasional correspondent, H. C. Black, of Freeport, is perhaps our age. Judging from his name, Henry Clay, he was born about the time of the great Clay and Jackson campaign of 1828. His father, Joseph Black, Esq., was one of the early Whigs of Guernsey county. We remember well when he lived in a double cabin north of Cambridge, Ohio, on land now owned by Col. J. D. Taylor. There had been in early days a 'still house' near the cabin. It may be that H. C. B. has some unwritten history of that day. Old John Sarchet was the original proprietor of the three four-acre lots on North Eighth street, Cambridge, Ohio, now owned by the Rev. Dr. McFarland, O. M. Hoge and John M. Ogier. On the Hoge lot he had a 'still house,' for making whiskey, using the water of the now famous spring that has afforded water in abundance for many purposes in Cambridge, and perhaps in the whiskey-making days this water was not spared in giving the rye and corn whiskey a 'bead.'

"John Sarchet built a two-room log cabin near the 'still house.' In the cabin lived old Robert Bell and his family. The head of this family is buried in the old graveyard, aged one hundred and seven years. William Ferguson, the grandfather of the Fergusons of Cambridge of today, boarded with the Bell family. They were connected by marriage relations. Ferguson managed the still house for John Sarchet. Some years after John Sarchet left Cambridge, the lots were sold, and the 'still house' lot came into the possession of Wyatt Hutchison. At that time, the still house had been abandoned. Wyatt Hutchison's sister, Catherine, with the daughters of a brother, John Hutchison, occupied the cabin. The spring and cabin came to be called 'Kittie Hutchison's.' She had a sort of half-wolf dog, that would bounce out into the road, and sometimes nip footmen and horses. Old 'Jim' Jenkins, a shoemaker, who lived on the Guernsey bridge, on Wills creek, came into town one day to get family supplies and leather, riding an old family horse. When ready to start home, late in the evening, he had his leather tied behind the saddle, and the family supplies in one end of a three-bushel sack, and a gallon jug of whiskey in the other for an 'evener.' This sack was thrown over the saddle. Jenkins was usually 'full' when he started for home, and this time he 'just had plenty.' He mounted his old nag and started for home. On passing Kitty Hutchison's the dog bounced out and scared the old nag. He jumped to one side, and the roll of leather flapped, and he jumped again,

and off went Jenkins and the sack. In the midst of a good deal of swearing, he gathered himself up out of the wreck, and examining the sack found that the jug was broken and the whiskey gone. This raised his Irish ire to a white heat and he vowed to kill the dog. He selected a good shillalah from the wood pile nearby and, opening the gate, entered the yard. The dog made at him, and he gave it a whack that sent it howling into the house, which alarmed the inmates. Jenkins proceeded to follow on his errand of death. He was met at the door by old John Hutchison, with the 'pokin' stick,' a stick used in cabins to move the logs of wood in the fireplace. The old man was prepared to defend his castle. Jenkins struck at Hutchison in his ire, which old John resented by giving Jenkins a crack over the head. Jenkins retreated to the road, and a war of words was entered into by both men and women. Jenkins finally gathered up his wreck sack and followed after his nag, which was making its way home. This occurred on Saturday night. Early on Monday morning Jenkins appeared before 'Squire W. W. Tracy, and caused the issuing of a writ for assault and battery and damages. When the day of trial came the Hutchisons swore out a writ of assault and trespass. What was the result, we don't now remember, but this was one of the noted dog-and-whisky trials in the early history of Cambridge."

COUNTY'S PIONEERS (NO. I).

(*Herald*, November 12, 1902.)

The early Guernsey emigrants had a two months' voyage on the ocean, in a frail bark, and a land journey of almost two months, before they reached their goal, not to rest, but to enter into a new and laborious work, to transform the wilderness into places of habitation.

Their ocean voyage was one full of perils. Their frail bark, called the "Eliza," was not fitted for the ocean service, and its captain, William McCrindell, was a distant relative of the Guernsey families who were on board. He was a son-in-law of Peter Sarchet, who settled in Cambridge in 1818, and purchased a large body of land east of the town, on which is now located the Cambridge Pottery, tin mill, glass works, Improvement Company's addition and the Rue de Sarchet addition to the city of Cambridge. His name will be found in the old records of the county, connected with the Peter Sarchet estate.

During the voyage, the ship was becalmed for eight days in midocean. There was neither wind nor wave. The sails were tacked in every direction

to catch the least breeze, but none came. In the midst of the calm the captain kept beastly drunk. The calm was followed by a terrible storm, lasting for many days and nights. The drunken captain rode the bridge, in his drunken and delirious condition, and the ship was being drifted at the mercy of the waves far out of its proper course. A meeting of the crew and emigrants was called in the forecastle. It was decided to ask the captain to give up the command of the ship. This he would not do, and all the while the ship was being drifted farther from its course. A second meeting was called, and it was decided to catch and handcuff him, and chain him in his cabin. This was done, and it was decided that John Sarchet and the mate should take charge of the ship. John Sarchet had had some experience as a sailor, and the two, acting in concert, succeeded in safely riding the storm, and after many days cast anchor at Norfolk, Virginia. At Norfolk the captain was set at liberty, and the ship sailed up the Chesapeake bay, for Baltimore, Maryland, which was the objective point of the voyage. At Baltimore preparations for the land journey were made. Horses and wagons and provisions were procured, and at midday they passed up Howard street, on the 14th of June, 1806, the sun being in total eclipse and the town in partial darkness, lamps lighted on the streets and candles burning in the houses and places of business. For the first two hundred miles they traveled the "Old Braddock" road, engineered by Col. George Washington, and later known as the National road. As they were passing through the Alleghany mountains, they came upon a waif, a girl fourteen or fifteen years old, sitting by the roadside, crying. She gave her name as Betty Pallet, and said she had no home or relations, and that she had run away from a Catholic school somewhere in Pennsylvania. They took pity on the homeless girl, and brought her with them to Cambridge.

After crossing the Ohio river, they went into camp in the Wheeling creek bottom. Thus far the journey had been one of almost continuous rains and storms, impeding their progress by washouts on the road and by large trees being blown into and over the road. Few, if any, wagons had passed on that line as far as the Ohio river. Most of the travel was by way of Pittsburg, and down the Ohio by boats, and west from the river by pack-horses. They were rejoiced to see the sun shining once more. Now, amid the sunshine, the women began to wash their soiled clothing. If there was any one thing that a Guernsey woman despised more than another it was dirt. They opened their boxes and dried and aired the contents. They seemed to feel that a new life was before them, and they sang around their campfires the melodies of their far-away island home. The men and boys of the party

assisted the farmers on the Wheeling creek valley to dry out their damaged wheat and get it into ricks and to harvest their oats, much of which had to be cut with a sickle. From the creek valley Thomas Sarchet, on horseback, followed the Zane Trace west as far as Chillicothe. On his return to the camp, preparation was made for their further journey. Their horses were well rested, and had fared finely on the wild pea vines and the rich wild grasses of the valley. When all was in readiness for the start, the horses soon showed that they would rather browse on the Wheeling creek bottoms than haul wagons. In order to get up Wheeling hill, they had to hire an extra team to help. Late at night they reached Newell's tavern, at Newellstown, now St. Clairsville. It was then raining, and had been for a good part of the afternoon. The next day it rained all day, and they remained at the tavern. That day an extra team of four horses and wagon was hired. The loads were adjusted the next morning, and a start made. Along in the afternoon a fearful storm came on, thunder and lightning and wind sweeping through the forest, felling trees, which hedged up the road in many places, washing out the ravines and runs so that log bridges had to be made to fill them up. The two Stillwater creeks had risen too high for fording, and they were compelled to lay by a day until they receded. They had left Wheeling creek bottom early on Monday, and it was late on Saturday afternoon when they drove down the Zane Trace, which was north of the original town plat of Cambridge, and went into camp on now North Fifth street, and some distance north of Steubenville avenue.

COUNTY'S PIONEERS (NO. 2).

(*Herald*, November 19, 1902.)

Early on Sunday morning, John Beatty, Jacob Gomber and Grayham, who lived in the cabins at the crossing of the Zane Trace over Wills creek, were surprised to see smoke rising up through the forest on the north. There were at that time but two houses erected on the town plat, both hewed log houses, located on Main street, now Wheeling avenue. The John Beatty house was located where the Cambridge wholesale grocery is located, and the Judge Metcalf house, afterward the noted tavern, was located where now is the Stoner block. It was then in an unfinished state. It was the custom of the Guernsey settlers to rest on Sunday. The three men, Beatty, Gomber and Grayham, at once visited the camp, and were surprised to see these strange looking and strangely dressed people, composed in all of men, women and children to the number of twenty-six. The women, with short dresses and

short gowns, belted around the waist, with large frilled caps on their heads, were busy about the campfire, preparing their frugal morning meal. The horses were hobbled, and browsing among the bushes, and the men, with smock frocks, short breeches, to which were attached long stockings, with heavy shoes, and white, broad-brimmed wool hats, were moving about the wagons talking a strange language. John Sarchet was the most fluent with the English tongue, and made the visitors to understand that they were Norman-French, from the island of Guernsey, in Europe, seeking homes in the new country. On this day of rest and sunshine, August 15, 1806, they sang hymns of thanksgiving and rejoicing, written and compiled by Jean De Caueteville, of the Wesleyan Methodist church. The French hymn book of Thomas Sarchet the writer has in his possession, published in 1785, having on the preface the endorsement of John Wesley.

On this Sabbath day, for the first time the strains of a Methodist hymn echoed through the wilderness at Cambridge, Ohio. During the day, the three resident families of the town visited the camp of those strange looking emigrants. The writer heard some of them say in after years how strange they were in look, dress and language. These early first settlers had spent two years almost entirely isolated from the world. They were rejoiced to see the Guernsey people, the first who had come to Cambridge since their settlement in it, and the Guernsey people were pleased to find these strangers so friendly.

Before night, the Guernsey people looked upon a stranger people than they, the Indians, and soon were daily visited by the Indian women, carrying their papooses tied to a board, and swung on their backs.

On Monday morning the women decided that they would wash their clothing. Their camp was near the now Lofland run, and between two large flowing springs. In the afternoon, after the washing was done, the camp was again visited by the women and children of the resident families of the town, who used all the persuasive power that their language permitted in urging the women to stop and settle in the new town. After their call at the camp, the women held the first woman's rights convention perhaps in the state of Ohio, and decided that they would go no further west. In the meantime, the men were looking about the staked-off town and the out-lots. Only the main street, Wheeling avenue, had the underbrush cut out of it. When they returned to the camp, the women reported their action. The men protested, but their protest was of no avail. When a Guernsey woman puts her foot down, it is there. The dye was cast and Cambridge was to be the Guernsey town, and the name of Guernsey county was to perpetuate their memory.

They at once began to select lots and out-lots. Peter Sarchet chose the two lots west of the public square, on West Eighth street, fronting on Main; Thomas Sarchet chose two lots east and west of North Seventh street, fronting on Main; John Sarchet chose the lot opposite, now the Carnes corner; Peter Sarchet chose out-lot No. 6, now the Judge Campbell addition to the city; Thomas Sarchet chose six out-lots on North Tenth street, now the old Orchard, McCollum and Meredith's addition to the city; John Sarchet chose three out-lots on North Eighth street, now the McFarland, Bond & Company and Ogier additions to the city. Two of Thomas Sarchet's out-lots and one of John's were, as soon as cleared, planted in apple trees, brought on horseback from the Putnam nursery at Marietta. These orchards were the first at Cambridge, and included varieties rarely seen at this day, Putnam Russets, Rhode Island Greenings, English Pearmain, Old Blue Streak, Golden Pippin, Pomme Royal, English Belleflower, Newtown Pippin and others.

The next thing was to provide shelter for the coming winter. They continued in the camp, to which was added a brush tent, until the first cabin was erected. This was built on the northeast corner of the west lot on Seventh street, now the Carnes' livery stable corner. As soon as it was erected, before it had either floor, door or chimney, they moved from the camp up to it. In it were stored their boxes, chests and utensils, which were sparse. Near the cabin, where the trees were cut, the brush was piled, and the women raked up the leaves and burned the brush, and in the cleared space they raked and dug in turnip seed. The turnips grew large and afforded all of the vegetables they had during the winter. I have heard my uncles and aunts tell how they sat around the big wood fire in the long winter nights, and scraped turnips, and listened to the fierce winds sweeping through the trees, while packs of wolves howled around the cabin. The second cabin was erected on the southeast corner of the now old Orchard addition to the city.

While engaged in erecting this cabin, on the day of the "raising," in the afternoon, Betty Pallet was left at the first cabin in charge of the children. All hands, men, women and children, who could lift or push at a log, were needed at the cabin raising. In the evening, when they returned to the first cabin, they found that some person had been rummaging in the chests and boxes, and from one of the chests a sack of gold coin was missing. Betty was questioned. She denied having opened or searched the chests or boxes, or of anyone being about the cabin, or that she had left the cabin. A theft had evidently been committed, but by whom was yet to be found out. You may bet there was a "hot old time" in the Guernsey camp that night.

COUNTY'S PIONEERS (NO. 3).

(*Herald*, November 26, 1902.)

Suspicion rested on Betty. She was guarded during the night. In the morning search was made everywhere, in and out of the cabin, and around the stumps, logs and roots or trees, but the sack of coin could not be found. Word was sent to John Beatty and Jacob Gomber, who came to the camp, and with them some men they had in their employ. Of these were George Philips and Isaac Oldham. A statement was made of the loss of the coin, and as Guernseymen could not in English fully cross-examine Betty, she was turned over to Beatty and Gomber to pass through the "sweat box." During this examination Betty again protested her innocence, and that she knew nothing of the sack of coin. Some one on going for water found the sack of coin sunk in the spring. This spring is located on the northeast corner of Peter Dennis's lot on North Fifth street. When the sack was brought to the cabin, Betty still denied knowing anything about it, or of how it got into the spring. A statement was made that Betty had in the afternoon done an unusual thing; she had carried from the spring enough water for all purposes, so that no one would have to get water for use about the supper or cabin that night. After further questioning, Betty confessed that she had taken the sack to the spring, and intended to go to it during the night, and make off with it through the wood. Where she intended to get to she never divulged. Now came the question of what to do with Betty. There was no township organization at Cambridge, nor justice of the peace nearer than Zanesville. Muskingum county had just been formed, and had no jail or place for imprisonment. John Beatty and Jacob Gomber, acting as a court, decided that Beatty, having betrayed the trust committed to her by those who had befriended her and provided protection in a time of need, should be whipped and driven out of the camp and town. This action was taken from the fact that but a short time before, two men, taken as counterfeiters, were publicly whipped at Zanesville by George Beymer, sheriff, one receiving twenty-five lashes and the other thirty-nine lashes, on their bare backs, well laid on. Peter Sarchet was appointed to do the whipping, on Betty's bare back, which he did with a hickory rod, and Betty was started out into the wilderness just at nightfall, like Hagar, "from the faces of those who had dealt heavily with her." She was never heard of afterward, but it was supposed that she made her way along the Zane Trace to a Catholic settlement located in what is now Perry county, Ohio. I was seated at the bedside of a dying uncle, who was twelve years old at the time of the whipping and witnessed it. He turned over in the

bed and said: "I do wonder what became of little Betty Pallet." I remarked, "Who was Betty Pallet." Then he related the story as above, and of Betty being found wandering in the mountains. Is it any wonder that that old Christian man, eighty-four years old, who died the next day, should turn back in thought to that boyhood scene in the wilderness, seeing Betty's bare back, the welts and the blood? Certainly it seemed to him barbarous and inhuman treatment, as it would to us, yet such treatment was lawful punishment for crime in those days of Ohio. Judge William Wilson, of Licking county, who was the first judge of the common pleas court of Guernsey county, was known throughout his district as the "whipping judge." Whipping posts were erected in every county. On the southwest corner of the public square, the whipping post of Guernsey county was erected, and was standing within the memory of the writer, used as a horse rack. After the formation of Guernsey county, Samuel Timmons, who was convicted on two counts of "uttering base coin," was tied to the post and publicly whipped on the bare back, thirty-nine lashes well laid on, on two different days, by order of Judge William Wilson.

Game of all kinds was plentiful, and could be had from the Indians in exchange for powder, tobacco and "whis." Beal laws were not yet. These settlers had procured guns, and the boys soon became expert hunters and could tell in after years of bringing down the bears, deer and turkeys. One of the guns was a long-barrel rifle, with a flint lock, that would carry an ounce ball. This gun was later the property of an old uncle. It was historic, having passed through the war of 1812, and the writer carried it to the front when Governor Tod called out the "squirrel rifle men," to check the rebel Gen. Kirby Smith, on his raid to invade Cincinnati.

There was an abundance of wild grapes, crab apples, plums and papaws, which afforded some luxuries, but sugar was a luxury almost beyond price, and the grapes, crab apples and plums were only brought out upon great occasions. Thomas and John Sarchet made trips to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, with pack horses, carrying back all needed supplies such as flour, that was gotten at a mill on Yellow creek in Jefferson county, Ohio, salt, coffee, tea, etc., as also iron and steel to be worked up into axes, mattocks, hoes and nails. John Sarchet was a blacksmith. Peter Sarchet was a carpenter, and dressed the puncheon floors, made the clap-board doors, with wooden hinges, door latches, which answered the double purpose of latch and lock. The latch string out, by pulling gave entrance; latch string in, locked the door. In the cabins were the corner dressers, where the women displayed their silver, pewter and brass plate, pots and kettles. In the first cabin, the families of

Thomas and John Sarchet, in all fourteen, passed the first winter. In the second cabin, the families of Peter Sarchet and Daniel Ferbrache, in all twelve. My uncles have told me that the beds were three stories high, made of poles set up in the corners, and that some nights the covering of snow kept those in the upper tier warm, and that it was hard to tell where there was the most snow, out of doors or in the cabin.

COUNTY'S PIONEERS (NO. 4).

During the winter and spring, preparation was made for the erection of larger and better houses. The logs were all hewed and hauled to the sites. Stone was hauled for the foundations, so that by the last of June they were ready to commence the buildings.

The second colony came on in the latter part of June, 1807. Howe, in his "History of Ohio," gives the coming of the Guernsey settlers all in June, 1806, and that when they arrived at Cambridge, it was the day of a public sale of lots. That is not correct history. It was the coming of the second colony that gave rise to that story. There never was a public sale of lots. The first deeds made to any one of lots in Cambridge were to the Guernsey settlers, and they are dated September 9, 1807, and are acknowledged before Hans Morrison, who was a justice of the peace at Westbourne, now Zanesville, Muskingum county, Ohio, and are of record in Muskingum county, and by transfer of record, in Guernsey county, after its formation.

The first house to be built was that of Thomas Sarchet, a large two-and-a-half-story house, corner of Main and Pine streets, now Seventh and Wheeling avenue. Later there was an L frame attached to it, fronting on Seventh street. The history of this house, which was torn away at different times, I have heretofore given. It stood for three-quarters of a century, a landmark of pioneer days, and its history, if fully completed, would be a history of Cambridge, from the wilderness to city full. Its place is taken by the Mathews, Clark and Broom business blocks. This old corner was always a business corner. The old house represents the first house in Cambridge, opened in 1808. The next was the John Sarchet house, on the opposite side of Main street, a one-story hewed log house. This house was also a landmark for many years, and was made notable as the restaurant of Isaac Niswander, as notable in its day to Cambridge as Delmonico's to New York City. John Sarchet later built a brick house on the west corner, one among the first built in Cambridge. These two houses were his residences until he removed to Philadelphia in the early twenties. After his removal to Phila-

delphia, he was largely engaged in the manufacture of ship's irons, chain cables, anchors, etc. There seem to have been unions at that time. The Congressional Records of 1833-34 show that he represented the "Iron Masters Union of Pennsylvania," before the ways and means committee of Congress, of which Henry Clay was chairman. He made a report in opposition to Mr. Clay's tariff bill, as it affected the iron workers of Pennsylvania. Henry Clay, in his speech in favor of his tariff bill, made an attack on John Sarchet's report read before the committee. He charged him with being a native of the island of Guernsey, and that the principal business of its inhabitants was smuggling, and said that John Sarchet came before the committee of ways and means with dirty hands. Albert Galliten, of Pennsylvania, in reply to Mr. Clay, defended John Sarchet and his report, and declared Mr. Clay had not answered it, nor could it be answered, and said if John Sarchet came before the ways and means committee with "dirty hands," they were hands made dirty with honest toil.

The next was Peter Sarchet's house on the first lot west of the public square on Main street. It was a two-story hewed log house, built near the centre of the lot, fronting to the east with a porch on that front full length of the building. He later sold to George J. Jackson, who was in some way connected with the Wyatt Hutchison family. He died in the house, and his widow remarried. Mrs. Sarah Baldwin lived in it and died in it within the memory of the writer. After the formation of Guernsey county, the two upper rooms of the house were used for county offices, and were occupied by the clerk, recorder, commissioners, sheriff and collector.

In 1826, while thus occupied, during the night it caught fire from a defective chimney, wood being used for fuel. The fire was discovered by a passerby, who gave the alarm. The fire had not made much headway and was soon put out. Some of the logs behind the chimney were burnt off, and others charred into charcoal. But for this midnight passerby, the building and all of the county records would have been destroyed. The county commissioners, William McCracken, Turner G. Brown and William D. Frame, decided to erect two fireproof offices west of and connecting with the old court house. These were of brick, arched over head with brick, and floored with brick. One was for the auditor and commissioners, and the other for the clerk and recorder. Daniel Hubert, father of A. J., of this city, painted the sign, costing five dollars. The first to occupy these offices were the commissioners above named, and Robert B. Moore, auditor, and Moses Sarchet, appointed to succeed C. P. Beatty, clerk, and Jacob G. Metcalf, recorder.

Peter Sarchet, after he sold his property, removed to the "old salt

works," in Muskingum county, later known as the Chandler salt works, where the three brothers were engaged in the manufacture of salt. These salt springs, or seeps, had been used by the Indians in a very primitive manner for making salt. The Sarchets sunk a well, to obtain more and stronger salt brine, on the sayso of the Chandlers, who were then the owners of the land. This venture did not improve or strengthen the salt water, and after some years of hard labor, with but little profit, they threw up their lease, which they had from the Chandlers, before its expiration, the result of which were law suits by the Sarchets against the Chandlers for misrepresentations, and a suit by the Chandlers to compel a fulfillment of the lease, and the result was, a loss to all hands and the engendering of bad blood.

Some years later the Chandlers began the boring of a well, and while engaged at the work, a hoax was perpetrated, which is set down in Ohio history as "The Disastrous Hoax." What is given here is condensed from Hildreth's history. In 1820 Samuel Chandler was boring a salt well near Chandlersville, nine miles southeast of Zanesville. Some ill-disposed person dropped into the well some pieces of silver, and when the borings were brought up, the sand when examined proved to be rich with silver. The discovery of a silver mine spread like wildfire. A company was soon formed, incorporated, and called, "The Muskingum Silver Mining Company." A lease was secured from Chandler to sink a shaft down to the silver vein near his salt well. After the company had expended ten thousand dollars in an effort to develop the silver mine, the bubble burst. Chandler sued the company for damages to his salt well, which it had to pay. The above is the history, but there is something between the lines which was always hinted at by the mining company, but was never known, how much Chandler had to do with the hoax, but first and last he received the benefit, and left the Muskingum Silver Mining Company to hold the sack. Perhaps the phrase, "salting the mine," had its origin at the Chandler salt works. This silver mine hoax was many years ago, and is almost forgotten, but the salting of mines still goes on. The wise man saith, "Lo, this only have I found, that God hath made man upright; but they have sought out many inventions." Is this salting of mines one?

COUNTY'S PIONEERS (NO. 5).

(*Herald*, December 10, 1902.)

The second Guernsey colony was composed of the families of James Bichard, Sen., two William Ogier families, James Ogier's, Thomas Naftel's,

Thomas Lenfestey's, widow Mary Hubert's, and John Marquand's, and of young men Peter Langloise, John Robin, Peter Corbet, Peter and Nicholas Bichard, John and Peter Torode, Paul Robert, Nicholas Peodvin, John Carlo and John DeLarue. These emigrants were in Cambridge in time to help at the raising of the three Sarchet houses and to erect houses for themselves for the coming of winter. At a raising of the Thomas Sarchet house a large log slipped off the skids, and struck James Bichard, grandfather of the writer, on the head. For a long time he was thought to be killed. He revived, but carried to his death a dent in his skull, as a reminder of that raising.

William Ogier built a cabin on the now John M. Ogier lot on Wheeling avenue. The Marquands, Huberts and Lenfesteys built cabins on the three lots of the square next east. On the square opposite, on Wheeling avenue, the Bichards and Naftels built cabins. The prices of these town lots ranged from thirty-two dollars and fifty cents to thirty-four dollars. Besides these, George R. Tingle built a cabin on the now Odd Fellows block lot, and the Mottie family a cabin on the middle Farrar lot on Wheeling avenue. The John Beatty house, the Judge Metcalf house, and the Sarchet houses and cabins, in addition to those mentioned, made up the Cambridge of the wilderness in the winter of 1807-8.

The Marquand family later settled north on Wills creek. A few years after the second colony, other Guernsey families came. Among these were William Lashure, who built a house on the lot west of Noel hotel, Thomas Ogier, who built a stone house on his farm north of Cambridge. He had been detained in hiding from the wrath of the Cossack soldiers that were stationed on the island, one of whom he had killed, while pillaging his orchard. Thomas DeBartram bought lot 83, on which was a cabin, the first house built on Steubenville avenue. The lot is now occupied by the Presbyterian church, Doctor Milligan's and Doctor Moore's residences. The lot had been used by Sandy and Miller, Scotchmen, on which was erected a whip-saw mill and the cabin. These men sawed the first lumber used about the cabins and the houses of Cambridge. It would seem strange today to see two men whip-sawing lumber, yet at the price, three dollars per hundred or half the lumber, they made good wages. Thomas De Bartram was the first tailor, and had the distinction of bringing the first "goose" to Cambridge. James S. Reitilley bought lot 16, now the Burgess, Schaser and Zahniser lot, on which was built a cabin. Enoch Rush built a cabin on lot 28, now the Ramsey Cook lot, and John Maffit a cabin on the east Farrar lot. So up to this time, 1810, Cambridge was a log-house town, with the Col. Z. A. Beatty frame house partly built, located on the lot now occupied by the John M. Ogier residence, on West Wheeling avenue.

John Robin married into the Hubert family, and Peter Langloise married into the Bichard family. They both settled south on Wills creek. Daniel Ferbrache settled on government land two miles north of Cambridge, and paid for it with the gold coin Betty Pallet tried to steal. A Mr. Cumin, an Englishman who traveled through the South and West, published a history of his travels. Traveling from the West over the Zane trace, in 1808, in what he called "the stage wagon," he stopped at the Harvey tavern over night, at Zanesville. From there to Wheeling the stage wagon was in charge of George Beymer. He was the senior brother of the Beymer family at Washington, and resided at this time in now Centre township, in a tavern cabin located a short distance off the foot of the four-mile hill, Craig postoffice. Its site was later known as the old Endley brick tavern, on the old Wheeling road, kept by Major John Woodrow. The stage wagon reached the Enslow tavern, located southeast of New Concord, which was in now Westland township.

The most of the early settlers west of Cambridge came by water, up the Muskingum to Duncan's Falls or Zanesville. There were two traces west from Cambridge, one to Duncan's Falls and the other to the falls above. The Zane trace west from Cambridge followed an Indian trail, to what was called "The Dead Man's Ripple," on the Muskingum river, so called because the remains of Duncan were found there. He lived near the falls, a hermit life, and it was supposed he was murdered by the Indians. Thus giving it the double name, "Duncan's Falls," and "Dead Man's Ripple." Ebenezer Zane was not pleased with the location, as he had the privilege of locating a section of land at the crossing of the Muskingum river. He moved up to the upper falls, and opened the trace back intersecting the other near the Enslow tavern. There had been a settlement there as early as 1802, by Adam McMurdie. He sold to Enslow in 1805. The deed of conveyance speaks of buildings and orchards. The tavern was on a high hill, later known as Frew's tavern, where the stage wagon stopped for dinner. Cumin speaks of the orchards, and of the splendid view he had from the hill top. At the tavern was an extra horse, belonging to the proprietor of the stage wagon. Cumin rode this horse ahead of the stage wagon to the Beymer tavern.

He speaks of the horrible road from Enslow's to Wills creek, and of the beauty of the landscape at Cambridge, as seen from the western hilltop as he approached the town, and of crossing a rickety toll bridge over Wills creek. That toll bridge was located at the bend in the creek, above the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, being the point where the Zane Trace crossed the creek and the Indian trail that led to Sandusky. It was near this point that the Indian massacre occurred in 1791, and where the killed, Mr. Linn, Thomas Biggs

and Joseph Hedges, were buried. At the time Cumin crossed the toll-bridge there was a ferry over the creek, south of the Cleveland & Marietta depot. The ferry boat was made with two canoes, fastened together and covered with puncheons. In 1809, Beatty and Gomber erected a toll bridge at that point, which remained there until after the erection of the present old bridge, in 1828. Cumin speaks of the cabin town of the Guernsey settlers, and of their clean looking and thrifty surroundings. He also publishes a letter written by a lady traveler from Cambridge in 1809, in which she gives a glowing description of the "cabin town" and Guernsey settlers. He says nothing of any mail on the Trace from Wheeling to Zanesville, but there was no postoffice at Cambridge. Col. Z. A. Beatty and Cyrus P. Beatty, who was the first postmaster, did not get to Cambridge until the fall of 1809. But this mail was a sort of rural route, and the mail carrier distributed packages and letters along the line.

The heads of most of the Guernsey families brought with them certificates of good moral and Christian character as members of the Wesleyan Methodist societies of the island, which gave as their sole reasons for leaving the island "the fall of trade," signed by Jean De Caueteville, superintendent of the Wesleyan Methodist societies, of Guernsey, Alderney, Jersey and Sark, and on these certificates the Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1808. The reader of French and English history will remember that in the years 1805 and 1806 Napoleon Bonaparte was making preparations to invade England, crossing the channel with a large army in boats. England, for protection, stationed troops on all her channel islands. On the island of Guernsey was a large force of Russian Cossack soldiers, who made it their principal business to plunder from the small Guernsey farmers, to which class most of the Guernsey farmers belonged. Strict embargo laws were in force, the trade of the island, which was largely commercial, was cut off and the business of the island was totally suspended. It was that depression, perhaps the first, which caused the colonists to leave the island.

Many of the readers have read the interesting and descriptive letter of John M. Ogier, of Cambridge, who visited the island last summer, describing its beauty and great prosperity. Its immense daily trade with England of fruits and vegetables, as well as its large commercial trade with other countries, would perhaps excite wonder that these Guernsey emigrants should leave such a beautiful and prosperous island. But let another Napoleon arise in France, and control all Europe with strict embargo laws enforced, close up all of the commercial ports, and make preparations to invade England. Then the Guernsey of today would begin to decline, and its great productiveness and

trade would cease. General Sherman said a great truth in a blunt way when he said, "War is hell," and the effects of this hell continues for years after the war is over. The effects of the war of the Rebellion continued for more than twenty years. William Berry, in his history of Guernsey, says that it was more than twenty years after 1805 and 1806 until prosperity began to be restored on the island.

COUNTY'S PIONEERS (NO. 6).

(*Herald*, December 17, 1902.)

The year 1807 was called the "hard year" by the early settlers. They had just made some clearings, which they had planted in corn. Bread is the first great necessity. Corn pone and mush were relied upon by most of the settlers. The corn that they had planted was peeping through the hills when there came a great horde of squirrels from the South. The corn patches were literally alive with squirrels, digging up and eating the sprouted corn. Seed corn was hard to get, and a long journey had to be made to get seed for planting, which put the second planting into June. When this second crop was but matured into hard roasting ears, there came an early frost in September, which cooked the fodder and corn into a black and withered state. I have heard these settlers say that the mush and corn pone made from this corn when ground was as black as a hat. And to make the matter worse, in the early settlements in the East and South on the Ohio river, the wheat that was harvested, threshed and ground into flour was not fit to eat by either man or beast. This wheat goes down into history as "sick wheat."

The depredations of the squirrels led the Legislature of 1807-08 to pass a law encouraging the killing of squirrels. This law made it imperative that every person who was a taxpayer in the county should furnish a certain number of squirrel scalps at the time of tax paying, the number to be fixed by the township trustees, and any person delinquent was liable to the same penalty as delinquent tax-payers on land or personal property, and any person producing to the collector more than the required number was to receive two cents for each scalp. This law is to be found in Volume 5, Ohio Laws. The law was never enforced. An overruling providence sent on the squirrel desperadoes the most severe winter of 1807-8, known in the history of Ohio both for cold weather and snow, and the great horde of squirrels almost all perished with hunger. These early Guernsey settlers subsisted through that winter on game, black mush and black corn pone, potatoes, cabbage and turnips. I have heard my uncles say that the people had two ways of keeping

warm, one was to chop and carry in wood to keep up the fires day and night, the other was to carry water from the distant springs to thrown on the chimneys to keep the cabins from burning up.

War followed the advent of the Guernsey settlers to the western wilderness. Grim-visaged war stared them in the face in their cabins and log house homes. The war whoops of the Indians, encouraged by English emissaries, rang through the forest. The great chief Tecumseh, with his shrewd, cunning and wily tread, was everywhere inciting the Indians to rapine and murder. The Guernsey settlers carried their guns to their work in the clearings, and moved about in pairs for protection. At night the cabin doors were barricaded and they slept on their arms. Daily came the word from the nearby frontiers of the capture of women and children and the burning of homes. It may be that these Guernsey settlers looked back to their island home with longing eyes. But few of them were yet naturalized citizens, but they did not hang their harps on the willows and cry out, "How can we sing the Lord's song in a strange land?" They were made of sterner stuff. Great Britian had no more loyal subjects than the Guernsey islanders, and here in the country of their adoption, Ohio found no more loyal citizens. Amid the dark and depressing hour the little Methodist spark was kept aglow. Few they were, but true to their chosen church they clung together. William Ogier was a local preacher, Peter Sarchet an exhorter, and Thomas Sarchet a class leader, and regular Sunday school meetings were held at the different houses, called "French meetings," and these social meetings in their own tongues continued to be held for more than three years. The writer in boyhood attended these meetings, and has now a very distinct recollection of the seeming fervour and zeal manifested, although understanding but little of the hymns, prayers and preaching. Thomas Sarchet attended the first session of the Ohio conference at Chillicothe in 1812, and brought back with him to Cambridge William Mitchell, the senior preacher of the Zanesville circuit, who resided in his home for the next conference year, and who was the first Methodist preacher to reside in Cambridge. John Strange, the junior preacher, rode to the different charges, carrying a rifle on his shoulder. The stagnation and depression caused by the war ceased, business began to revive, the settlers were encouraged, emigration began to increase, and in 1823 Thomas Sarchet, speaking of the church's early beginning, says: "We struggled on; my wife and myself did all that we could to render the preachers comfortable, and to open up a way for their usefulness in the community." At length the Americans began to come in, and the church to take a hold upon the people. Among these Americans were Jacob Shaffner, J. S. White, Joseph Wood,

Thomas McIlyar, Andrew Metcalf, Daniel Davis, John Davis, Joseph Cockerl, Edward Mulkins, Hamilton Robb, Joseph Neeland, Levi Rhinehart and others.

The National road was now located through Cambridge. Its completion was to open up a market for surplus grain, which had no cash value before. The gradation was made through Cambridge in 1827-28. Casper W. Weaver, the superintendent, gave notice to all contractors that the road would be open for through travel from Bridgeport to Zanesville, October 1, 1828. Whether there was any formal demonstration made at Cambridge, there is no record left to show. The *Guernsey Times* passed into the hands of Nicholas Bailhache during the years 1828-29, and of the two years there are no files or local record to be found.

The great National highway, over which flowed the great moving tide of emigration westward for thirty years, was to the state of Ohio what the Appian Way was to ancient Rome, but with this difference, the Appian Way was designed to gratify the pomp and vanity of emperors and empires, kings and princes, consuls and pro-consuls, but the National road was designed to meet the wants of a free and progressive people, and to aid in building up and strengthening a great and growing republic. The Appian Way outlived its nation. The old pike served in its day and generation, a complete success, and when its glory departed as a national highway, the nation was all the stronger because it had been made.

We hear no more of the clanking hoof,
And the stage coach rattled by;
For the Steam King rules the traveled world,
And the "Old Pike's" left to die.

And now we have passed over more than twenty years of the trying times of the Guernsey settlers, and down to the time when the dark cloud of isolation began to be dispelled, and the dawn of brighter days to appear. For the next quarter of a century the great tide of emigration, stage coaches, road wagons, emigrant wagons, horsemen and footmen moved over the highway. "Westward ho!" was still the cry. The other day a monument was erected almost to the west line of the state of Indiana, to mark the center of population of the republic for 1890. Where will the next center be? Still farther west, the answer might be, but there is no longer any west. West is a mere relative term. The answer must be, "The boundless continent is ours," and we are again sailing over the seas from whence the star of empire took its westward way.

LOCAL HISTORICAL SKETCH.

(*Jeffersonian*, November 22, 1893.)

We have a very distinct recollection of a moving day in the spring of 1833, when my father moved from the old house, corner of Seventh street and Wheeling avenue, in which the writer was born, and a part of which still remains a connecting link between the past and the present, to our new home, corner of West Eighth street and Steubenville avenue, Cambridge. These three score years of Cambridge life, measuring up its growth, with some historical reminiscences, social, political, religious and otherwise, we wish to give to the readers of the *Jeffersonian*, in a series of papers, as there are but few links now in Cambridge that can bind together 1833 and 1893 in one continuous chain of events. Of our new home, now the Burgess property, we wish to speak from our boyhood remembrance.

We saw it grow from the clay and water in the mortar box, tramped by oxen, paddled and tempered with spade, the brick hand moulded, and hacked and dried ready for the kiln, and from the wood-heated arches, after being cooled, carried and laid one by one in the wall.

"Mort and more mort, brick and more brick," was the cry of the masons on the scaffold, as the hod carriers scaled the long, inclined, slatted gangway, sweating under their loads, as the walls raised up from pudlock to pudlock to completion. The old pudlock way, with scaffold on the outside, bound together by poles and withes, is a thing of the past, as is also the header and stretcher bond of the wall. Then the wall went up round by round, giving to the whole structure a gradual, equal settling.

Now the walls are run up on outside course first, by a skilled workman. Then comes a slashing of mortar and brick behind, and the result is that few, if any, of the brick houses of today are without cracked walls and cracked plastering, the result of an unequal settling and an improper bond.

We live today, we say, in a new age, an age of progress, but in it is much that is shoddy, much that is superficial, that won't stand the blast of time. There is a change of architecture. It is not the imposing Doric, the graceful Ionic, the magnificent Corinthian, or the arch-surmounting Etruscan, but a blending together, destroying the distinct features of each in a conglomeration of designs, that was to be seen everywhere in the Columbian architecture of the late White City on the lake. But enough of this. The growth of Cambridge, from 1806 to 1833, had been slow. Emigration was deterred from fear of the Indians, though they had been subdued and brought to terms of peace in their defeat by General Wayne, in 1794, and had entered into the "treaty of

Greenville," yet they roamed about filled with hatred and revenge at the encroachments of the whites into the occupancy of their hunting grounds.

The war of 1812-15 had a stagnating effect. All efforts toward improvement were checked. The men flew to arms for the protection of their families and firesides, but uncertainty and distrust reigned among those who were left behind to await the results of the arbitrament of war.

"The blast of war had blown." "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," and a new life seemed to open upon the frontier settlers, and the click of the axe and the whack of the mattock meant war for civilization, for home and native land.

The country was now a purely protected one. Cambridge was a protected town; consumer and producer stood side by side. The inhabitants could not say, "No pent up Utica confines our powers, the boundless universe is ours." They were shut in, so far as traffic was concerned. A then resident said "that his boys made a quarter apiece every Sunday, trading penknives." So it was the trade went on, but the capital stock remained the same. There had to be a reciprocity, a looking out for new fields for trade and traffic, and the hopes of the people were exultant when the projected "Cumberland road," fathered by Henry Clay, sprang into life and began to make its way through the wilderness. New life, new vigor, inspired the citizens of Cambridge. The labor in building this road made a market for surplus that had a money value, and the citizens began to prepare for better homes.

Among the first, after the completion of the National road in 1830, was our home, where twenty and more years of our life of boyhood and young manhood centers, as the ever memorable "halcyon days of youth." The Cambridge then platted contained one hundred and forty lots. On Main street, north side, thirty-four lots, south side, thirty-six; on Steubenville street, on the north side, thirty-six, on the south side, thirty-four. The cross streets, from east to west, were named Walnut, Spruce, Pine, Market, Chestnut, Mulberry and Lombardy.

The old court house stood in the square, and the old log gaol, the terror of evil-doers, stood by its side. From the one, justice, tempered with mercy, flowed; in the other, punishment, shorn of wrath, was administered to all as equals before the law.

There were on the lots and streets forty-eight dwellings and shops. Of the dwellers and their avocations begins the story of three score years of life in Cambridge.

We begin at the west end, south side. The first three lots contained the Beatty tanyard. The old house on the corner of the alley is a part of the

original house. Christopher Duniver, the head tanner, lived in this house. Of this family, there are now living in Cambridge Mrs. Lemuel Bonnell and Mrs. George D. Gallup. "Chris" Duniver had been the wagoner of Capt. C. P. Beatty's company in the war of 1812. And when a war-cloud again rose in the northwest, and the call to arms was made by Governor Robert Lucas in 1835, drum and fife, in martial strains, inspired the latent patriotic spark to blood heat, "Chris" again kept step, as a recruit, to go and hurl the invading "Wolverines" from Ohio's sacred soil. This war cloud blew away, but its heroes still live in history.

On the next three lots Col. Z. A. Beatty, one of the proprietors of the town, had chosen his home, where the McPherson home now is. He built the first frame house in Cambridge. There he lived and died in 1835. On the lots were planted apple, peach and pear trees, the earliest in the town, and the garden and lawn, fronting the street, was adorned with the choicest shrubs and flowers of the day.

The National road was a complete and perfect bed of limestone, made so by rolling and filling in the ruts with the displaced stone, until it was impervious to water and as smooth as a pavement. It was the only pavement to walk on for many years in the history of Cambridge.

EARLY DAYS ON WILLS CREEK.

(*Jeffersonian*, December 12, 1895.)

The northwest part of Guernsey county was perhaps the scene of more exploits among the Indians than any other locality in the county. From the place where Bird's run flows into Wills creek, now Bridgeville, the creek makes a long, circuitous route, and flows a distance of fourteen miles to where the waters of Marlatt run are discharged into it. The distance between the mouths of these two tributaries in a straight line would not exceed three miles. This shorter route was much traveled by the Miami, Delaware and other Indian tribes during the Indian war of 1790-95, when their anxiety was to reach the settlements at Marietta. Only a few years ago their trace could be noticed in many places from Marlatt's run to the mouth of Bird's run, thence up to Indian Camp, Wills creek and Trail run, thence over the divide, and down Duck creek and the Little Muskingum.

As early as the year 1810, one James Miskimins, a native of Virginia, settled on Wills creek, and took up a large quantity of land near the mouth of Marlatt's run. Having made his location, he returned to Virginia and operated a large distillery, until he had accumulated enough means to make

him comfortable. He then returned to his land on Wills creek, being one of the first settlers. As it was his custom to make money, he was soon engaged in a good business in buying fur from the Indians, rather trading with them. His only market then was at Zanesville. For the purpose of carrying his fur to market, and his corn to a horse mill, he made a large canoe, in which he could float down the creek and river to Zanesville, do his trading and return with his corn meal and a good supply of whiskey. For the purpose of keeping things dry, he built a commodious warehouse on the bank of Wills creek, where he could store his fur and whiskey, and it soon became famous as a trading post among the Indians, as well as the few white people who had settled there.

On one occasion he was longer in making his trip to Zanesville and return than usual, which induced Doughty, the Indian chief, in company with others of the tribes, to start down the creek to see what had become of "Skimmer," as they called him. They met Miskimins on his return near the mouth of White Eyes creek, and beckoned him in a friendly way to come on shore, and let them have a drink of fire water (whiskey). At their request, Miskimins landed his canoe, and treated the Indians with one drink each, then hastened on his journey up the creek, as he wished to reach his warehouse before night. Just as he was working his canoe back into the middle of the stream, one stalwart Indian who had not had enough drink, became unruly and threatened to shoot Miskimins if he did not return to the shore. Doughty told Miskimins he had better land, as the Indian was bad, and would shoot him if he did not. Miskimins again landed his canoe, and walked right up to the pesky Indian, jerked his gun from his hands, knocked him down with it, then threw the gun into the creek where the water was deep. He then started up the creek with his canoe, and reached home the same evening, without further molestation from the Indian.

The next morning when Miskimins got up, he found six burly Indians standing against his cabin, three on each side of the door. He expected to have an uneven encounter with them, but that did not deter him from inviting them in. They very good-humouredly went in, and then told him that the Indian he had knocked down the day before was a bad Indian, but he had a big family to maintain, that he now had no gun and nothing to buy one with, and that he (Miskimins) must give the Indian a gun, and all would be right. To this demand Miskimins readily assented. After receiving the gun and a drink, the Indians departed in peace.

SARCHET GIVES SOME HISTORY.

(*Times*, November 12 1903.)

The late reception by the Methodist Episcopal church to Doctor Wallace and Rev. W. B. Winters and their wives, calls up this history of how receptions were given to the preachers of the long ago. There was then no knowing who was to be the preacher or preachers in advance of their coming to the charge. In 1819 Rev. Thomas A. Morris, afterward an honoured bishop, was sent as the senior preacher by the Ohio conference to Zanesville circuit, of which Cambridge was one of the appointments. He moved to Cambridge, where he resided the two years he was on the circuit. He lived in a house on the now Margaret Thompson lot on East Steubenville avenue. The preaching place was in the grand jury room in the old court house, which was reached by two flights of stairs from the old court room below. It was seated with slab benches, with here and there a chair brought by a member for his or her special use. Reverend Morris preached his first sermon, and at its close stated that Rev. Charles Elliott, the junior preacher, would preach in three weeks. The day for the junior preacher came. The little congregation was assembled, and patiently awaiting his advent. The time passed slowly on, past the appointed hour, and no preacher came. Then, after some consultation, it was decided that as it was the spring of the year, and the roads very bad, he would be unable to get there, and that before separating they would have a prayer meeting. One of the brothers took the stand and announced a hymn. The congregation rose, and sang the hymn, the leader timing out two lines at a time. While they were singing, a rough, uncouth-looking man stood at the head of one of the stairways. When the singing was finished, and they knelt in prayer, with the leader, the strange, uncouth man knelt also. When the prayer was over, and the congregation resumed their seats and the leader was about to give out another hymn, the strange man walked forward to the stand, and standing with his back to the congregation, began to disrobe. Laying down his riding whip, taking off his great-coat, which was all bedraggled with mud, and his leggings and overshoes of buffalo-hide, he turned, facing the congregation, and said, "I am the junior preacher, Charles Elliott," and opening the Bible, he read as a text Judges third and twentieth, "I have a message from God unto thee."

After the sermon, closing hymn, and prayer, the congregation gathered around the stand, greeting the young preacher, and giving their names. The most of them were the French Guernsey settlers. He was taken in charge by Thomas Sarchet. His horse, which was tied to a stump in the square, was

taken to the stable by one of the Sarchet boys. The greeting and reception was over, and the young preacher had found a home, where he continued to stay while on the east end of the circuit. A young boy present at this reception went home, and told his parents "that a man came in while they were singing, and knelt at the head of the stairs, during prayer, and that everybody thought he was a hog-driver; but behold, he turned out to be the preacher!" This supposed "hog-driver" preacher became one of the prominent men of western Methodism, and as editor of the *Pittsburg Advocate Journal* and *Western Christian Advocate* sent out weekly messages to the homes of western Methodists.

GENERAL JACKSON'S VISIT TO CAMBRIDGE.

(C. P. B. Sarchet, in *Times*, March 22, 1906.)

When General Jackson, then President of the United States, passed through Cambridge in the fall of 1831, on his way east to Washington City, the new bridge over Wills creek, now the old bridge on Dewey avenue, was just receiving its second coat of paint inside and out, also the roof. It was somewhat barricaded with scaffolding and the general travel had to be directed to the old Beatty and Gomber toll bridge, located a short distance west of the new bridge.

General Jackson was travelling in a private carriage, with a colored driver and a colored servant mounted on top as a postillion. Behind the carriage there followed a colored boy mounted on the General's old white war horse. The cavalcade stopped at the old "Bridge House" tavern, kept by David Ballantine. There the General changed his dress of travel into the full suit of a major-general of the United States army. The old war horse was fully caparisoned with military saddle, saddle blanket, bridle and housing, all of these bespangled with shining stars and fringed with red trappings.

At the "Bridge House" he was met by an improvised drum corps and a number of the old soldiers of the war of 1812, and his Democratic adherents of the town and nearby country. The Whigs and Democrats of that day were like the Jews and Samaritans of old, politically they had no assimilations with the Democrats, and especially for Andy Jackson, who had beaten the Whig idol of Ohio, Henry Clay.

Major James Dunlap, an officer of the Pennsylvania militia in the war of 1812, then a citizen of Cambridge, was marshal of the parade, assisted by Ancil Briggs, his son-in-law, who was later the first governor of the state of Iowa. The Major had two sons, George Washington and Andrew Jack-

son. These were conspicuous in the parade. George beat the base drum and "Fat Jack," dressed in his best bib and tucker, walked by the side of his father, at the head of the procession.

When all was in readiness, the marshal headed the column, followed by Old Glory flaunting in the breeze, followed by the drum corps. Then came General Jackson, mounted on the white war horse, with the trappings and stars and spangles glittering in the morning sunlight, followed by the carriages, soldiers and citizens.

The Cambridge postmaster, Jacob Schaffner, was conspicuous in the drum corps, playing the snare drum. As the column moved through Wheeling avenue, General Jackson, with his three-cocked hat, surmounted with a long white plume, in his hand, waved it right and left to the onlookers, whilst his long white locks fluttered in the breeze. At the top of the east hill the change was made back to the regular traveling mode.

"FROM HEN TO MOUTH."

Old Major Bute, grandfather of J. B. Ferguson, Esq., of this city, was a frequent horse-back traveller on the old pike. These horse-back travellers usually got up early at the tavern where they spent the night, and rode five or more miles to another tavern early in the morning to take breakfast. The Major told this story:

He had ridden some miles in the early morning, and reached a tavern where he stopped to feed his horse and eat his breakfast. After washing and getting ready for breakfast, he took a seat on the porch in front of the tavern. While seated there the hall door was opened, and he heard a boy call, "Mother, the old hen is on!" The landlord came out, and took a seat by the Major. After waiting some time, the Major asked the landlord if breakfast would soon be ready. The reply was, "Yes, in a short time."

Then the Major heard the boy call, "Mother, the old hen's off, and I've got the eggs." The landlord went in, but soon came out and invited the Major to breakfast. On the table was "ham and egg."

The Major remarked that he had often heard of people living from hand to mouth, but that was the first time in his experience he had heard of anyone living from "hen to mouth."

THE OLD PIKE AND EARLY INNS.

(From Reminiscences published in the local press by Colonel Sarchet.)

A few miles west of Fairview old Billy Armstrong kept a notable tavern and wagon stand, on the top of the hill, then known as the "Taylor Hill," on

the old pike. He kept a team on the road. He was a jolly old Irishman. It was a famous place and the wagoners often drove late at night to reach Armstrong's, as did other travelers.

It was said that an Irishman, traveling on foot, stayed there over night, and in the morning after breakfast told old Billy that he had no money to pay his bill. "Why didn't you tell me that last night?" said old Billy. The Irishman said: "And faith, I'm sorry enough to tell you this morning." This Irish wit so tickled old Billy that he gave him a parting drink and bade him proceed on his journey with good luck.

Old Billy was a great Jackson man and a Democrat, and would argue that Jackson did more for the old pike than did Henry Clay, its great champion. His Democratic friends of Oxford township for his party loyalty elevated him to the high and honorable dignity of esquire. He was now no longer called old Billy, but "Squire Billy." Toward the end of the palmy days of the old pike, he was further rewarded by his party and was elected from the Guernsey-Monroe district to the Senate of Ohio.

In the Senate at that time was a leading Democrat named Aiken. He was fond of a joke and concluded to play one on old Billy. His name on the Senate roll came just before Armstrong's. He conceived the idea that old Billy always voted as he did on all questions, whether political or local. One day a measure came up to be voted on of some political character. Aiken's name was called and he voted with the Whigs. Armstrong's was called and he voted the same way. After the vote was completed the Democrats gathered around Aiken's desk to know why he had voted with the Whigs. He replied that he was setting a trap. The next morning, after the journal was read, Aiken rose up and asked to change his vote to the Democratic side, which was granted. Then old Billy, who sat some distance away, rose up and asked that his vote be changed to the Democratic side, which was granted. And now with the Whigs old Billy came to be known as "the follower of the file leader."

At the old Hoover tavern, then kept by David Holtz, the writer first saw old Pete Jackson, colored, who was later a historic darkey of Cambridge. He married "Tempy" Mitchell, and Pete and Tempy had many warm times. Pete would get drunk and try to clear the kitchen and break the dishes, and Tempy would drive Pete off. When he was asked why he did not stay with Tempy, Pete would say: "Oh, there is a coolness now, but it will warm up again when the moon changes."

Pete worked a good many years at the old Cambridge foundry, carried on by Clark Robinson and B. A. Albright. They finally disagreed and dis-

solved partnership, and had many lawsuits. Pete was one of the witnesses. In one of the cases a question was prepared by Billy Hillyer, a pettifoging attorney engaged in the case. He stated the question to Pete and said, "Now you must answer the question by yes or no." Pete studied a little and then said: "I wouldn't believe that lie if I swore to it myself."

Some distance northwest of Middleton lives old Isaiah Parlett. He was one of the very "old timers" wagoning to Baltimore, which is more than three hundred miles from where he lived. The usual average day's drive was fifteen miles, and in winter and bad weather was less, so that almost a month and a half was taken to make a trip.

At Middleton and near it were a good many old wagoners. Many of these hauled east to Cumberland, Maryland, after the Baltimore & Ohio railroad had been completed that far west. Among these were William Parlett, William and Andrew Moore, William and Thomas Dunn. The most of these only hauled east as far as the Ohio river at Bridgeport and Wheeling and west from there to the towns along and adjacent to the old pike, as far west as the Ohio canal. The teams in Ohio, west of the Ohio river, that east of Wheeling would have been called "sharpshooters" were called "militia teams."

That the old pike was a first class highway was evidenced by incidents given of wagoners who left it with loads for the adjacent towns.

We give this incident taken from the "Old Pike:" Daniel Barcus agreed to deliver from Baltimore in 1838, a load of merchandise weighing eight thousand three hundred pounds, to Mt. Vernon, Ohio, in good condition at the end of thirty days at four dollars and twenty-five cents per hundredweight. He left the old pike at Jacktown, west of Zanesville. From Jacktown to Mt. Vernon was thirty-two miles, the whole distance being three hundred and ninety-seven miles. At Mt. Vernon he loaded back with tobacco in hogsheads, seven thousand two hundred pounds, at two dollars and seventy-five cents per hundredweight. On the way back before reaching Jacktown, he upset, without any damage except the detention. The expense of getting his wagon turned up and re-loaded was a jug, ten cents, and one gallon of whisky, thirty cents. Barcus says that when he struck the National road at Jacktown he felt at home again.

Barcus says that he often stayed at the Wallace tavern near Brownsville, Pennsylvania, and one night after taking care of his team, he accompanied the two daughters to a country party, where they danced all night, till broad daylight, and walked home with the girls in the morning. These social parties were frequent on the old pike both east and west. Many of the old wagoners were good fiddlers. Most of the old tavern keepers kept a fiddle.

Major James Dunlap, who was the first marshal of the incorporated village of Cambridge, and one of its prominent and respected citizens, kept a tavern on the old pike east of Washington, Pennsylvania, called the "Mt. Vernon House." He was keeping that house as early as 1816. This is what the "Old Pike" says of him: "Major Dunlap was a prominent man of his day, and brigade inspector of the Washington county militia, an officer of no little consequence in the history of Pennsylvania. He later kept the 'Jackson House' in Washington."

The writer has heard Major Dunlap and Joseph L. Noble, who kept a tavern on what was known as "Egg Nog Hill," and who was later a citizen of Cambridge, tell of the winter frolics at the old taverns in the mountains. There was a noted tavern called the "Three Gals' House." It was kept by three maiden ladies, and thus its name. One of the "gals" played the fiddle, and fandangoes and hoedowns were of frequent occurrence at the Three Gals' Tavern. Old Sam Smith was a wagoner and kept a tavern at Elizabethtown on the old pike east of Washington. He was one of the celebrated Smith families, tavern keepers, stage drivers and wagoners on the pike, east of the Ohio river. These Smiths followed the fortunes of the old pike west into Ohio. Part of the old Smith tavern is still standing as a relic of its past glories. It was a place where tobacco was brought in from the south by the "militia teams," to be re-loaded for the east, and was a well-patronized tavern. Teams of some character were to be seen day and night in the Smith wagon yard.

After the busy days of the old pike were over, and Sam Smith slept in the village grave yard, old Billy Richards lived in the old tavern. He had a boy that was not bright. The late Dr. J. T. Clark told this story:

Richards burnt wood for his fires and had a large wood yard in front of his house. The wood had been cut up in the yard, leaving many chips to be gathered up. The Doctor said as he was passing one day on his professional business, he noticed the Richards boy going to the house with a big arm load of chips. When he reached the door, he threw down the load and said: "Damned if I carry chips." Moral—don't quit too soon.

Samuel Jackson, known in the early history of Cambridge as General Jackson, was an old wagoner on the road east of Wheeling before the National road was constructed. He drifted west along with the old stone bridge builders, the firm of Kinkeade & Beck, who built the celebrated "S" bridge on the pike west of Washington, Pennsylvania. Near this bridge was the celebrated tavern of the widow Caldwell. Cumrine, in his history of Wash-

ington county, gives many of the enlivening scenes that took place at the Caldwell tavern.

In the opening chapter of "The Old Pike," by the Hon. L. B. Seabright, the Hon. James G. Blaine, who was a student at Washington and Jefferson College, says: "Caldwell's tavern (we did not use the high-sounding 'hotel,' but the good old Anglo-Saxon 'tavern'), with its wide open fireplace in the cheerful bar-room, and the bountiful spread in the dining room, and the long porch for summer loafers, and the immense stabling with its wealth of horse-flesh, and the great open yard for the wagons! How real and vivid it all seems to me at this moment! All the reminiscences of the old pike, for which you are an enthusiast, are heartily shared by me."

This firm of Kinkeade & Beck built the crooked stone bridge east of Cambridge, and did the stone work of the old bridge over Wills creek on Dewey avenue of this city and the crooked stone bridge over Crooked creek west of this city.

With these bridge builders General Jackson came to Cambridge as a wagoner, and first resided in a log cabin which was located on the high ground south of Wills creek and east of the old bridge. After the completion of the National road west to Cambridge, he began again wagoning to the East on the pike, which he continued for many years, and was followed in his old days by his son, Samuel, who took for a wife Miss Phoebe Valentine, daughter of John Valentine, a noted tavern keeper of West Alexander, Pennsylvania.

Of him the "Old Pike" says: "If he had a predecessor or successor in this house, his name is totally eclipsed by that of John Valentine." This family of Jackson, father, mother, son and wife, rest in their graves in the old "Hutchison" graveyard, in Adams township.

Some time ago, in a conversation with Rev. Dr. Milligan, he inquired if we had read a book in the Cambridge library, entitled "Claysville on the Old Pike." We replied that we had not. He then said, "You ought to get it and read it, I think it would interest you." So we took his advice and with his assistance in finding it in the new library room, we took it out and read it with a good deal of interest. It was written by Rev. Dr. Birch, of New York. It was a history of the old Claysville Presbyterian church, and in it the author gives some of the enlivening scenes of the old pike, as witnessed in his boyhood and while a student at Washington and Jefferson college.

There was much in it that we had heard in our boyhood about the old pike. He gave the names of many of the wagoners, and described their old broad-wheeled wagons, and the names of many of the old stage coaches, stage drivers and descriptions of some of his stage rides on top of the coaches with

the drivers from Washington to Wheeling. He gives a reminiscence of old Joseph Lawson, father of Mrs. Isaac Lofland, of this city, and his famous tavern in West Alexander, and calls up from the dead past the celebrated "Gretna Green" and the old justice of the peace, Joseph F. Mayes, who married nineteen hundred and eighteen eloping couples, from 1861 to 1881, and in all, from 1835 to 1885, more than five thousand.

He speaks of the old Reed tavern at "Coon Island." The point is now Vienna station on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Think of an old stage driver or wagoner going back to "Coon Island" to find himself "a mere looker-on in Vienna." He speaks of the relay house at "Rooney's Point" and of the "Clay monument" and other historic points on the west end of the old pike. Among the stage drivers he mentions is the redoubtable Archie McNeil, whom the writer knew in boyhood.

His father, Archibald McNeil, carried on blacksmithing at the old Sarchet salt works on Wills creek, five miles north of Cambridge. Around the salt works and his father's shop, young Archie spent his boyhood days. He was a great lover of horses and would run away from the blacksmith shop and sneak off with a bridle or halter to the large bottom farm of the writer's father, Moses Sarchet, who at that date kept a large number of colts, aged from one to three years. Archie would drive them into a log stable and catch the first one he could, without regard to age, and ride it about the pasture field. So while Archie continued around all the colts, year after year, were broken to ride. Archie finally drifted to Cambridge, and began to lead extra stage horses from station to station on the old pike, and at times ride back and forth with the stage drivers on the box. He soon began to handle the reins and became a noted driver. He drifted east on the old pike, east of Wheeling.

This is what Hon. T. B. Searight says of Archie in the "Old Pike:" "Archie McNeil was of the class of merry stage drivers and enlivened the road with his quaint tricks and humorous jokes. An unsophisticated youth from the back country, of ungainly form and manners, sauntered into Washington, Pennsylvania, to seek employment, with an ambition not uncommon among young men of that day to became a stage driver. He fell in with Archie McNeil and made known the object of his visit. Archie, ever ready for a joke, encouraged the aspirations of the young 'greenhorn.'

"Opposite the 'National House' there was a long shed into which empty coaches were run for shelter. Archie proposed to the young fellow that he furnish a practical demonstration of his talent as a driver, to which he readily assented. He was directed to climb up on the driver's seat; then Archie fastened a full set of reins to the end of the coach tongue and handed them

to the young fellow, and also a driver's whip and told him to show what he could do.

"The coach bodies, be it remembered, were placed on long, stout and wide leather springs, which caused gentle rocking when in motion. The young fellow, fully equipped as a driver, swayed himself back and forth, cracked the whip first on one side and then on the other of the tongue, rocked the coach and manipulated the reins, with great pomp, and continued to exercise himself in this manner for a time, without evincing the slightest consciousness that he was the victim of a joke.

"A number of persons, the writer included, witnessed this ludicrous scene, and heartily enjoyed the fun. Among the spectators was James G. Blaine, then a student at Washington College.

"McNeil was a son-in-law of Jack Bayliss, the old stage driver from Washington to Claysville."

James Bayliss, an old stage-driver here at Cambridge, was a son of Jack Bayliss. Henry Bayliss and the Misses Bayliss, of this city, are children of James Bayliss.

This is an old song that the writer heard William Sheets, an old stage driver and wagoner, sing in the tavern of George W. Hoan, at Fairfield, Iowa, a half century ago. G. W. Hoan was a former tavern keeper at Cambridge.

"Oh the songs they would sing and the tales they would spin,
As they lounged in the light of the old country inn,
But a day came at last when the stage brought no load
To the gate as it rolled up the long dusty road.
And lo! at the sunrise a shrill whistle blew
O'er the fields—and the old yielded place to the new—
And a merciless age with its discord and din
Made wreck, as it passed, of the pioneer inn."

HISTORY

OF

GUERNSEY COUNTY OHIO

By COL. CYRUS P. B. SARCHET

ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME II

1911
B. F. BOWEN & COMPANY
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

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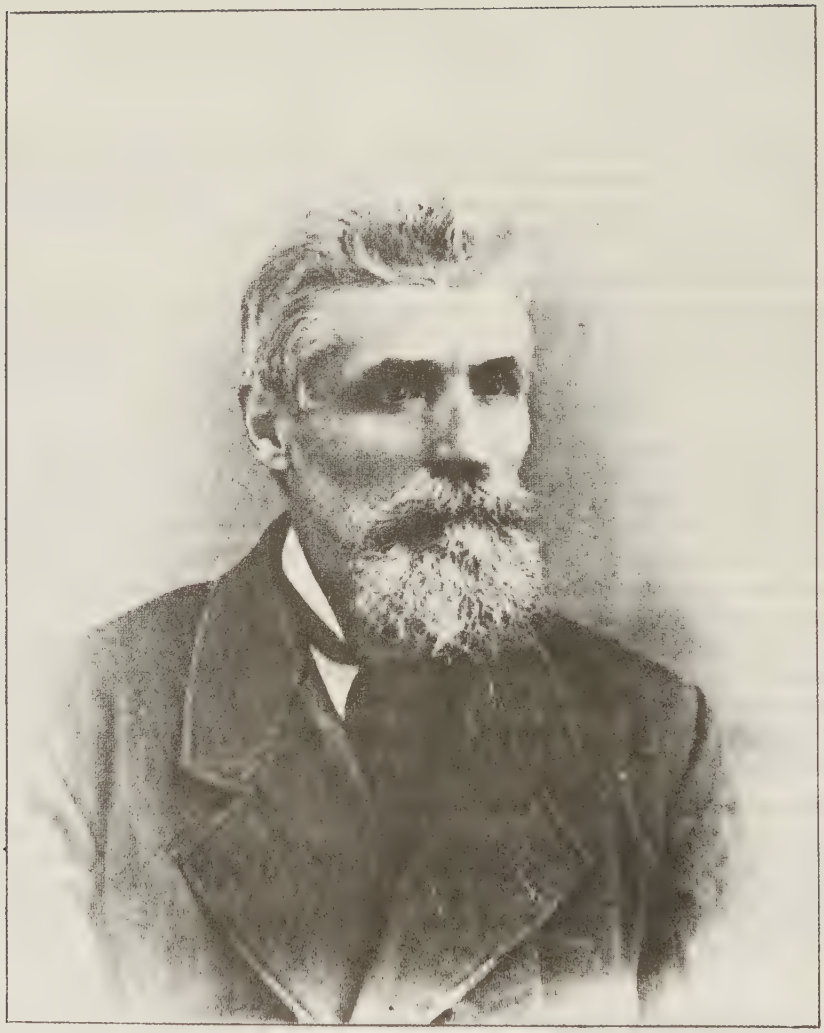


COL. CYRUS P. B. SARCHET.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

THE SARCHET FAMILY.

The Sarchet family were among the first to settle in this county, being among the number of families that emigrated from the island of Guernsey (France) in 1806, and as the family have been prominent in the history of this county, which was named for the island they came from, it may be of interest to the reader of local history to know something in detail of the ancestry as well as of the members of the family who have left their impress on their adopted country.

The Sarchet family, of the island of Guernsey, Europe, were descendants of the De Souchets, of the north of France. Thomas, a son of that family (who were zealous Catholics), obtained, during his minority, a French Bible, which he persisted in reading, against the protest of his father and mother, as also the parish priest, who threatened the anathemas of the church. The Bible is still in the Sarchet family as a precious relic. Through fear, he fled from his home to the island of Jersey, from there to Guernsey, where he assumed the name of Sarchet. This was about the year 1670. He married and had one son. This son married and had two sons, Thomas and Peter, who became the heads of two families in Guernsey. Thomas, John, Peter and Nicholas were the sons of Thomas, and Peter, the only son of Peter, and, these five sons having all emigrated to Guernsey county, Ohio, the name is now extinct in the island of Guernsey.

Thomas, the elder son of Thomas, succeeded to the patrimonial estate, the old "Sarchet mansion," a massive stone structure of the olden time, with fourteen acres of land attached. He was a cultivator of fruits and vegetables for the market of St. Petersport, and also a carter or drayman of the city. John was a ship's blacksmith, a maker of chain cables and anchors; a man of more than ordinary ability, shrewd and cunning; he was an advocate of free trade, and represented the Iron-master's Union of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, before the ways and means committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, in a report advocating free-trade in iron. His report was bitterly assailed by Henry Clay, as coming from a dirty-handed

smuggler of the island of Guernsey; the report was sustained by Albert Galliten, in an able speech, wherein he pronounced that, though John Sarchet's hands were dirty, it was from honest toil, and that his argument was unanswerable.

Peter Sarchet was a carpenter, and Nicholas was a blacksmith, each of whom were quiet, frugal, industrious men, filling their places in society with credit to themselves and families.

Peter, son of Peter, was a gentleman of leisure and means, with the title of Sire Peter.

THOMAS SARCHET, SR., the pioneer of the Guernsey families of Guernsey county, Ohio, was born in the parish of Saint Samson, island of Guernsey, in Europe, June 29, 1770, and was married to Anne, or Nancy Birchard, a daughter of James Birchard and Esther Gallienne, of the parish of La Quartie, in the year 1789, to whom were born four sons and two daughters, Thomas, David, Peter B., Moses, Nancy and Rachel, all of whom were born in the island of Guernsey.

In the year 1806, when all Europe was under arms and the eagles of the first Napoleon were spreading from kingdom to kingdom, and kings and crowns were at his disposal, the island of Guernsey, in the English channel, between the two great contending powers, was made the rendezvous for the troops of England and her allies. The inhabitants were compelled to supply the troops with provisions, and "press-gangs" were over-running the island, pressing all able-bodied men into the English service. Thomas Sarchet, a philanthropist and Christian, opposed to war, resolved to seek a home in the New World of the West. The old ancestral home, the home of Victor Hugo, the French republican, who would not follow the lead of the "man of December" during his exile, was disposed of, and in May, 1806, Thomas, John and Peter Sarchet and Daniel Ferbrache, a brother-in-law, with their families, boarded a fishing smack at Saint Petersport, bound for a Jersey port, where they were to take passage in an English emigrant ship bound for Norfolk, Virginia. On the voyage to Jersey the smack was boarded by a "press-gang" and two young men named Simmons, who were passengers bound for America, were taken from the boat. On arriving at Jersey, Thomas Sarchet appeared before the governor of the island and demanded the immediate release of the two young men, which he succeeded in obtaining. This is mentioned to show a distinguishing trait of his character—a heart that went out after the distressed and oppressed.

The English ship, commanded by Captain McCrandal, a son-in-law of Sire Peter Sarchet, was convoyed by an English man-of-war out of the Eng-

lish channel into the ocean until it was thought the ship was safe from the French cruisers, when the farewell and lucky journey was extended and the ship and escort parted. After being a few days out, a French cruiser was sighted in full pursuit. A canvas had been prepared for such an emergency, and soon the name of the ship was covered by "The Eliza of Boston" and the American Jack proudly floated to the breeze. The French cruiser not being aware of the ruse, and the United States and France being on good terms, gave up the chase. The ocean voyage was calm and pleasant, without any unusual occurrence, excepting the death of a child of the Ferbrache family, the body being wrapped in a sheet and consigned to the ocean, after the impressive burial service of the Episcopal church had been read by the captain, to await the day when "the sea shall give up its dead."

The landing was made at Norfolk, June 3, 1806, and shipping taken for Baltimore, Maryland. At that city, wagons, horses and equipments for the overland journey were procured, and they passed out of Baltimore June 16th, the sun then being in total eclipse. The point of destination in the west was Cincinnati, Ohio. The journey over the mountains was a long and tiresome one, beneath the hot, sultry sun of July and August. Arriving at Cambridge, August 14, 1806, the town being just laid out and the underbrush cut off Main street, a consultation was had with the proprietors of the town, Jacob Gomber and Zaccheus A. Beatty, which resulted in a determination to stop and settle. A brush tent was hastily built near a spring, on land in what is now known as Lofland addition to Cambridge, and here "their wanderings were o'er."

Thomas Sarchet purchased lot number 58, corner Main and Vine streets, as then known, and at once began the erection of a hewed log house, which was completed in the summer of 1807, and is still standing (October, 1910). It is the oldest landmark of the pioneer settlement in Cambridge, it having been weather-boarded, however, which greatly preserved it intact all these years—one hundred and three. There pioneer Sarchet lived the remainder of his days, dying April 21, 1837, aged sixty-seven years, and there also his good wife resided until her death, April 2, 1849, aged eighty-three years.

A number of years before his death Mr. Sarchet lost almost entirely the use of his limbs and had to be carried to his church, a duty that was cheerfully performed by his religious brethren, as a tribute to his worth and their esteem for the old father of the church whose great delight was in communion with the saints. He sang with rapturous delight one of the old Methodist hymns:

"My latest sun is sinking fast,
My race is nearly run."

The funeral services of Thomas Sarchet and Anne Sarchet were conducted by Rev. Cornelius Springer, with whom they had fellowshipped, both in the "Old Side" and "Radical" church. He died early in life; his children all lived to be three score and ten.

Thomas Sarchet was not a man of leisure; he was a busy man—a man before whose strong arm the "wilderness was made an habitation, and the desert to rejoice and blossom as the rose." He began to take hold of such enterprises as the necessities of a new country required. He made a journey to Pittsburg with pack horses to procure salt. He made a journey to Philadelphia, for store goods, and opened out the first store in Cambridge in the spring of 1808. Prior to this he had leased the "saline lands," at Chandlersville, Muskingum county, from the state of Ohio, and there began the manufacture of salt. These saline springs had been used by the Indians, with their rude implements, for salt making, which led to the reservation by the state. He continued to make salt from these springs until about the close of the war of 1815, when he bored the old Sarchet well, where he owned a section and a half of land, and continued to manufacture salt until the fuel gave out and the works were abandoned. This was an artesian well. The water was forced twenty feet above the surface by gas, and flowed many years. While engaged at the salt works at Chandlersville a nephew, Daniel Ferbrache, fell into the "cat-hole," and was so badly burned that his death followed in a few days. An account of his sufferings, Christian resignation and triumphant death, published in the *Methodist Magazine*, from the pen of Thomas Sarchet, entitled "Passing Through the Fire," was read with interest and largely copied into the secular papers of the day, as showing how well Christians could die.

Strength and agility were traits prided in by the pioneer settlers, and it was not unusual for reputed "bullies" to engage in the then manly (now brutal) sport of the prize ring; but no bully ever bantered Thomas Sarchet. He was known as the "strong man," and was said to have carried, on a wager, upon his back, one thousand pounds, from his dray into a mill at Saint Petersport, Guernsey. At house-raisings and log-raisings, when the weight seemed too heavy for the force applied, his brave "Ho, boys, heave," meant the log must move.

A member of the Wesleyan connection of the church in Guernsey, and a licensed exhorter, he brought with him and his family the nucleus of the Methodist Episcopal church of Cambridge, organized from the "French Class," of which he was the leader, by the Rev. James Watts, in 1808. His house became the place for preaching, and his home and hospitality was open and free to the horseback itinerant of the early church. Many of the great men

of the church, of sacred memory, partook of his bounty, and reposed in quiet and security beneath his hospitable roof. Among the number may be named Bishops McKendree, Hedding, Soule, Waugh, Hamline, Morris and J. B. Finley, John P. Durbin, Charles Elliott, James Quinn, David Young and others whose names have been forgotten.

When "mutual rights," the rock that split in twain the Methodist Episcopal church, began to be agitated, opposed as he had been to the kingly prerogative in the old country, he became an advocate of lay delegation and against the tenure for life of the office of bishops, and when the final split came he went into the new organization, and, in a large measure, built the first Methodist Protestant church, at his own expense, in Cambridge, in the year 1832, and continued in it, as he had been in the old church, a leader and a pillar. His reason for leaving the "Old Side" church, as it was called during those heated days of controversy, and connection with the "Radicals," as the new organization was styled, he had published by John Hersh, then editor of the *Guernsey Times,* and circulated throughout the places where the disturbing question was most agitated. His reasons were based on the republican idea of equality and fraternity, with no privileged sect. But, like all reformers, he lived in advance of his days, and as all that was demanded then has become a part of the polity of the Methodist Episcopal church of today, except the life tenure of bishops, his reasons, which he bequeathed as a legacy to his children, may be accepted as not coming from a fanatic without reason.

The fruit trees planted in Cambridge were carried on horseback by him from the Putnam nursery at Marietta, where he procured seed and planted a nursery, from which the older orchards of Guernsey county were derived.

He held no civil office higher than road supervisor. He lived and died enjoying the fullest confidence of the people in his honesty and integrity of character, and it came to be a saying, "If Thomas Sarchet says so, it must be true." He had no blot upon his character, unless the necessities of the pioneers in converting their surplus grain into alcoholic liquors in order to secure a market, might be called a blot,—when ministers and laymen drank from the same bowl,—for he was a brewer of beer and a distiller of whisky.

As the pioneer, he was followed in 1807 by James Birchard, William Ogier, Thomas Naftal, Thomas Lenfesty, Daniel Hubert, Sire Peter Sarchet and John Marquand, with their families, and John Robin, Peter, John and Nicholas Toroade, Nicholas Poedwin, Peter Corbet, Nicholas Sarchet, and Peter Langley, young men.

The following is a roster of the family of pioneer Thomas Sarchet:

Thomas, born July 2, 1790; married Catherine Marquand; sons, Solo-

mon, Thomas Y., Charles M.; daughters, Nancy, Anne, Martha Matilda, Maria, Lucinda.

Nancy, or Anne, born December 5, 1793; married Capt. Cyrus P. Beatty; sons, John A., Thomas, Zaccheus; daughters, Nancy B., Ellen, Rachel.

David, born November 14, 1797; married Mary Hill, Margaret Britton, Jemima De Hart, Mary Toroade; sons, Simon P., Fletcher B., David T., Alpheus T., Elmer G.; daughters, Nancy, Margaret, Elizabeth and Rachel.

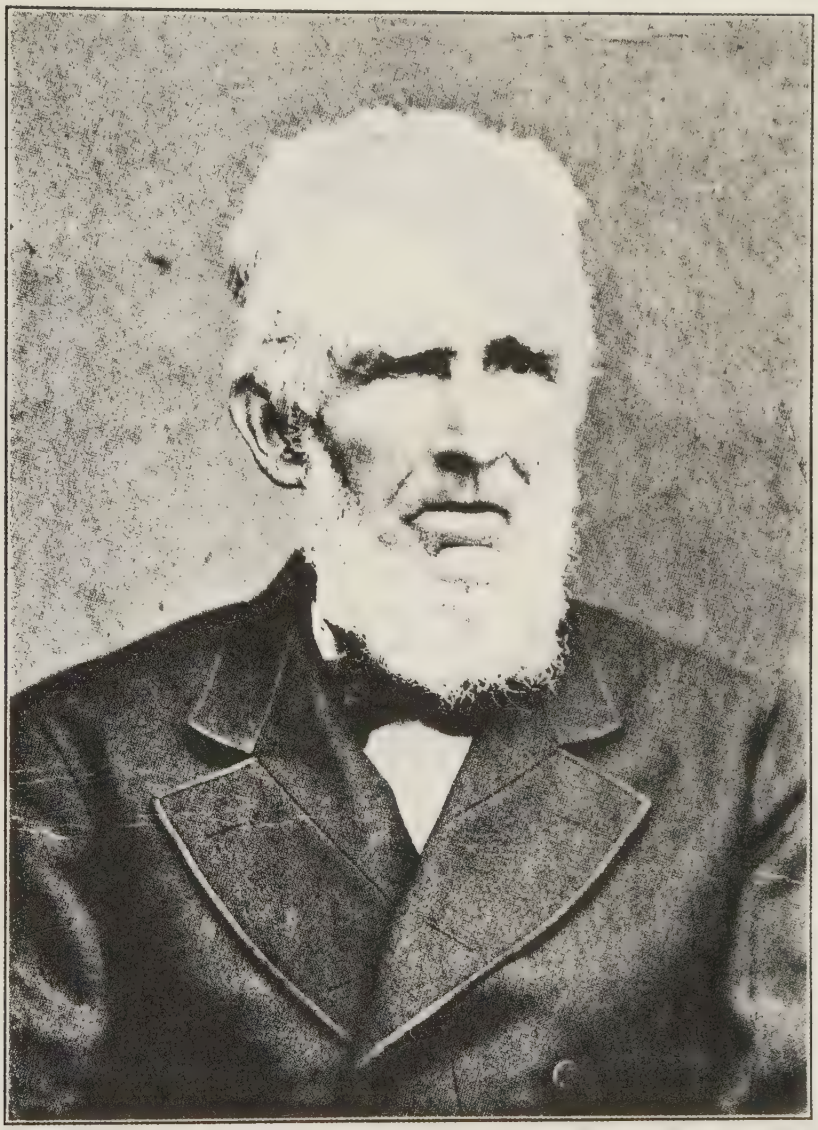
Peter B., born May 6, 1800; married Catherine Holler, Martha McCully, Mary Mitchell; sons, Thomas H., Joseph H., John M., Cyrus T. B., George M.; daughters, Harriet, Lorette.

Moses, born April 17, 1803; married Martha Bichard; sons, Cyrus P. B., Thomas, James B., Charles J., John H.; daughters, Nancy B., Rachel M., Harriet J.

Rachel M., born April 14, 1805; married John P. Beatty; son, Zaccheus A.; daughters, Anne M., Margery L., Sarah K., Ellen A., Harriet A., Margaret M. and Cecelia F.

Moses Sarchet, son of Thomas and Ann Sarchet, natives of the island of Guernsey, was born on that island April 17, 1803. His parents emigrated to this country in the autumn of 1806, locating at Cambridge. Moses Sarchet married, on March 23, 1826, Martha Bichard, daughter of James and Rachel Bichard, who were also from the isle of Guernsey, coming here with Thomas Sarchet and his little colony. Mrs. Moses Sarchet was born in 1805. The children born to Moses and Martha (Bichard) Sarchet were as follows: Nancy B., Cyrus P. B., Rachel M., Harriet Josephine, Thomas, James B., Charles J. and John H., eight in all.

At the death of Cyrus P. Beatty, Mr. Sarchet was appointed clerk of the court of common pleas, which office he held for fifteen years. He was twice mayor of the city of Cambridge, and for many years a justice of the peace and superintendent of the National pike a number of years. Was twice nominated for representative of Guernsey county and in each campaign was defeated by the Democratic party, he always voting the Republican ticket. He was a busy man and yet always found time to entertain his friends in a hospitable manner. He had hosts of friends, who mourned his death, which occurred September 9, 1890. He was buried in the cemetery at Cambridge, September 11th. His wife died March 1, 1887. At the date of her death there were twenty-eight grandchildren and eleven great-grandchildren. She was sixty-four years an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal church. As a mother, she ordered her household well. As a neighbor, she



MOSES SARCHET.

MRS. MARTHA SARCHET.

was kind, obliging and charitable. At her request, she was buried beside her four sons, and now the husband rests beside her. She sleeps the sleep of the just.

Cyrus Parkinson Beatty Sarchet was born in the house formerly owned by his grandfather, Thomas, this structure having been built the third one in Cambridge, and, with the exception of three years in his early manhood, his entire life has been spent in this vicinity. He is the eldest son of Moses and Martha (Bichard) Sarchet, and was born November 17, 1828. His ancestors were French Huguenots, who at an early day took up their residence on the island of Guernsey. The original spelling of the name, it is supposed, was Sauchet, the French form of which would be De Sarcha, and some of the family have taken that name.

About 1670 one Thomas Sarchet, a zealous Catholic, obtained a French Bible, which he persisted in reading against the desires of his parents and the parish priest, and at length was obliged to flee from his country, going to Guernsey, having stopped for some time in the isle of Jersey. This Bible is mentioned elsewhere in detail in this work, and is still in the hands of the family here. Thomas married and had two sons, as shown in the accompanying genealogy. Upon arriving in America in 1806, and at Cambridge, Ohio, August 14th of that year, they found the hamlet just platted. The father bought a lot at the corner of Wheeling avenue and Seventh street and erected a log cabin, a part of which was still standing in the eighties, in a good state of preservation. Within this log house the grandfather, Thomas Sarchet, lived until his death, April 21, 1837, and his wife died there a dozen years later. His children all lived to be four score years of age.

Moses Sarchet, the father of the subject of this memoir, was born April 17, 1803, and died in Cambridge September 10, 1890. At the age of sixteen years he entered the office of his brother-in-law, C. P. Beatty, as assistant clerk of the court of Guernsey county, holding such office until his marriage, in March, 1827, when he removed to his farm four miles north of Cambridge. For a long period he was engaged in the manufacture of salt, at the old Sarchet Salt Works north of this place. This salt well was in this county, it being constructed early—about 1815—and kept in active use until 1840. After the death of Mr. Beatty, Moses returned to fill out his unexpired term, and from September, 1828, to September, 1842, was clerk of the common pleas court of Guernsey county, during which time he was also township clerk, county school examiner, and overseer of the township poor. In 1847 he was the Whig candidate for representative, but was defeated.

In 1848 he was appointed resident engineer of the National road, and

held the office for three years. In 1851, when the Central Ohio railroad was being projected, he was active in the movement to have it pass through Cambridge, being the largest local stockholder in the road and a contractor in its construction. This contract was completed, but a failure of the company crippled him financially during the remainder of his life. When the war of the Rebellion came on, he was appointed a member of the military commission of Guernsey county, and was also a draft commissioner during the war. He served for twelve years as justice of the peace, and during this period was also township trustee; was two terms mayor of Cambridge, and master commissioner of his county. In his religious faith he was a devout Methodist. To himself and wife were born five sons and three daughters. Of this family, only the following four survive: Col. C. P. B. Sarchet, James B. Sarchet, John H. Sarchet, all three living in Cambridge, Ohio, at this writing; Harriet Josephine, now widow of James M. Carson, of Zanesville.

Of C. P. B. Sarchet it may be said that the earlier years of his life were spent in an uneventful manner, his time being given to farming and the attendance at the district schools of that period. For a short time he also went to what was known as the Cambridge Academy. For a number of years he clerked in the local stores of his native city. In 1855, in company with his father, he commenced the publication of the *Guernsey Times,* with which he was connected for several years. About forty years of his industrious life were given to the tilling of the soil and general management of the farm. During this time he held a number of local official positions, in which he gave time and labor for the public good, without reward or hope thereof. Perhaps no man in Guernsey county has given as much time to the history of men and events connected with the growth and development of the same, or has given more in answer to enquiries relative to the statistics of the county and state affairs. During the Civil war Mr. Sarchet performed much provost duty, looking after soldiers who were away on furlough, and was also appointed enrolling officer. In 1863, Governor Tod commissioned him captain and instructed him to organize the militia of this county into three regiments. After he effected this, he was elected colonel of the First Regiment, a title by which he has since been known. He took an active part in the John Morgan raid, was at Chillicothe, and later at Eaglesport, where he crossed the Muskingum river and followed the enemy until the latter were captured near Salineville, Ohio. For many years Mr. Sarchet was connected with the Guernsey County Agricultural Society, and was president of the Farmers' Institute of the county, and in the nineties was secretary of the

soldiers' relief committee. Politically, he has been allied with the Whig, Republican and Democratic parties.

He resides just to the east of the city proper, on Wheeling avenue, and with his almost daily trips to the city has covered about a thousand miles each year upon an average, making in the last thirty-five years thirty-five thousand miles—a distance which exceeds going around the globe and half way back, on foot!

Mr. Sarchet is a ready writer and has contributed much to the literature of his county and state. Many years ago he wrote the "Cambridge of Fifty Years Ago." This was published in the *Jeffersonian* in serial articles, of great interest. Along political lines he wrote of the 1840 Whig campaign, including the history of the thirty-three Whigs of the county central committee. His articles on the Morgan raid give a detailed account of the same, covering his personal recollections of his eight days' ride in the saddle, going through Noble, Morgan, Guernsey, Harrison, Belmont, Jefferson and Columbiana counties. By reason of his special ability as a collector of historic data and biographical knowledge of his fellow-citizens of Guernsey county, he was selected to supervise the writing of the 1910 history of the county, which the reader now holds, and no better man could possibly have been selected by the publishers to superintend this task.

Concerning Colonel Sarchet's domestic relations, let it be stated that he married, on April 24, 1855, Margaret M., daughter of Andrew Moore. The children born of this union were: Frank M., deceased; Andrew M.; Inez L., wife of Cyrus F. Wilson; Martha Blanche.

In his religious faith, the Colonel is a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which for many years he was the treasurer. In perusing the various newspaper files of this county, the writer of this memoir has found scores and hundreds of valuable historic items from Colonel Sarchet's ready pen. His knowledge of men and events in this portion of Ohio is indeed wonderful. In this month (November, 1910) this venerable old gentleman attains his eighty-second birthday. He ranks high among the plain, unassuming, practical and generous-hearted men of his day and generation, and of whom the world has none too many.

JUDGE EDWARD W. MATHEWS, SR.

One of the notable men of his day and generation in Guernsey county is Judge Edward W. Mathews, Sr., a man who, through a long and eminently

commendable career in public and private life, has won state-wide recognition and who stands today an avowed leader of his fellowmen; a man who has done much to mould public opinion in his locality and foster those movements that make for ultimate success and advancement. He is a man of the people in all the term implies, broad-minded, of keen discernment and unswerving integrity. By a life consistent in motive and action and because of his fine personal qualities, he has earned the sincere regard of all who know him, his ideas and ideals having always been high and his influence salutary; so that his career might well be profitably studied by the youth whose fortunes are yet to be determined in the precarious vicissitudes of the coming years, for therein may be found many a lesson.

Judge Mathews was born February 7, 1832, at St. Peters Port, on the isle of Guernsey and is the son of Edward W. and Margaret (Blampied) Mathews. The father was a victim of the cholera epidemic that visited that country in 1832 and the following year the mother, in company with relatives, came to America and to Cambridge, then a small village of about six hundred people. Here the subject of this sketch spent his childhood and youth and here he has held his residence ever since. He was educated in the schools of Cambridge and also attended two different academies of the county. His home for a time was with his brother-in-law, John Mahaffey, who was a shoemaker, and while making his home here young Mathews worked at the shoemaking trade for three or four years. In 1850, when he was eighteen years of age, he went with a company of gold seekers to California by the overland route and experienced the hardships and adventures of such a trip in those early days. Shortly after reaching "the diggings" he was taken with typhoid fever and lay sick for several weeks. When able to go to work, he began labor in the mines for gold, and continued this for about two and a half years and was successful in accumulating considerable precious metal. He returned to Cambridge by the Isthmus route, landing in New York and thence by railroad and stage to Cambridge. Soon after returning to Cambridge he bought an interest in the drug business with E. R. Nyce, in Cambridge. The partners also bought a drug store in Cumberland, Guernsey county, of which Mr. Mathews took charge and conducted for two years. E. R. Nyce was also postmaster at Cambridge, and after this business partnership had continued several years Mr. Mathews also took charge of the postoffice, in connection with the drug store, and continued to manage the same until 1859. Having an ambition to enter the law, he had for two years been reading in the office of Mathew Gaston, at that time a prominent attorney of the county. On leaving the postoffice and drug store, he entered the Cin-

cinnati Law School and graduated from that institution in 1860, returning then to Cambridge where he began the practice with his former preceptor, Mathew Gaston.

Since that time he has been a member of the bar of Guernsey county and southern Ohio. For some years he was associated with Hon. J. W. White, who, during this association, was elected to Congress. Later he was associated with W. S. Heade in the practice of law, the partnership of Mathews & Heade continuing for about a quarter of a century; and in 1898 his son, Edward W. Mathews, Jr., became a member of the firm, the firm name then being Mathews, Heade & Mathews. In 1894 Mr. Heade retired from the firm, and since that time father and son have continued in the practice of law, the firm name being Mathews & Mathews. Judge Mathews has engaged in a large practice in all the county and state courts and is an attorney of recognized ability.

In 1884 Mr. Mathews was appointed by Governor Hoadley, of Ohio, to fill the unexpired term of Judge Frazier, of the common pleas court. He was recognized as a judge of marked ability, but, being a Democrat in politics and the judicial district four thousand Republican, Judge Mathews was defeated for an election following this term, though by a very greatly reduced Republican majority. He is a Democrat of the old school and always loyal as a party supporter. He has served as mayor of Cambridge and also as a member of the school board for two terms. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention which met in St. Louis and nominated Grover Cleveland for President in 1888, and has been prominent in the party councils of the state.

Judge Mathews has been very active in public affairs. He was active with Gen. A. J. Warner in promoting, building and operating the Cleveland & Marietta railroad. From the organization of the company he was its attorney and continued in this capacity with the original company and its successors until 1909, when he severed his connection.

He has also had extensive real estate interests and has been enterprising and active in the improvement of the city of Cambridge, in erecting substantial business blocks and residence properties. At the organization of the Central National Bank, some years ago, he became a member of the board of directors and upon the death of Mr. Hutchinson he succeeded to the presidency of the bank, which position he still holds.

Judge Mathews has been twice married, first in May, 1862, to Amelia Haynes, daughter of Dr. Vincent and Sarah Haynes. To this union two children were born, Edward W. Mathews, Jr., an attorney of Cambridge, associated in the practice with his father, and Minnie L., who died in infancy.

Mrs. Mathews died in 1877. His second marriage was solemnized on January 30, 1879, to Anna Means, daughter of Benjamin and Margaret (Ackelson) Means, of Washington county, Pennsylvania. To this union were born, Margaret Amelia, now Mrs. Verne D. Benedict, of Massillon, Ohio, and Gertrude B., at home.

The Mathews home, at the southeast corner of Wheeling avenue and Ninth street, is located near the central portion of the business section of the city, and is a refined, cultured home, where good cheer and genuine hospitality are supreme.

Judge Mathews and his family are members of the Presbyterian church and he served as trustee for eighteen years. He and his family have always been active in church and Sunday school work. Mr. Mathews was made a Mason in 1853 and has advanced to the thirty-third degree, an honor and distinction reached by but few men. He has led a busy life, but always has time to be agreeable with all with whom he comes in contact. A large, robust man, always full of energy and good cheer; a splendid man, a splendid citizen, a lover of home life, a devoted husband and an indulgent father. As an attorney he ranks second to none in this section of the state and has been very successful. He is earnest, painstaking and persistent in his methods of procedure, a forceful, eloquent speaker and a man who is profoundly versed in all matters of jurisprudence.

JUDGE JAMES W. CAMPBELL.

In placing the name of James W. Campbell in the front rank of Guernsey county citizens, simple justice is done to a biographical fact, universally recognized throughout this and adjoining counties by men at all familiar with his history. A man of judgment, sound discretion and public spirit, he has so impressed his individuality upon the community as to gain the highest esteem of all classes.

Judge Campbell was born September 20, 1847, in Middleton, Guernsey county, Ohio, the son of Dr. James and Susan (Brown) Campbell, the former being a prominent practitioner here for many years, a man of influence, high character and intelligence.

Born in this locality, which was settled by people from the island bearing the name of Guernsey, off the north coast of France, Judge James W. Campbell has, unaided, fought his way, step by step, to a position of eminence. At the age of fifteen years he, after repeated attempts, enlisted in the army and

became a member of the regiment which Whitelaw Reid, in his "Ohio in the War," credits with suffering the greatest hardships of any regiment at that time in the field. After coming out of the army the young soldier prepared for college and entered Williams with a personal letter from President Garfield to Mark Hopkins. He worked his way through college, cleaning recitation rooms, kindling fires and doing odd jobs to pay his way.

After leaving college, Mr. Campbell worked as a printer, as editor, and read law, all at the same time, and in so doing laid the foundation for the high legal and business reputation that he has since acquired. He was specially admitted to practice by the supreme court before that body took general charge of admissions, and practiced in Cambridge, also in eastern Ohio, rising to a position of eminence in his chosen profession. No man in Ohio has ranked higher in law than Judge Campbell, and his legal attainments are equaled by few in this or any state. After nine years of practice he was elected to the bench, the youngest man ever elected to the judiciary in Ohio, and made a record which has not been surpassed both for amount and quality of work. Judge Campbell has been successful not only in legal circles, but also in a business way. He was vice-president and is still a director in the oldest national bank of Cambridge, among the first of national banks organized in the United States. He was special counsel for the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and the United States Steel Company; he was receiver and general manager of the Eastern Ohio railroad, and is still director in the Marietta & Lake and the Eastern Ohio railroads, and has been organizer, officer, director and attorney for various important eastern corporations. He takes great interest in educational and literary movements and is familiar with the world's best literature and a writer of no mean order of ability himself. He is a member of the board of directors of the Cambridge public library.

Recently the Judge has invested extensively in California orange and oil properties, making his headquarters at Los Angeles. He is president of the Bankers and Merchants Oil Company and of the California Investment Company, vice-president of the Consolidated Midway Oil Company of California, which owns the largest well in the world, flowing three thousand measured barrels per hour; vice-president of the France-Wellman Oil Company, and treasurer of the Kern Westside Oil Company; treasurer of the Elk Hills Midway Oil Company.

Judge Campbell was married February 13, 1873, to Martha White, daughter of Hon. Joseph W. and Nancy (Sarchet) White, of Cambridge, a prominent and influential family here, Mr. White having, for a number of years, represented the Cambridge district in Congress. To Judge and Mrs.

Campbell one son has been born, Joseph W. Campbell, who, after graduation from the University of Chicago, entered the legal profession, having for a preceptor none other than his able father, consequently he made rapid progress in his studies, went through the Cincinnati Law School with high honors, and was duly admitted to the bar. He is now engaged very successfully in the practice at Joliet, Illinois, and he is also dealing extensively in real estate. He is a thoroughly competent and successful young man, to whom the future holds much of promise.

The Campbell home is at the corner of Wheeling avenue and Ninth street, Cambridge, and is a commodious, modern brick house, thoroughly equipped and furnished with modern utilities and comforts, and is known as a place of old-time hospitality and good cheer.

Throughout his entire professional and business career Judge Campbell has been animated by lofty motives, and made every personal consideration subordinate to the higher claims of duty. Broad and liberal in his views, with the greatest good of his fellow men ever before him, his conduct has been that of the lover of his kind and the true and loyal citizen, who is ready at all times to make any reasonable sacrifice for the cause in which his interests are enlisted. He is, withal, a man of the people, proud of his distinction as a citizen of a state and nation for whose laws and institutions he has the most profound admiration and respect, while his strong mentality, ripe judgment and unimpeachable integrity demonstrate to the satisfaction of all his ability to fill honorably important official positions and to discharge worthily the duties of his trusts.

BENJAMIN F. SHEPPARD.

To the average individual so-called success is the reward of persistent striving and grim determination. It is sometimes gained through rivalry and competition, and frequently is attained by the aid of preference and influence. So powerful and necessary seem these aids that the one who does not command them is often disheartened at his prospects of success. Benjamin F. Sheppard, president of the Cambridge Bank, and one of the leading men of Guernsey county in financial circles, seems to have acquired the knowledge of how to achieve true success in the various walks. He holds worthy prestige in business circles, and has always been distinctively a man of affairs and wields a wide influence among those with whom his lot has been cast, having won definite results in whatever he has turned his attention to and at the same

time has shown what a man with lofty principles, honesty of purpose and determination can accomplish when actuated with high motives and unselfish ideals.

Mr. Sheppard was born November 1, 1864, in Kirkwood township, Belmont county, Ohio. He is the son of Dr. I. H. and Harriet (Grimes) Sheppard, an old and influential family, these parents still living in the vicinity mentioned above, the father being one of the best known practitioners in that county, having practiced for many years, but he is now living retired and has reached the age of seventy-eight years. Doctor Sheppard was exceptionally successful in life, being a man of sound business judgment and keen discernment.

Benjamin F. Sheppard, of this review, was educated in the public schools of his native community, and the normal school at Fairview, Guernsey county. He spent a part of his youth on the home farm and engaged in wool and tobacco dealing. He was successful as a business man from the first and has accumulated a very comfortable competency, becoming the owner of large land interests in Guernsey county. He was the promoter of the Union Telephone Company of Fairview, which connects Fairview, Barnesville, Wheeling, West Virginia, Freeport and St. Clairsville, and he was manager of the company for a period of nine years, his judicious management resulting in an extensive enterprise being built up. The company then sold out to a telephone company of Wheeling. Then Mr. Sheppard turned his attention to his large estate and to banking interests. He was one of the prime promoters of the Cambridge Bank, organized under the banking laws of Ohio, in April, 1905. He was the first president of this institution and has held this position to the present time, managing its affairs in a manner entirely satisfactory to all concerned and building up one of the safest and most popular banking houses in eastern Ohio. He is essentially an organizer and promoter by nature, is a man of keen business acumen and discernment and makes few mistakes in his deductions and inductions. He is broad-minded, liberal and far-seeing, being a conservative banker, conducting his bank along safe yet liberal lines at all times. In addition to his banking interests he has large real estate interests and other financial interests of a private nature.

Politically, Mr. Sheppard is a Republican and he has long taken an abiding interest in public matters, but has never been an office seeker. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and he has been a steward in the local church for many years, serving as trustee prior to that. They are active church workers and liberal in their support of the church.

Mr. Sheppard was married on November 20, 1895, to Leanna Giffee,

daughter of Benjamin and Lida (Kannon) Giffee. Her father was a prominent farmer of Guernsey county, whose death occurred in 1902. Mrs. Giffee is still living. Mr. Giffee was eighty-two years of age at the time of his death; he was active in business and a man of sterling character and worth. He was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Sheppard is a lady of culture and refinement and is devoted to her home. Like her husband, she enjoys the friendship of a wide circle of acquaintances. This union has been graced by the birth of one son, Josiah B. G. Sheppard, now eleven years of age.

Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard became residents of Cambridge in November, 1902. They have a modern, attractive and commodious home on the corner of South Eleventh street and Wheeling avenue. It is one of the most pretentious residences in the city and is known as a place where old-time hospitality and good cheer ever prevail. The Sheppard family is prominent in commercial, social, church and educational circles in Cambridge and Guernsey county.

ALPHEUS L. STEVENS.

A well known attorney of Cambridge, and the representative of one of the old and influential families of Guernsey county is Alpheus L. Stevens, whose birth occurred on July 25, 1864, in Londonderry township, this county. He is the son of James and Ann (Morrow) Stevens, the father a native of Germany and the mother of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. The Stevens family were pioneers here and influential in the affairs of their locality for several generations. James Stevens devoted his life to agricultural pursuits and was very successful in the same, establishing a good home and developing an excellent farm. Politically, he was a Republican, and while he kept well informed on political and current topics, he was never active in party affairs. After lives of usefulness and honor, he and his good life companion are sleeping the sleep of the just in the Antrim cemetery.

Alpheus L. Stevens spent his youth on his father's farm and was found in the fields assisting with the crops at a very early age. He attended the public schools during the winter months. Being an ambitious lad, he studied hard and prepared himself for a career at the bar, being duly admitted to practice law in June, 1895. He opened an office in Cambridge and has been very successful, having built up a very satisfactory clientele.

Politically, Mr. Stevens is a Republican and he has always been a party

worker. Recognizing his ability as a persistent, painstaking attorney and as a public spirited man of affairs, his friends urged his nomination for prosecuting attorney in 1899 and he was duly elected to this office, the duties of which he very faithfully discharged, serving Guernsey county in this capacity for two terms, or a period of six years, in a manner that reflected credit upon himself and to the satisfaction of all concerned.

On January 24, 1910, Mr. Stevens was appointed postmaster of Cambridge by President Taft, and he assumed the duties of this office on February 4th following. His selection to this important post has met with general approval. Mr. Stevens is a Mason and a member of the Presbyterian church. He is deeply interested in the welfare of his community and county, but is conservative and unassuming in all walks of life.

PROF. BERT M. THOMPSON.

The men most influential in promoting the advancement of society and in giving character to the times in which they live are of two classes, the men who study and the men of action. Whether we are most indebted for the improvement of the age to the one class or the other, is a question of honest difference in opinion; neither class can be spared and both should be encouraged to occupy their several spheres of labor and influence, zealously and without mutual distrust. In the following paragraphs are briefly outlined the leading facts and characteristics of a gentleman who combines in his make-up the elements of the scholar and the energy of the public spirited man of affairs. Devoted to the noble and humane work of teaching, he has made his influence felt in the school life of Guernsey county, and is not unknown to the wider educational circles of the state, occupying as he does a prominent place in his profession and standing high in the esteem of educators in other than his own field of endeavor.

Prof. Bert M. Thompson, the able and popular superintendent of public schools of Byesville, Ohio, was born in 1881 at Senecaville, Guernsey county. He is the son of Luke D. and Ida S. (Nicholson) Thompson. Luke D. Thompson was also a native here, born one-fourth mile from where the subject was born about two miles southwest of Senecaville. He was prominent and influential in this locality in the early days of development.

The Thompson family first came from central Pennsylvania, in the early days. Some of them were blacksmiths in the days when blacksmiths made

nails with hammer and anvil. The first one here was William Thompson, great-grandfather of the subject. He was a wagoner of the Alleghanies and hauled with six and eight-horse teams from Baltimore, Maryland, over the mountains. He had a fine set of horses and often got in a week ahead of the others, thereby earning the cream of the business. On one of his trips, in crossing the Potomac on the ice, he found himself floating away with his team on a large two or three-acre piece. He floated for two or three miles, when the ice swung around a sand bar, and he promptly whipped the team off onto the land. He came to this country at a very early day and located a mile west of Senecaville, and the Thompson family have lived in that part of the township ever since. William Thompson kept tavern on the public square at Senecaville soon after 1800. He died of cholera. William Thompson's son was also named William.

Luke Thompson was the son of William Thompson, Jr., and Margaret (Dilley) Thompson. Margaret Dilley was the daughter of Abram Dilley, who was the son of Ephraim Dilley. The origin of the Dilley family is given as follows: Ephraim Dilley, grandfather of Margaret (Dilley) Thompson, was born in 1755 and died in 1844. His wife, Lucy (Ayers) Dilley, was born in 1762 and died in 1840. Ephraim Dilley's wife's maiden name was Lucy Ayers, daughter of William and Esther (Hardin) Ayers. Ephraim Dilley was the son of Aaron and Hannah (Perry) Dilley. Hannah Perry was related to Commodore Perry, who fought the battle on Lake Erie in 1813, being a sister of the Commodore's mother or grandmother, and had the same noble ancestry. She was a direct descendant of Sir William Wallace, the Scotch hero who was born in 1270 and who was an Anglo-Norman. His ancestors were not English, but were French Huguenots, who were in the massacre of St. Bartholomew and had to flee for their lives. They migrated from the isle of Jersey to England, thence to the United States. Ethnology places them as ancient Celts or Gauls. Ephraim Dilley was in the Revolutionary war and fought in the battle of Stony Point and other battles. Abram Dilley's wife was Jane Wilson McCleary Dilley. Jane Wilson McCleary was born in county Down, Ireland, and came to the United States when eight years old. She came in her Aunt Mary Roland's ship, her husband being the captain of the vessel. He died and she (Mary Roland) married a Mr. Wright, the mate. Jane Wilson McCleary's mother, or grandmother, was a daughter of Lord Wilson. She married a mechanic and her father disinherited her. The family crest of Lord Wilson was the wolf's head.

Professor Thompson's mother was the daughter of Jacob and Jane (Cramblett) Nicholson, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. She

was born and reared about two and a half miles from the town of Derwent. The Professor's father was born not far from Senecaville, and lived in that vicinity all of his life. Professor Thompson was the only child of the family and he grew up on the home farm. The father followed farming all of his life. He and his wife were members of the Lutheran church, as all of the Nicholsons are. Grandfather Thompson was a Presbyterian. The father, who died September 26, 1908, was a good man and highly esteemed by all who knew him.

Bert M. Thompson attended the common schools in the country districts, graduating in 1899 from the Senecaville high school. He spent one summer at the National Normal University. He also took twelve terms at Athens, Ohio, completing the course in the normal college. He has also secured both common school and high school state life certificates, that being quite an unusual thing for one of more advanced years and experience. Thus well equipped for his lifework, in 1900 he began teaching in Richland township, and taught there for three years and afterward one year in Valley township. He then came to Byesville, spent four years as principal of the high school, and became superintendent of the schools in May, 1908, which position he filled for the two years' term. In 1910 he was again elected for a three years' term. He has done much to raise the standard of the schools of Byesville, is an able educator, a man of high character, genial and kind, a clear thinker, cogent reasoner, a platform speaker of ability, delivers commencement addresses, etc. He is geographical editor of the *Ohio Teacher,* is field worker for the Ohio School Improvement Federation, and has local license in the Methodist Episcopal church. He does considerable public speaking, both in school and church work. For the past ten years he has been very active in the Epworth League, has been for three years past president of the Cambridge district of the Epworth League. He finally gave this up for lack of time.

When Professor Thompson came to Byesville there was only one school building and nine teachers; now there are three schools, with a teaching force of twenty-three teachers. A new high school building, costing thirty thousand dollars, and many improvements in the conduct of the schools are largely due to the progress of the public school system under his supervision. He is known nearly all over Ohio as a leader in educational matters. His field work, carried on earnestly, brings him in close touch with the work in every locality. He and his mother now live in Byesville, where they have a beautiful home.

Unlike many of his calling who become narrow and pedantic, Professor

Thompson is essentially a man of the times, broad and liberal in his views and has the courage of his convictions on all the leading public questions and issues upon which men and parties divide. He also keeps in touch with the trend of modern thought along its various lines and being a man of scholarly attainments and refined tastes, his acquaintance with the best literature of the world is both general and profound, while his familiarity with the more practical affairs of the day makes him feel free with all classes and conditions of people whom he meets, and he is deserving of the large success he has achieved and of the universal esteem which he now enjoys.

WILLIAM H. UPTON.

A man of thorough virtue and honor, one who fully represents the best traits of his English ancestry, and who is a worthy citizen of the country of his adoption, is William H. Upton, who was born February 16, 1863, in Staffordshire, England, the son of William and Mary (Turner) Upton. His father was a puddler in the iron mills of his native country, and never came to America.

The son, William H., had only three months of schooling and what education he has is self-acquired. He began work in the iron mills when only nine years of age, working in what were called the hoop mills. In time he became a sheet mill roller, and until 1892 worked in the mills of his native town. On August 4, 1892, he arrived in McKeesport, Pennsylvania, and worked in the mills there until 1894, when he engaged with the new plant of the Morton Tin Plate Company of Cambridge, Ohio, and has the distinction of rolling the first trial piece in the new mill. He remained with this company until it sold out to the trust, and since has continued in the mill under the trust's operation. He is a head roller, has charge of the mill during his turn, and is one of the most valuable men in the service of the company, being considered an exceptionally expert roller. He was a member of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers until the trust mills were declared open, and the charter of the local organization surrendered. He is a charter member of the local order of the Protected Home Circle.

Mr. Upton was married on March 26, 1882, to Emily Hartill, daughter of James and Harriett (Goodright) Hartill, of Staffordshire, England. Mr. Hartill was an iron worker, and he and his wife died in England. To Mr. and Mrs. Upton have been born ten children: Sarah Ann, deceased; Emily

Amelia, now Mrs. Carl B. Stock, of Cambridge; Alice Maude; Lucy, now Mrs. Frank Wilson, of Cambridge; Annie; William T., a worker in the mill with his father; these six were born in England; four others have been born in America, Albert J., deceased; Samuel, Florence and Mary. The sons and daughters have all had good school advantages. Alice Maude is a graduate of the Cambridge high school and for one year taught in the commercial department of West Lafayette College, in Coshocton county.

Mr. Upton and his family are members of the Methodist church, and are active church workers. Some of the members of the family teach in the Sunday school.

Mr. Upton has visited his old English home twice since coming to America—first in 1901, when he remained six weeks, and again in 1908, accompanied by his wife and oldest daughter, when he remained three months. He and his family are thoroughly Americanized and are ardent supporters of our institutions. Mr. Upton is a Republican, cast his first vote for McKinley in 1900, and is always interested in public matters, but is not an office seeker. The Upton family is a very interesting one and devoted to their home life.

JOHN C. BECKETT.

The name of John C. Beckett, having long stood for enterprise and right living, clean politics and altruism in its highest sense, is too familiar to the people of Cambridge and Guernsey county to need any introduction here, consequently the following paragraphs will deal in a plain, matter-of-fact manner with his useful and very active career.

Mr. Beckett was born on August 21, 1842, in Monroe county, Ohio, on a farm near Woodsfield. He is the son of George N. and Margaret (Clingan) Beckett. The father was a native of Smith Ferry, Jefferson county, Ohio, and the mother was born in Monroe county, Ohio. Her parents, John and Mary Clingan, came from Ireland when young, and John Clingan and Mary Armstrong were married soon afterward. Grandfather Clingan was a Methodist minister and was interested in the work of spreading the gospel in the West with the noted Peter Cartwright, and they became among the most influential of the pioneer preachers. John Clingan was one of the first men to preach in Cambridge, probably preaching the second sermon in the then struggling village. The father, George N. Beckett, a farmer and prominent stockman and wool buyer for many years, was prominent in public life, and

he served as adjutant-general of the Ohio militia in the early years of the state's history, probably about 1812. He was an active abolitionist and active in the operations of the "underground railroad." He was an exemplary citizen in every respect. In 1865 Mr. Beckett with his family, moved to Guernsey county, locating at Fairview and engaged in the general mercantile business until 1879, his son, John C., of this review, being associated with him. He resided in Fairview until 1880, when he moved with his wife to Barnesville, Belmont county, where they remained until 1885 when they moved to Cambridge. Mr. Beckett's death occurred in July, 1893, his widow surviving until February, 1900. Both are buried in the Cambridge cemetery.

John C. Beckett grew to maturity on the home farm in Monroe county and attended the common schools, later the normal school at Woodsfield, taught by an Englishman, John Moore, a former professor in one of the universities of England. Later Mr. Beckett took a commercial course at the Pittsburg Commercial College. He remained on the home farm until he was twenty-one years of age, when he went into the mercantile business at Jerusalem, Monroe county, where he continued for some time, then went to Fairview in the same line of business with his father, which they continued, as already stated, until 1879, in which year he was elected auditor of Guernsey county on the Republican ticket. He assumed the duties of this office in November, 1880, and served two terms, or six years. In 1887 he was made cashier of the Central National Bank of Cambridge, where he remained two and one-half years, when he resigned. He then engaged in the mercantile business with John Boyd under the firm name of Boyd & Beckett, in a room where the present elegant Central Bank building is located. He was engaged at that stand for four years. He then became interested in promoting the Cambridge Iron and Steel Company, the first industry established in Cambridge of any importance. Mr. Beckett donated the land for the location of the plant and he was stockholder and secretary of the company at its organization. He continued in this position until he sold his stock in the company, when, with others, he promoted and built the Morton Tin Plate Company, this being the second tin plate mill built in Ohio. Mr. Beckett became the secretary of this company at its organization and later became manager of the sales department in addition to his duties as secretary, continuing thus in his active position until the plant was sold to the American Tin Plate Company, which later became a part of the United States Steel Company. The Cambridge mill was the last mill in the United States to sell to the American Tin Plate Company, which took over all the operating mills of the country. This mill was successfully operated from the beginning, making a particular high grade of

tin plate of special brand, which brand and quality is still continued by the United States Steel Company, its superior quality being universally recognized. It is but just to Mr. Beckett to say here that no small part of the large success and prestige of this plant was due to his wise counsel and judicious management. After leaving the mill he invested in real estate, both farm lands and city property, and he was interested in various enterprises until 1907, when he moved to Wharton county, Texas, which place is now his legal residence. He has very extensive land interests in the Lone Star state and is extensively interested in rice culture, but he is now beginning to diversify his line of farm products. He is located in the best part of the rice belt of Texas, largely on account of their inexhaustible shallow water and superior drainage. Mr. Beckett has become a genuine Texas booster.

On March 16, 1870, Mr. Beckett married Rebecca C. Talbott, daughter of William A. and Rebecca (Davenport) Talbott, of Barnesville, Ohio, both parents being Virginians. The father of Mrs. Talbott, Judge Davenport, was a pioneer merchant of Barnesville. William A. Talbott was also a lifelong merchant of Barnesville and a highly respected citizen. Both Mr. and Mrs. Talbott have been dead several years. They never lived in Guernsey county.

To Mr. and Mrs. Beckett two children were born: George A., who married and is living with his father in Texas, assisting with the general farming, and Emma, who married Thomas E. Amos, business manager of *The Daily Jeffersonian* at Cambridge, Ohio.

Mr. Beckett has always been a Republican and is active in public affairs. Prior to being elected auditor of Guernsey county he held various township offices in Oxford township, where he lived prior to coming to Cambridge in 1880, and he has been active as a member of the Republican county central and executive committees, and a frequent delegate to county, district and state conventions, and he has always been regarded as a safe counselor and advisor. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Cambridge and he and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and are active in church work. No man stands higher or has a cleaner business and official record than Mr. Beckett, and he is known throughout the state as a public spirited citizen of unusual ability and fine traits. While not at present a legal resident of Guernsey county, his interest in the county has remained unabated. He will always retain a warm place in his heart for old Guernsey county, where he was active in business and public affairs for so many years, and the people of this county likewise retain for Mr. Beckett and his family an equal esteem and always welcome them back most heartily.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN GUERNSEY COUNTY.

The Catholic church in this section of the state is not served by a more faithful, unselfish, kind or more highly revered man than the Rev. J. H. Wagner, who, however, is modest and unassuming, as one befitting his calling and station in life, content to know that he is doing the will of the Good Shepherd.

A brief history of the Catholic church in Guernsey county would not be out of place here.

The first Catholic church in this county was probably built about 1840 at Washington, a few Catholics having previously settled in that vicinity, and they continued to hold services there until about 1865, which were in charge of priests from various parts of the state, and particularly the priest from Beaver township, Noble county (then part of Guernsey). About the year 1867 Father Jacket, pastor at Temperanceville, Belmont county, built the church at Gibson Station. He used some of the material of the church at Washington in constructing this church. Father Jacket came to Temperanceville in 1854 from Tennessee, and he served the congregations in this section of the state by traveling horseback over Guernsey, Belmont and Noble counties. In 1868 he was transferred to Coshocton, Ohio. Fathers O'Brien, Laughlin and Hall succeeded Father Jacket in the order named, each remaining a short time. About 1870 Rev. Father Heary, now of Denison, Ohio, came to Temperanceville, and he attended to the wants of the Catholics of Guernsey county. He said mass and held services part of the time at the residence of Steve Quinn at the corner of Second street and Gomber avenue and part of the time at Michael Slaymon's, at Guernsey Mines. At this time there were perhaps twelve families in and near Cambridge. Father Heary was succeeded by Father Montag. He held services for a long time at Slaymon's, Guernsey mines, then the Adams hall, near the court house, was rented; finally he rented the Carlisle hall on Wheeling avenue, between Fifth and Sixth streets. He was succeeded by Rev. Nathaniel McCaffrey in 1897, who was the first Catholic priest to reside in Cambridge. Soon after he came here the Catholics bought the Shultz property, at the corner of Gomber and North Seventh streets. While they were erecting a small church on the rear of the lot, he said mass and held services at William Armbruster's, on West Wheeling avenue. The first Catholic church in Cambridge was on Gomber avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets, and was dedicated by Bishop Watterson in December, 1897. A very large attendance was reported at the dedication, for but few of the citizens in this community had

ST. BENEDICT'S CATHOLIC CHURCH AND SCHOOL, CAMBRIDGE.

Father Wagner.

ever seen or heard a Catholic bishop, and many wished to hear Bishop Watterson, who had a national reputation as a temperance advocate.

Father McCaffrey organized the first parish in Cambridge. He was a profound scholar, very congenial and well liked by most of the citizens. Father James Slevin succeeded Father McCaffrey, but remained here only eight months, retiring on account of old age. Rev. C. H. A. Watterson was appointed pastor of Cambridge in July, 1901. He was a good, zealous priest, and the parish grew considerably under his pastorate. In June, 1904, he was selected to organize a parish in East Newark, Ohio. In the same year and month, just mentioned, he was succeeded by Rev. J. H. Wagner, the present pastor.

Father Wagner was born at Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio, in 1865. After graduating from the Lancaster parochial school he spent eleven years studying for the ministry, four years at Mount St. Mary's, a classical school at Emmettsburg, Maryland, five years at Mount St. Mary's, a theological seminary at Cincinnati, Ohio. He was ordained in 1894 at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. His first charge was at Newark, Ohio, then McCollinsville, Ohio, then Millersburg, Ohio, and then to Cambridge.

Father Wagner has been at the head of St. Benedict's Catholic church for the past five years, during which time the church has grown and many improvements have been made. During this time he has paid off an indebtedness of about eight thousand dollars. While here he has built the Catholic church at Byesville, Guernsey county.

Father Wagner's crowning achievement has been the erection of the beautiful new edifice of St. Benedict's Catholic church and parochial school, located on the corner of North Seventh street and Gomber avenue and facing the former street. The building has a frontage on North Seventh street of sixty-four feet and extends back along Gomber avenue one hundred and thirty feet. The main entrance is ten feet wide, on North Seventh street. The building is two stories in height, with two school rooms on each floor, one above the other. The building is divided by a large hall running back to form an entrance to the large auditorium at the rear, which has a seating capacity of about seven hundred. The building is very substantial, built entirely of brick, and is practically fireproof. The auditorium is finished in mission style and the altars are works of art, the main altar costing eight hundred dollars. The entire building is heated by hot air. The building was begun in March, 1910, and the corner stone was laid with impressive ceremonies on Sunday, June 5, 1910, and was dedicated Sunday, November 20, 1910, with morning and evening ceremonies conducted by Bishop Hartley,

of Columbus, Ohio. He was assisted by the following priests, all of whom are well known in this city, while others have assisted in previous ceremonies in connection with St. Benedict's church: Father Wagner, as celebrant; Father Cahelan, of Zanesville; deacon, Father Watterson, of Newark; sub-deacon, Father O'Neill, the Bishop's secretary; Father O'Boylan, of Newark; Father Mattingly, of Lancaster; Father Leininger, of Zanesville; Father Berry, of Byesville, and Father Dunn, of Dresden. The Bishop's secretary acted as master of ceremonies.

The church was thrown open to the members of the congregation and others wishing to inspect the interior, before the ceremonies of dedication, but later all were requested to leave the building and remain out until after the ceremony, which was carried out carefully according to the teachings of the church, in which the Bishop, priests and altar boys marched around the entire building. Following this the party entered and then the crowd was also permitted to enter and find seats. During the high mass following the Bishop occupied the throne, assisted by Father O'Boylan, of Newark.

The dedicatory sermon was delivered by Father Watterson, who at one time was in charge of the congregation here.

Reverend Wagner is an able and conscientious worker in the cause of the Master, and is popular with his people, exercising a broad influence in the community, even beyond the membership of his church, being a man of the finest personal characteristics.

THOMAS AUSTIN BONNELL.

Precedence among any one of the several professional lines to whose following both pre-eminent and mediocre ability has been given, can be attained by no side-path, but must be gained by earnest, heroic work; it must be the result of subjective native talent, supplemented by closest application, and a breadth of intellectuality that will render possible the ready and practical use of mere theoretical knowledge. Among the large number who essay the achievement of preferment and honor, the percentage of failures is far in excess of that of successes, a fact that supplies direct proof of statements already expressed.

Success has attended the efforts of Thomas Austin Bonnell, one of the best known of the younger members of the Guernsey county bar, because he has been endowed by nature with the qualities that win and also because

he has worked assiduously along his chosen line of endeavor. He was born on January 1, 1875, on a farm in Madison township, this county, and he is the representative of one of the excellent old families of Guernsey county, being the son of Thomas C. and Jennie (Boyd) Bonnell, both also natives of this county. The father grew to maturity and was educated in his native community and became a progressive farmer. When the Civil war was in progress he enlisted in the Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and served two years until the close of the war, seeing some hard service. He was a Republican in politics and took much interest in public affairs. He served Madison township several years as a member of the board of trustees.

Thomas A. Bonnell remained on the home farm with his parents until he was eighteen years of age and assisted with the general work on the place, attending the country district schools in the wintertime. He applied himself very assiduously to his studies and began teaching at the age mentioned above. He followed this during the winter months and attended college through the summer until he had prepared himself for some profession. He selected the law, and became a student in the office of Rosemond & Bell, of Cambridge, finishing his course under Judge J. A. Troette, of this city, and he was admitted to the bar in January, 1906. He has retained his interest in educational matters and is active in all efforts to promote and advance the cause of education. He is at present one of the county school examiners and resides in Cambridge, where he practices his profession, and he has built up a very large and rapidly growing clientele. As an attorney he is painstaking, accurate, cautious, deeply versed in jurisprudence and he is an earnest, logical and forceful speaker before a jury and his uniform courtesy to the court and his opponents wins the respect and admiration of all concerned.

Politically, Mr. Bonnell is a Republican and he takes an abiding interest in public matters, especially such as will promote the best interests of the people of Guernsey county. In May, 1910, he was nominated by his party as their candidate for representative in the Ohio Legislature, being successful at the election held in November, 1910, and his candidacy was regarded as a most fortunate one not only by his constituents but by supporters of other parties, his peculiar fitness in every respect for this important public trust being universally recognized.

Mr. Bonnell was married on September 6, 1899, to Aurelia Wirick, daughter of Jacob C. and Elizabeth (Shipley) Wirick, of Madison township, Guernsey county. These parents are both natives of this county and are both living, being regarded as among the well established and highly

honored pioneer people of this locality. Mr. Wirick was one of the brave band of "fortyniners" who crossed the great western plains in 1849 to the gold fields of California, and he was successful in that venture. He is now one of the prosperous and progressive farmers of Madison township. He was one of the men of the Buckeye state who offered their services to the Union during the Civil war. Politically, he is a Republican. Mrs. Bonnell is a lady of refinement and many estimable traits of character. She is the mother of one son, Rollo W.

Mr. Bonnell is popular with the masses, being a man of unquestioned character and ability. He is well versed in the law, a close student and is fast coming to the front not only in his profession but in all things that make for high grade citizenship.

HON. JOHN H. MORGAN.

The name of John H. Morgan is well known to the people of Cambridge and Guernsey county, where he has long been identified with important interests and has proved himself a loyal citizen, although he comes to us from foreign shores, having been born in Wales, February 14, 1862. He is the son of David T. and Elizabeth (James) Morgan. The father was an iron worker in the mills and furnaces of his native country and he came to America with his family in 1869 and located at Newark, Ohio, where he was employed in the iron mills for several years. This family then moved to Cleveland, where Mr. Morgan also found employment in the iron mills, remaining there until he retired from business, and both he and his wife still reside in Cleveland and are people of high character and sterling Welsh integrity.

John H. Morgan, of this review, was first employed in the glass works of Newark at the early age of thirteen years and his education was obtained in the public schools of that city before the age mentioned. When the family moved to Cleveland he went into the iron mills with his father in the sheet mill department. He began at the very bottom of the business and persevered until he became a sheet roller. In 1885 he left Cleveland and found employment as a sheet roller in the mills of Bridgeport, and in May, 1890, he came to Cambridge when the sheet mill was started here. He was one of the original rollers of this plant and in 1899 he began working in the sheet mills of Niles and Pittsburg, continuing for several years, although retaining his residence in Cambridge.

Mr. Morgan was married, October 6, 1890, to Emma Wilson, daughter of Samuel I. and Sarah E. (Moore) Wilson, of Bridgeport, Ohio, where they were born and spent their lives. Mr. Wilson was a farmer in early life and later became a carpenter and contractor. He and his wife are both deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Morgan four children have been born, namely: Laura E.; John H., deceased; Edna and Ethel; all the daughters are at home.

Mr. Morgan is a Republican in politics and has been active in party affairs. He has served as district member of the Republican state central committee and frequently as a member of the county committee, and a delegate to county, district and state conventions. In 1895 he was elected to the Ohio Senate from the eighteenth and nineteenth districts, serving two years in a manner that reflected much credit upon himself and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents, making his influence felt in that body. He held membership on several of the important Senate committees. He was chairman of the labor committee and most of the legislation affecting labor was enacted during the sessions of which Mr. Morgan was a member of the Senate and chairman of the labor committee. In December, 1901, because of his eminent fitness, he was appointed by Governor George K. Nash as chief inspector of the department of workshops and factories and having performed his duties in a very faithful and able manner he was re-appointed after four years of service, which everyone deemed most efficient, his last appointment being by Governor Myron T. Herrick, and he served with his usual fidelity to duty until June 15, 1909. During this time the department grew from a force of eighteen persons, clerks and deputy inspectors, to forty people, the scope and efficiency of the department being greatly extended. The child labor bill was passed and put in force, and during his term women district inspectors were placed in the department, having a supervising inspection over factories employing women and children. The inauguration and passage of a law regulating the sale, use and storage of light explosives is credited to Mr. Morgan. He was an efficient and painstaking official and gave the state such high-grade service that he won the esteem of men of all parties throughout the commonwealth. While he has always been an ardent Republican, his work for his fellows has probably been more ardent in behalf of labor organization than in any other line. He is an unswerving advocate of better conditions for the laboring masses and an indefatigable worker to these ends. He is widely known as an uncompromising worker in trades union movements, his reputation along these avenues of commendable endeavor having far transcended the boundaries of the Buckeye state. For several years he was vice-president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. He

gave up the vice-presidency to accept a trusteeship in the same organization and he served until he was appointed chief factory and workshop inspector, then retired from the board of trustees. He was a member of the conference committee of the organization continuously for fifteen years. He took an active part in the organization of the Guernsey Valley Trades and Labor Assembly and was the first secretary of the organization. He has been active and prominent in all movements having in view the betterment of the condition of the laboring classes. He is a member of the Masonic order, having taken the Knight Templar and Shrine degrees and he is prominent in Masonic work, well known in state fraternal circles, and, judging from his daily life, he endeavors to carry out the noble precepts taught by this old and time-honored order in all the relations with his fellow men. Mr. Morgan is a member and liberal supporter of the Baptist church, while his wife and children are members of the Presbyterian church, all being active church workers. He has been resting since his retirement from state office, and on July 1, 1910, he opened a grocery store in Cambridge, which is being well patronized. He carries a large and carefully selected stock of staple and fancy groceries and has a neat, up-to-date store.

Although Mr. Morgan's school advantages were very meager, yet he is a fine type of that class of men who deserve to bear the proud American title of self-made man. He has always been an ardent student and is well advised on current events, profoundly versed in the world's best literature, a broad-minded, cultured, generous, hospitable, genteel gentleman with high ideals and noble aspirations, whom to know is to respect and admire.

COL. GORDON LOFLAND.

Among the residents of Guernsey county in pioneer days none is more deserving of having his name perpetuated on the pages of history than Col. Gordon Lofland, who has long been sleeping the sleep of the just. His life was fraught with so much good and his example so worthy of imitation that he is yet spoken of with reverence by the older inhabitants of the county. He performed his work well, whatever he had to do, never shirked his duty or quailed at dangers or obstacles.

Colonel Lofland was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, on September 19, 1794, and his death occurred on December 17, 1869, at his home in Cambridge, Ohio, at the age of seventy-six years. He was the son of Dorman

and Mary H. Lofland. In the year 1800 his parents moved from Virginia to Fairfield county, Ohio, and took up their residence near Lancaster, Ohio. In 1816 Colonel Lofland came to Cambridge, where he resided until his death. There was little connected with the growth and prosperity of the town and vicinity with which he was not familiar and actively connected. He was a public spirited man and stood in the front rank of progress and endeavored to keep pace with advancing civilization. He was very patriotic and was one of the most useful citizens in the state during the Civil war, devoting much of his time and private means to the cause of the Union, which he held to be insoluble. He raised recruits and in endeavoring to keep alive the spirit of patriotism among the people he embraced every opportunity, and his services along these lines were incalculable.

His patriotism was recognized by Governor Tod, of Ohio, who seldom, if ever, disregarded his counsels. He was appointed by the Governor as Ohio's commissioner for the Gettysburg cemetery in 1863 and in 1867 he was appointed commissioner for the Antietam cemetery. He was always prompt in the discharge of his duties connected with the several positions he was called upon to occupy, and the people were always pleased to delegate their interests to his hands, he being frequently called upon to represent them in different ways and upon different occasions during most of his life. During the years of his activity he was seldom absent from public assemblies, political and patriotic, and even during the last year of his life he attended a meeting of the veterans of the war of 1812 and a political meeting addressed by Governor Hayes on September 2d preceding his death. He was a most worthy character and held a conspicuous position in the estimation of all the people.

In 1824, Colonel Lofland married Mrs. Sarah P. Metcalf, widow of Thomas Metcalf and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Gomber, who came to Cambridge from Frederick City, Maryland, in 1808. Her father's name is intimately associated with the history of Cambridge, he being one of the original projectors of the city. Mrs. Lofland's death occurred on November 5, 1870, in the seventy-sixth year of her age. She was a most worthy woman and in every way a fit life companion for her distinguished husband. She was kind and quiet in her disposition, and as a wife and mother looked well to the wants of her household. She enjoyed, as she well deserved, the love of her entire family and the respect and confidence of her acquaintances and all who knew her were her friends.

The representatives of the family yet living and residing in Cambridge are a son, Col. Gordon C. Lofland, and a daughter, Mrs. Caroline Hutcheson.

The deceased children are, Thomas A., Mary, Jacob G., Susan, and Sarah P. The parents and members of the family are all buried side by side in the first cemetery dedicated to burial purposes in the city of Cambridge. which is now near the center of the business section of the city.

WILLIAM H. TURNER.

A distinguished citizen who needs no introduction to the readers of this work is William H. Turner, of Cambridge, who was born January 1, 1850, in Cambridge in the part of the city which at that time was woodland. He is a son of George and Eliza Jane (Porter) Turner, the father of English descent, but born near Cadiz, Harrison county, Ohio. The mother was of Irish descent and was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania. Grandfather James Porter came to Guernsey county with the early pioneers and was a school teacher and a shoemaker, was postmaster at Creighton, Guernsey county, a justice of the peace, and a man of affairs of high standing. Three of his sons, brothers of the mother of the subject of this sketch, went through the Civil war. They were Joseph; James, who rose to the rank of major of an Iowa regiment; and William; Joseph and William were members of Company A, Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served with splendid records. James and Joseph are now deceased, but William is living in Winterset, Iowa, engaged in the mercantile business, having gone West soon after the close of the war. The parents also moved West, locating at Monmouth, Illinois, where they spent the remainder of their lives. The maternal great-grandfather, Robert Porter, was killed by the Indians in the early pioneer days at a locality near Fort Pitt (at what is now Pittsburg, Pennsylvania), as were two of his children. James Porter, the grandfather, served through the war of 1812 as a drummer-boy.

The Turners came from England in about 1800 and settled in Harrison county, Ohio, where George Turner, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1812. In the family of Grandfather George Turner were: George; Mary, who became the wife of James Wagstaff, who emigrated to California, where they died; Margaret, who married James McGonigal, a prominent pioneer family, both now deceased.

The father of the subject of this sketch, George Turner, came to Guernsey county with his mother, his father having been accidentally killed by a falling tree. Before coming to Guernsey county, the father had learned the

trade of a blacksmith and followed the trade here and was known far and near as "The Village Blacksmith." He was active in securing the right of way for the Baltimore & Ohio railroad to Cambridge, the opponents protesting that the railroad would see the grass growing in the streets of Cambridge. He was a man of affairs and he became interested in real estate, and Turner's addition to the city of Cambridge is an important addition. He also invented and patented the Turner corn-sheller, the first practical corn-sheller to be successfully operated in the country and has been the foundation of all shellers that have followed. He was a man active in everything to advance the commercial development of Cambridge. He also operated, with James McGonigal, one of the first flour mills in Cambridge. He was in the mercantile business for a time and he also built houses and sold them to new comers and manufacturers. He burned the brick for the first brick church (the Methodist Episcopal) in Cambridge. When he thus became active in affairs he gave up his trade of blacksmithing. He was one of the foremost citizens of his time and did much to advance Cambridge and give the city an important place on the Ohio map. In politics he was originally a Whig, a strong anti-slavery man and a worker in the "underground railroad," helping many a slave to freedom. He later became a Republican and a strong supporter of the Union cause, during the dark days of the Civil war, having three sons who served in the army. His family consisted of eight sons and three daughters, namely: Milton, deceased; James, killed at Atlanta during the war; George, now in Texas; Cassalin, deceased; William, the subject of this sketch; Hanna C., now the wife of H. H. Hunt, a railroad man in Nebraska; Isabelle, now Mrs. James Hardesty, of Cambridge; Mary is the widow of Austin Siens; John P., a lawyer of Cambridge, and Samuel F., of Columbus, Ohio. The father died in April, 1864, by a sudden illness, in the prime of life at the age of fifty-two years. His widow survived until 1900, in July of which year she passed to her reward. Both are buried in the Lebanon cemetery, in Adams township. The mother was a school teacher before her marriage, and as her family grew up, she gave great attention to their education.

The son, William H., obtained much of his early education at his mother's knee, getting very little in the public schools, probably not more than a year all told. When he was ten years of age he began his life in the coal mines, in the year 1860. He began as a pick miner, when coal mining in Guernsey county was in its infancy, before even powder was used for mining, all done with a jack and wedge. He has been a miner or connected with mine work ever since. There is nothing about a coal mine that he has not done, except boss or superintend, and these two positions were not passed for lack of op-

portunity, but because he did not accept the preferred place. As soon as he became a miner, in 1860, he made up his mind to know all there was to known about mining and he began to study geology and coal formation. He made a close study of mine chemistry and ventilation, the formation of gases and how to prevent explosions. He began with a study of the best authorities, has probably as fine a library as there is in the state upon these subjects and he is recognized as an authority upon them. Because of his great ability along these lines he has been active in securing legislative protection for the miner and directing the operation of mines, which resulted in the establishment of the department of mines and mining in 1873, during the administration of Governor William Allen. This department was first organized with one inspector for the entire state. This was followed with one assistant inspector, and the department has grown in importance until now there is a chief inspector with twelve assistant inspectors and a corps of office clerks in the chief inspector's office in Columbus. Without application for the position, in 1891, Mr. Turner was appointed an assistant inspector by Hon. R. M. Haseltine, chief inspector of mines, for three years, for district No. 4. This appointment came unsolicited and because of his recognized ability in mining matters. At the expiration of three years, because of death in his family he was compelled to give up the work, and in 1900 was again appointed to the position by E. G. Biddison, then chief inspector, and served three years and was reappointed by the same chief for another term of three years. At the expiration of his term, in 1906, he was reappointed for three years by George Harrison, chief inspector, serving until August 1, 1910, serving fourteen months additional time before his successor was appointed. He has served in the department a total of thirteen years and two months and served under seven different governors of the state. During all these years he has never been reversed in his decisions, never has involved the mining department or operators in any legal action. His official duties have been very satisfactory to the department, the miners and the mine operators.

With all of his activity and study, he was one of the founders of the miners' organization in this section of the state. This was known as the Ohio Miners Association, formed in the fall of 1879, and in 1880 the first local union was organized in Guernsey county and Mr. Turner was made secretary of the organization, which grew through the activity of himself and others until it included several counties. When a district organization was secured, known as district No. 9, Mr. Turner became secretary and treasurer, and at the same time was made a member of the state executive board. He filled these positions for five years, and in 1887 he was made

president of the district organization and in 1890 he was elected national vice-president of what was known as the National Progressive Union of Miners, all over the country. He relinquished this to give his attention to that of inspector in Ohio.

William H. Turner has been twice married, first on January 1, 1872, to Malissa O. Davis, daughter of Nathan G. and Amanda M. (McVay) Davis. Her father was a miner, served through the war and again took up mining, when he became a resident of Guernsey county, and died here some years ago, as did his wife.

To this union were born five sons and four daughters: Frank, of Cambridge; Flora, now Mrs. John Shaw, whose husband is a farmer of Guernsey county and a miner; Anna Maude, now Mrs. Fred Gibbs, of Cleveland, Ohio; Hattie, now Mrs. John Evans, of Indiana Harbor, Indiana; George E., of Cambridge; John W., who died an infant; Earl C., of Cambridge; Ada G., now Mrs. Ward Wilcoxen, of Cambridge. The wife and mother died on January 28, 1893.

Mr. Turner was married a second time October 12, 1897, to Mrs. Eva A. Earl, widow of John Earl, of West Virginia, and a daughter of John and Mary (Thayer) Ward, of Lewis county, New York state, and the mother of two children, Roie E., wife of A. T. Jones, of Cambridge, and Percy D. Earl, of Cambridge. The Ward family never came West, but were of Revolutionary stock, and John Ward was a soldier in the Civil war. John Earl was also a soldier in the Civil war.

Mr. Turner is a Republican in politics, always interested and active, and has served as a member of the city board of education and president of the board for a time, also a member of the city water works trustees. He has served as a member of the Republican county committee, as secretary of the executive committee, has been a delegate to county, district and state conventions, and has been a very effective campaign speaker during various campaigns. At the time of the Manongah mine disaster at Fairmount, West Virginia, on December 6, 1907, Mr. Turner joined a volunteer rescue squad of experienced and expert miners and assisted in rescuing three hundred and sixty-six bodies from the mine, after twelve days of unremitting work. He is essentially a self-made and self-educated man, with very little schooling and such instructions as his mother could give him, she having been a school teacher before her marriage. The care of a large family came to the parents of small means. The boy began life as a miner at the age of ten years, but all of his spare time was devoted to books upon mining and mine equipment, and after mastering these he broadened out and became a man of broad

information and rare intelligence. He never played a game of cards in his life; while the other boys were thus engaged he was with his books, and he never read a book or story of light fiction, his mind being constantly on "What can I get the most good for the future from."

Mr. Turner and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and liberal supporters of the same. The family home is commodious, comfortably furnished and modern in all of its appointments, and good family cheer and genuine hospitality are its characteristics. Mr. Turner, since his retirement from the service of the state mining department, has devoted his time to advisory mining engineering, and as an expert his services are in great demand. Upon his retirement from his duties as inspector Mr. Turner was presented, on September 30, 1910, by Chief Inspector George Harrison and the twelve district inspectors, with an elegant gold watch and fob as a testimonial of the high esteem in which his long and valuable services to the department were held.

WILLIAM F. BIERLY.

To the business efficiency of William F. Bierly, the cashier of the People's Bank of Pleasant City, the institution owes much of its success and its soundness as a financial institution. For Mr. Bierly is a man of experience in financial matters, conservative and safe in judgment, and of the highest integrity.

William F. Bierly was born at Mineral City, Ohio, on December 9, 1869, the son of John and Louisa (Spies) Bierly, still well known residents of Mineral City. He grew up in his native town, after leaving school was engaged in his father's store at Mineral City, and on reaching manhood took a place in a bank in the same town, where he remained until 1892. In that year he came to Pleasant City in the interests of George J. Markley, of Mineral City, who was among the first to develop the coal industry in the region of Pleasant City. Mr. Markley was also engaged in mercantile business here, owning a large store in the lower end of the city, and in the center of the store was a bank. In order to look after these varied interests, Mr. Bierly was sent to Pleasant City. In February the store and other buildings were destroyed by fire, and the business was transferred to the corner of Mill and Main streets, where R. O. Knott's store is now located, and there they remained until 1904, when they erected the present handsome structure occupied by the bank and the postoffice.

Mr. Bierly has been cashier of the bank ever since it was organized, and as Mr. Markley is a non-resident, he is practically in entire charge of its affairs. Aside from the banking business, he is also interested to a considerable extent on his own account in real estate in various localities. Financially he has prospered because of his able management of business affairs.

In 1898 Mr. Bierly was married to Lillian Secrest, the daughter of Joseph B. and Minerva (Spring) Secrest. She was born at Pleasant City, and there grew to womanhood. Her father is a son of Harrison and Mary E. (Allison) Secrest, early residents, whose parents were pioneers of Pleasant City, and has lived in the city of his birth all his life. The Secrest family is widely known and highly esteemed in Guernsey county. To Mr. and Mrs. Bierly have been born two daughters, Pauline and Countess. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bierly are faithful members of the Lutheran church, and at present Mr. Bierly is the superintendent of the Sunday school.

In his business relations Mr. Bierly is a man of influence in his community, and his contact with others is refined and courteous. His integrity is unquestioned, and he enjoys the fullest confidence of those who know him. It is a trait of his family, that their word, once given, must never be broken, and in the keeping of a man of this character, no financial institution could fail to be safe and established on a sound basis.

THE PEOPLES BANK OF PLEASANT CITY.

Among the ably managed and well tried financial institutions of Guernsey county is the Peoples Bank of Pleasant City, which was organized in 1893 by George J. Markley, a prominent financier of Mineral City, who is the present owner, and which is under the efficient management of William T. Bierly, as cashier.

The Peoples Bank has from the beginning done a conservative and progressive business, along the lines of both a commercial and a savings bank, and is considered by competent authority as one among the strong private banks of the state. The institution has a responsibility of two hundred thousand dollars. During its career the bank was at one time forced to undergo a heavy run, which was brought about by the circulation of misstatements as to its condition. Unprepared as it was, on twenty-four hours' notice it was able to pay all depositors in gold, and, piling the gold up in the bank, the cashier invited all depositors to come and get their money.

This incident proved the strength of the bank, and it has been in high esteem ever since.

In addition to its regular banking business, the Peoples Bank has an insurance department, deals in foreign and domestic exchange, and books on the leading steamship lines to and from foreign countries, which, because of the large foreign population in and around Pleasant City, is a considerable feature of its business. The Peoples Bank is known to carry as large a reserve as any of the banks of the state for the amount of business done. It is housed in its own building, which is the handsomest and most substantial business building in Pleasant City or near-by towns. The institution is ably managed by men of experience in financial matters, and extends to its patrons every accommodation consistent with safe banking, for it has been the idea of the management to make this bank as safe as it is possible for any bank to be, and they spare no facilities to insure the protection of their depositors, for they recognize that the strongest asset which a bank can have is this assurance of safety, which can be attained only by the proper efficiency of organization and management.

SAMUEL M. BURGESS.

The name of Samuel M. Burgess, now living in honorable retirement from active business in his beautiful and historic home at Cambridge, is too well known to the people of Guernsey county to need an introduction or fulsome encomium on the part of the biographer, for he has long been a very potent factor in financial, civic and social circles of this locality, and as president of the Citizens Savings Bank Company, of Cambridge, he has wielded an influence for the advancement of this community that has been second to that of no other man. His life has been one of unceasing industry and perseverance, and the notable systematic and honorable methods he has ever followed have won for him the unbounded confidence and regard of all who have formed his acquaintance. He is a man of rare soundness of judgment, keen discernment and, possessing the ability to foresee with remarkable accuracy the future outcome of a present transaction. He is the scion of one of the old and most worthy of the honored families of this county, the various members of which have been leaders in various walks of life.

Mr. Burgess was born September 20, 1857, in the city of Zanesville,

Muskingum county, Ohio, and was the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Conyngham) Burgess. The father was born in England and the mother in Washington county, Pennsylvania. The father came to America in 1835, with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Burgess, landing in New York city, and came to Pittsburg, where they remained for some years, the grandfather being a coal operator. Later the family moved to Beverly, Ohio, where the grandfather died in 1852. His son, Samuel, the father of the subject, married Elizabeth Conyngham and moved with his brother Josiah to Zanesville and engaged in the hardware and tinware business until 1857, when Samuel moved to Cambridge, where he continued in the same business until his death, January 5, 1885. His widow died March 8, 1908, and both are buried in the Cambridge cemetery. Mr. Burgess was a Republican in politics, but never an office seeker. He gave his entire attention to his business, and was a man of high character. He was a Royal Arch Mason and held the confidence of all the people. He had a family of eight children, seven of whom are yet living: Walter, of Owensboro, Kentucky; Lollie, now Mrs. Nelson A. Noble, of Binghampton, New York; Samuel M., the subject of this sketch; Retta, now Mrs. Frank K. Raymond, of Washington, D. C.; Milton, deceased; William O., of Tyner, Ohio; Homer, of Washington, D. C.; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Dr. Perry C. Johnston, of Enid, Oklahoma.

Samuel M. Burgess spent his life in Cambridge and was educated in the public schools of that city. After leaving school he entered his father's store and was connected with his father until the latter's death. Samuel M. then became administrator of his father's estate, and managed the Burgess Manufacturing Company, the business name of his father's concern. He continued as manager until the death of his mother in March, 1908, when he became the owner of the business, which he sold soon afterwards to Thomas Williams, but the business is still continued under the name of the Burgess Manufacturing Company, one of the oldest business names in the city.

Mr. Burgess was married September 17, 1902, to Martha M. Atkins, daughter of Robert and Martha (Hyatt) Atkins, a prominent Cambridge family. This union has been without issue.

Mr. Burgess is president of the Citizens Savings Bank Company, and has held this position since its organization in 1899. He is also a director in the National Bank of Cambridge, organized in 1865. He is a trustee and treasurer of the Cambridge Public Library. He has a large city and farm property interests and is a very prominent man in all that pertains to Cam-

bridge's growth and prosperity. He is now living a retired life except as his large and diversified interests occupy his time and attention. He has a summer house on Grand lake, in northern Michigan, where he and Mrs. Burgess spend several months every summer, hunting and fishing.

Mr. Burgess is a Republican in politics, but not an office seeker, though he is always interested in public matters. He has served in the city council and as cemetery trustee, being a public spirited citizen along all lines. He has been a member of the Masonic order since 1884. He served two years as master of Cambridge Lodge No. 66, Free and Accepted Masons, was made a Royal Arch Mason in 1886 and served as high priest in 1890. He was made a Royal and Select Master in 1890 and served as thrice illustrious master in 1896. He was made a Knight Templar in 1888 and elected eminent commander in 1896, and is at present treasurer of all these bodies. He received the thirty-second degree in Scioto Consistory at Columbus, Ohio, in 1907. He has been a Shriner since 1893, which degree he received in Cynan Temple in Cincinnati. He is one of the three trustees of the Cambridge Lodge No. 66, Incorporated, and is secretary and treasurer of the board of trustees.

Mrs. Burgess is a member of the Presbyterian church and Mr. Burgess is a regular attendant and a liberal contributor to the support of the same. The Burgess home is at No. 724 Steubenville avenue, where he and his parents lived before him for forty-two years. It is a fine, attractive home, modern in architectural design and all of its appointments. Mr. Burgess has a valuable and rare collection of coins, also of stamps, and a remarkable collection of Indian arrow heads and other Indian relics. He has given these collections intelligent attention and they are worthy of a place in any museum.

JOHN EMMETT GABLE, M. D., D. O.

Among the professional men of Guernsey county who have risen to eminence in their chosen field of endeavor is Dr. John Emmett Gable, of Cambridge, an osteopathic and general physician of more than ordinary talent and skill. His career has been that of a broad-minded, conscientious worker in the sphere to which his life and energies have been devoted and whose profound knowledge of his profession has won for him a leading place among the most distinguished men of his class in eastern Ohio.

John E. Gable was born July 19, 1867, in Jackson township, Guernsey

J. E. Gable M.D.D.O.

county, and he is the son of Philip and Malissa (Jackson) Gable. The father was born in Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, and he came from that country with his parents to America when two years old, and settled near Wheeling, West Virginia, though his residence was on Ohio soil, in Belmont county. Later the family moved to near St. Clairsville, that county, when Philip, the father, entered the Union army in 1861, in Company A, Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served three years, then re-enlisted and served until the close of the war, participating in the Grand Review at Washington. He participated in twenty-two battles, many of them the greatest of the war, including Gettysburg, and he is one of three survivors of that battle now residing in Guernsey county. He performed his duty as a soldier in a most faithful manner.

He came to Guernsey county in 1865 and has resided here ever since. He is now living near Byesville. He engaged in farming and coal developing until a few years ago, when he retired. His wife died in 1889. They were the parents of eleven children, eight of whom are living, John Emmett, of this review, being the oldest; Mary La Fonda; Joseph S., deceased; Ella Maude married J. W. Croyle, a farmer in Jackson township; Ira A. is farming in Jackson township; Grace E. married Anson Frame, a farmer of Jackson township and a mine superintendent; Clyde A., a physician of Chicago; Anna is living at home; Cora is deceased; Lola is deceased; Roy lives in Jackson township. Philip Gable, the father of these children, has always been interested in public affairs and he is the only man living in Jackson township who voted for Hon. Neal Dow, the Prohibition candidate for President. He was a war Democrat during the early sixties, but in recent years he has been a Republican. He is a highly respected citizen and has a host of friends throughout the county.

Dr. John E. Gable, of this review, obtained a public school education in Jackson township and he worked on the farm during his youth. From the time he was seventeen years old he worked in the coal mines, after which he entered Doan Academy at Granville, Ohio, where he remained three years. He then went to Kirksville, Missouri, and became a student of the American School of Osteopathy, graduating from that institution in 1902, and in the same year he went to Chicago to practice and he took a course in the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago, from which institution he was graduated in 1909. He came to Cambridge, Ohio, March 1, 1910, and opened offices in the Central Bank building, and he practices both osteopathy and homeopathy, being well prepared in every respect for these lines. His offices are thoroughly equipped for the practice and care of patients, with an

X-ray apparatus and all modern appliances and instruments for surgical work. He keeps well abreast of the times in all modern research work pertaining to these professions and has been very successful since coming here.

Politically, Doctor Gable is a Republican, and while not active, he is always interested in public matters. He is a member of the Masonic order, Point Pleasant Lodge No. 312, also the Knights of Pythias lodge at Wilmington, Illinois. He is a member of the National Osteopathic Association.

Doctor Gable was married June 16, 1896, to Hattie Mabel Wilson, daughter of Joshua and Rachel (Mercer) Wilson, of Jackson township. Her father was a farmer of that township and he died about thirty years ago; his widow is still living. To Dr. and Mrs. Gable one daughter, Vertine La Fonda, was born. The wife and mother was called to her rest on May 26, 1910. She was a highly educated, cultured and refined lady, a graduate of the art department of Sheppardson College at Granville, Ohio, also a graduate of the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri, and she practiced with her husband. Before her marriage she was a successful and progressive teacher for a number of years. She was a favorite with a wide circle of friends and admired by all for her superior attributes of head and heart. She was a member of the Baptist church, and prominent in social life. The Doctor is also a member of the Baptist church.

JOHN PERRY MAHAFFEY.

The life of John Perry Mahaffey, one of Cambridge's substantial and well liked citizens, has been replete with success well earned, for he has always been a hard worker and has sought to advance himself by no questionable methods, always striving to live up to the Golden Rule and follow the example set by his ancestors. He is the son of John and Margaret Mahaffey and was born in Cambridge, Ohio, on April 16, 1845, and practically his entire life has been spent in this city. His father was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, December 31, 1813. Coming to Cambridge at an early age, he made this community his home until his death, on March 5, 1852. He was a man who took an interest in the affairs of his community, and was highly respected for his integrity, and he established a very comfortable home here. The mother of the subject, known in her maidenhood as Margaret Newman, was born on the isle of Guernsey, April 3, 1817, and there she grew to maturity, emigrating to America in 1834 and locating at Cam-

bridge, Ohio, where she continued to reside until her death, on January 3, 1892.

John P. Mahaffey, of this review, after receiving a common school education, learned the printer's trade, and that has been his chief occupation ever since, being very proficient in the "art preservative." He has always been a Democrat and an earnest and untiring advocate of the party's principles and prominent in its conventions in the town, county and state. He served one term as clerk of courts of Guernsey county, from 1879 to 1882, and made a very commendable record. He was candidate for presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1900, and in 1904 he was the Democratic candidate for clerk of the supreme court of Ohio, but went down in defeat with the balance of the ticket. In 1905 he was elected state senator from the eighteenth and nineteenth districts, composd of Coshocton, Guernsey, Monroe, Tuscarawas and part of Noble counties, and he made such a commendable record and gained such universal favor that he was re-elected in 1908. He made his influence felt in that important body and his record has been so praiseworthy in every respect that he won the admiration of all fair minded citizens, irrespective of party alignment.

During the war of the Rebellion Mr. Mahaffey proved his patriotism and loyalty to the national government by enlisting in the One Hundred and Seventy-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served in a very faithful manner. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and he takes a great deal of interest in these lodges. He holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and is faithful in his support of the same.

On March 1, 1882, in connection with T. W. Ogier, Mr. Mahaffey purchased the Cambridge *Herald*, which the firm continued to publish until August 10, 1910, when the plant was sold to other parties, since which time he has been leading a retired life. He made this paper one of the leading journals of its type in eastern Ohio and it was a success from a financial standpoint under his judicious management, its circulation having gradually increased and its value as an advertising medium was made apparent; its columns teemed with the best and brightest news of the day and with able and convincing editorials,—in short, he rendered it an indispensible molder of public opinion.

Mr. Mahaffey was married on March 21, 1872, to Sarah F. Scott, daughter of Thomas and Lydia (Langell) Scott, natives of Nova Scotia, who came to Cambridge in early life. Mrs. Mahaffey's death occurred on February 9, 1873. This union resulted in the birth of one son, G. F. Mahaffey.

After graduating from the Cambridge high school the latter became a student at the college at Delaware, Ohio, and he is at present secretary of the state game and fish department.

EDWARD W. MATHEWS, JR.

A well known citizen of Cambridge and a man who has long been regarded as a leading citizen of Guernsey county, interested in her every phase of progress is Edward M. Mathews, Jr., who, while yet young in years, has made rapid strides as an attorney and at the same time has won the admiration and respect of his fellow men by his judicious and consistent course.

Mr. Mathews was born June 13, 1871, in Cambridge, Ohio, and he is the son of Edward W. Mathews, Sr., and Amelia Haynes, a sketch of the father appearing in another part of this work.

The son was educated in the public schools of Cambridge, graduating from the high school in the class of 1887. He attended the preparatory school in connection with the University of Wooster, at Wooster, Ohio, entered the university proper the next year, taking a two years' course. He engaged in business for two years, then went to Minneapolis, and entered the University of Minnesota in the fall of 1892, taking a two years' academic course, after which he entered the law department, from which he graduated with honors in the class of 1896, and was admitted to the bar in that state in June of that year. He entered the office of Shaw, Cray, Lancaster & Parker, a prominent law firm of Minneapolis, with which he continued until it was dissolved, about two years later. He then returned to Cambridge, in 1898, and entered the firm of Mathews & Heade, the Mr. Mathews being the father of the subject, the firm name being then changed to that of Mathews, Heade & Mathews, Edward W. Mathews being admitted to the bar of Ohio in the fall of 1898, which firm continued successfully until April, 1904, when Mr. Heade withdrew. The firm of Mathews & Mathews, father and son, was then formed and still continues, being regarded as one of the strongest and most prominent in the county and which figures conspicuously in many of the important trials in local courts. In connection with the practice of law, they have conducted for clients an extensive loan business on real estate.

Politically, Mr. Mathews is a Democrat, and all local, state and national

economic questions receive his close attention. He is exceptionally well informed on current topics on which men and parties divide, as well as being profoundly versed in all matters of jurisprudence and keeping well abreast of the time in the matter of decisions of courts and the revision of statutes. He is frequently a delegate to county, district and state conventions and a member of important party committees, and his counsel is frequently sought in party affairs.

Mr. Mathews became a member of the Ohio Delta Chapter of the Phi Delta Theta college fraternity in 1888, at Wooster, Ohio, and affiliated with the Minnesota Alpha Chapter, in 1892, at Minneapolis. He was a member of the Minneapolis Commercial Club for several years, while residing in Minneapolis; is a member of the Cambridge Board of Trade, and has been a member of the Cambridge Country Club ever since its organization. In college he played tennis, baseball and football, and now plays golf for recreation.

On October 17, 1900, Mr. Mathews was united in marriage with Martha C. Secrest, daughter of Noah E. and Eliza Jane (Spriggs) Secrest, a well known and highly respected family of Guernsey county. Mrs. Mathews is a lady of talent and culture. This union has been graced by the birth of four children, two daughters and two sons, namely: Martha Spriggs, Katheryn Haynes, Edward William and Robert Green. The family home, a neat and attractive dwelling, is at No. 1610 Creston road. It is, in fact, one of the most imposing houses of the city, located on a high elevation, commanding a splendid panorama of the famous Guernsey valley, and here the best society folk of the community frequently gather, finding an old-time hospitality and good cheer.

CHARLES L. CASEY.

The present article deals with one of the most forceful, original and energetic of the business men of Cambridge, Charles L. Casey, who is a native citizen, being born in Cambridge, Guernsey county, Ohio, on February 25, 1872. He is the son of John K. and Anna D. (Scott) Casey. John K. Casey was born in Lewistown, Pennsylvania, his wife was born in New Metamora, Ohio, and both are now residing in Cambridge. For some years prior to 1874 John K. Casey was engaged in the manufacture of carriages, but that year removed to Cumberland, Guernsey county, where he remained

until 1885, and continued his manufacturing business there. In 1885 he was elected recorder of Guernsey county, and in that year the family returned to Cambridge to reside. He served two terms as county recorder, was recognized as a competent and accommodating public official, and now enjoys the respect of the people of Cambridge.

Charles L. Casey attended the public schools of Cumberland during the years of the family's residence in that city, and on their return to Cambridge, in 1885, he entered the public schools of the city, graduating from the Cambridge high school in the class of 1889. He then became a student at the University of Cincinnati, from which he graduated in 1892. Until 1900 he was engaged in various pursuits, when he organized The Cambridge Art Pottery Company, becoming its president and manager. A plant was built at Cambridge, and the company began the manufacture of their wares, placing upon the market a high grade of pottery which found a market in the larger centers. For two years the company manufactured a line of color glazed pottery exclusively, but after two years' operations they decided to include in their line an entirely new product in earthenware, and the result was the "Guernsey" earthenware, a variety of practical and sanitary cooking utensils, a product of which this company were the originators and the first manufacturers in the United States to introduce the "casserole" vessel for cooking and serving. This ware is light in weight, has a rich brown exterior, and a spotless white porcelain interior. For more than six years it has stood the strongest possible tests and grows in favor constantly. Their line includes every kind of vessel that may be conceived for cooking and serving purposes, and the company is supplying all of the large silverware manufacturers with "Guernsey" earthenware for mounting in sterling, silver-plated and other metal holders. The company's line includes all the standard shapes and sizes, their casseroles being exceptionally fine.

The business under the direction and guidance of Mr. Casey has grown from its first inception until it now invades every part of the United States and some foreign countries. The reputation of "Guernsey" earthenware has become world wide, and every day letters of inquiry come from faraway foreign commercial centers. At the Jamestown exposition in 1907, the first national exhibition at which they were exhibitors, the company's exhibit of art pottery and "Guernsey" earthenware products were awarded first prizes.

The company disposes of its wares directly through the retailers, maintaining show rooms and offices in Portland, Oregon; San Francisco, New York, and New Orleans, each in charge of a personal representative of the

company. Two years ago they abandoned entirely the manufacture of art pottery, and have since given their undivided attention to the rapidly growing demand for "Guernsey" earthenware.

In July, 1909, the name of the company was changed from The Cambridge Art Pottery Company to The Guernsey Earthenware Company, Mr. Casey taking over practically all of the stock and continuing as president, general manager and guiding genius. This plant is one of the busiest and most prosperous of the industries of Cambridge. It employs about one hundred and sixty persons throughout the year. Mr. Casey's keen insight, never-tiring energy, and great business capacity has thus established and developed one of the most conspicuous business concerns in the Guernsey valley. He is a man of great energy and force and whatever he gets behind must move. Not only is he prominent in the industrial life of the community, but he is greatly interested in whatever movement aims at the advancement of Cambridge. Mr. Casey is one of those public spirited citizens who made possible the recently organized Cambridge Board of Trade, and is one of its directors and vice-president of the organization. A man of optimistic views and action, giving his influence and support to all progressive movements, he occupies a high place in the estimation of the people.

In politics, Mr. Casey is a Republican, has always been active in the counsels of this party, and his name is generally found in the list of delegates to county, district and state conventions. Politics is his recreation, and few men get more pleasure out of the game than does Mr. Casey. He is a member of the Cambridge Country Club, a man of broad generous views, and most companionable. No community could fail to be improved had it many citizens like Mr. Casey.

IRA FERGUSON.

Faithfulness to duty and a strict adherence to a fixed purpose, which always do more to advance a man's interests than wealth or advantageous circumstances, have been dominating factors in the life of Ira Ferguson, of Lore City, Wills township, Guernsey county. His career, though brief, he being yet a man young in years, has been replete with honor and success worthily attained.

Mr. Ferguson was born on August 25, 1880, on a farm one and one-half miles southeast of Lore City, in Liberty township, this county, and he

is the son of Andrew C. and Eveline (Saltsgaver) Ferguson. Both parents were born in Senecaville, this county, the mother being the daughter of William Saltsgaver, of that place, a man prominent and wealthy in lands and other interests. The Fergusons are of Scotch-Irish descent, and a pioneer family in the county. The father, Andrew C. Ferguson, is a prominent farmer and large land owner of Richland township, Guernsey county, and he is prominent in the affairs of the locality. He and his wife are still living and are highly honored by a wide circle of friends.

Ira Ferguson, of this review, spent his childhood and youth on his father's farm, and his early education was obtained in the schools of Liberty district, Liberty township, where he remained until he was twenty years of age, when he left home and went to New York City, and was employed with a company manufacturing ice machines for one year, then returned to the home farm on account of sickness. After his recovery he went to New Kensington, Pennsylvania, and was again employed by a company in the manufacture of ice machines, remaining with the same about a year. He returned home again and on February 7, 1903, he was united in marriage with Emma Mendenhall, daughter of Thomas S. and Martha (Gardner) Mendenhall, of Salesville, this county. Mr. Mendenhall was a prominent stock-buyer and shipper, and his death occurred in December, 1902; his widow is living at Salesville.

One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, Margaret Blanche. After his marriage Mr. Ferguson went to Rochester, Pennsylvania, and engaged in the restaurant business, but returned to Lore City, Ohio, in less than a year and opened a hardware store here. He continued in that line successfully until he was appointed postmaster of Lore City, on March 10, 1908, when he retired from the hardware business and devoted his exclusive attention to the postoffice, making, according to the consensus of opinion, one of the best postmasters the town has ever had. The office has three rural routes and is a distributing point for several different places.

Politically, Mr. Ferguson is a Republican and is loyal to the same, and he has been active in political matters, and has been a frequent delegate to Republican conventions and active in the interests and success of the party, yet always tolerant to men of different opinions. He is a member of the Masonic order, Pleasant City lodge and the York Rite at Cambridge and the Scottish Rite at Columbus, Ohio, being well known and active in this fraternity. Mrs. Ferguson is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Ferguson affiliates with the same. Mrs. Ferguson is a splendid woman, and, like her husband, is prominent in the social life of

this community, numbering her friends by the limits of her acquaintance only. She is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, the woman's auxiliary of Masonry.

JAMES G. BAIR.

One of the most prominent and influential business men of Cambridge and one of Guernsey county's most highly honored and representative citizens is James G. Bair, the worthy scion of one of the old and distinguished pioneer families of this section of the Buckeye state. He has always been very active in business affairs and scrupulously honest in all his relations with his fellow men and leaving no stone unturned whereby he might benefit his own condition as well as that of the public in general, consequently he has won and retained the universal esteem of all classes, who repose in him the utmost confidence.

Mr. Bair was born December 27, 1853, in Freeport township, Harrison county, Ohio, the son of Peter and Eliza A. (Dougherty) Bair. His grandfather, John Bair, came with his family from Maryland about 1830, and settled in Harrison county, Ohio. He was a farmer and large land owner and one of the founders of Pleasant Hill church, one of the early and influential churches of that section of Ohio, of the Methodist Protestant faith. He spent the remainder of his life in that community and was widely influential and well known. His son, Peter, the father of the subject of this sketch, grew up in that community, and was one of nine children, eight of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. Peter Bair was a farmer and prosperous man and prominent in the affairs of the community. In 1870 he moved to Murray, Clark county, Iowa, where he still resides and is engaged in farming. In the family of his parents were five sons and three daughters: George, Julia A., Margaret, John, Reuben, Peter, of Murray, Iowa; Mary, now Mrs. David Owens, of Harrison county; and James, all of whom are deceased but Peter, of Murray, Iowa, and Mary, of Harrison county, Ohio. The father and mother are both living, the former eighty-four years and the latter seventy-seven years of age.

Peter and Eliza (Dougherty) Bair had a family of three sons: John Henry died in infancy; James G., and Albert, who died at the age of twenty-five years.

James G. Blair spent his childhood and youth until he was sixteen years old on the farm, and obtained his education in the country district school.

When nineteen years of age he began teaching school and taught for two years, then, at the age of twenty-one years, he entered the drug store of Dr. J. T. McPherson, of Fairview, in Guernsey county, as a clerk, and was with Doctor McPherson for three years, and in the spring of 1876 he went to Freeport and engaged in general work. In the fall of 1876 the mother and two sons, Albert and James G., moved to the Doctor McPherson farm, one mile west of Cambridge, where the subject engaged in farm work for two years. He then moved into Cambridge and was in the sewing machine business for one year. In 1880 he moved to Freeport and engaged in the drug and hardware business as a clerk for B. H. Black, where he remained six years. In 1884 he engaged again in the sewing machine business in Freeport, and in March, 1889, he returned to Cambridge and engaged in the furniture business with James Criswell, his father-in-law.

Mr. Bair was married July 12, 1883, by the Rev. W. V. Milligan, to Nancy O. Criswell, daughter of James and Nancy (White) Criswell, of Cambridge. To this union no children were born.

The firm of Criswell & Bair continued in the furniture and undertaking business for three years, when Mr. Criswell withdrew and Mr. Bair continued the business until January, 1908, when the J. G. Bair Furniture Company was organized, with Mr. Bair as president of the company, and took over the business of J. G. Bair. The company occupies a large three-story brick building, admirably adapted to the business, built by Mr. Bair in 1905-6, on Wheeling avenue, where he was in business and which he yet owns and where the company still continues in business. In addition to his extensive business interests, Mr. Bair is president of the Guernsey Building & Loan Company, which does a large business.

Mr. Bair has been actively connected with various enterprises of this city and in other localities. He is connected with the Cambridge Improvement Company, the Cambridge Chautauqua Company, and various other business companies and associations. He is a director in the Cambridge Savings Bank Company.

Mr. Bair was brought up as a Democrat, but in 1884 became a Prohibitionist and affiliated with that party for some years and is now an independent voter, votes for the men and measures of any party that nearest meets his views and estimates of what men in public life should be. He has never been an office seeker, but always interested in all movements and measures calculated to uplift mankind. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Protestant church and have been for many years. Mr. Bair is a trustee and a Sunday school worker. He is a thirty-second-degree Mason and of all intermediate degrees, being prominent in the following bodies:

Cambridge Lodge No. 66, Free and Accepted Masons; Cambridge Chapter No. 53, Royal Arch Masons; Guernsey Council No. 74, Royal and Select Masters; Cambridge Commandery No. 47, Knights Templar; Cambridge Chapter, Rose Croix, eighteenth degree; Scioto Consistory, thirty-second degree; Aladdin Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Guernsey Chapter No. 211, Order of the Eastern Star; Lodge No. 301, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Rebekah Lodge No. 876; Cambridge Lodge No. 53, Knights of Pythias; Lodge No. 128, Pythian Sisters.

JAMES CLINTON ORR.

Perhaps no one understands better the various phases of mining conditions in Guernsey county than James Clinton Orr, the well known and capable superintendent, residing at Byesville. He is essentially a self-made man, and as such ranks with the most enterprising and progressive of his contemporaries. By a life consistent in motive and action and because of many splendid personal qualities, he has earned the sincere regard of all who know him.

Mr. Orr was born in 1862 about one mile west of Byesville, this county. He is the son of Sanford and Phoebe (Burt) Orr. Sanford Orr came from near Albany, New York, about 1848, when twenty-two years old, and went to farming near Byesville. Not long afterwards he married Phoebe Burt, the daughter of Daniel and Catherine Burt. Soon after his marriage Sanford Orr bought a farm west of Byesville, where the subject was born. The latter was one of nine children, namely: Vincent, James C., Mrs. Sadie Grant, of Byesville; Mrs. Rachael Boyd, residing east of Cambridge; Mrs. Etta Smith, of Cambridge; Mrs. Mary Lee, of Byesville; Mrs. Effie Bowman, of Byesville; Mrs. Essie Bowman, twin sister of Mrs. Effie Bowman, who married brothers, also lives at Byesville; Mrs. Maggie Ritchie lives in Byesville; Vincent died in Dakota, in 1894, leaving a wife, Nancy (Smith) Orr, two daughters and one son. He was brought back to Byesville for burial and his family now lives at Byesville. He was sheriff of Aurora county, Dakota, and also a farmer. The father lived west of Byesville until about 1871, then bought a farm six miles west of Byesville, on the old Clay pike, and lived there until about 1895, then moved into Byesville. He lived there about ten years and died there. He was a Democrat and held several township offices, was trustee and also clerk of Jackson township. He was a mem-

ber of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His wife still lives in Byesville. She is an earnest member of the Baptist church.

When James C. Orr was only sixteen years of age he ran away from home and went over into Muskingum county, and got a job on a farm with a Mr. Frazier. He stayed there until the fall of 1879, four years in all. In the fall of the latter year he married Fannie Fairall, daughter of Curtis and Lucinda (Breitop) Fairall. She was born and reared on her father's farm, about two miles west of Fraziersburg, in Muskingum county. He then returned to Jackson township, Guernsey county, and took employment as a coal miner in the old Central mine. Five or six years later he became boss hauler in the Waldhoning mine near Pleasant City. About three years later he became pit boss in the old Central mine, where he first worked. Later he went with the Imperial Mining Company as pit boss. About 1900 he became superintendent for the Imperial Mining Company in charge of two mines. He is now in charge of the Noble Mine at Belle Valley, the Imperial Mine at Derwent, the Ohio No. 1 and the Ohio No. 2, west of Byesville. He has supervision over about eleven hundred men.

Mr. Orr was elected county commissioner in 1905 and completed his three years term in September, 1909. He is a Democrat and received a majority of eight hundred and six votes in a county that is normally two thousand Republican. He filled that office and at the same time held his position as superintendent of the mines, having the assistance of a capable assistant superintendent, E. W. Smith, whose sketch appears herein. He has been active in the party organization in various capacities in his party. He has been for seven years a member of the board of education of Byesville and is president of the board. Mr. and Mrs. Orr have two sons, Charles Albert and John Earl.

Charles Albert Orr was born February 2, 1881, in Muskingum county, Ohio, and came to Byesville with his parents when one year old. He grew up in Byesville and received a good education at the Byesville high school. At the age of sixteen he became weighman at the old Central coal mine near Byesville and has followed that occupation ever since. He was also proprietor of a restaurant at Byesville for about two years. He is now weighmaster at Ohio No. 2 mine and is also engaged in office work for the company. He married Blanche Meek, daughter of E. F. Meek, December 15, 1909. He belongs to the Elks and the Knights of Pythias. His son Earl is at home with his parents. At present he is in Canon City, Colorado, with his wife and her father, for the benefit of the latter's health.

James C. Orr belongs to the Eagles, the Elks, and the Uniform Rank of

Knights of Pythias. He is among the prominent men of Guernsey county and both as an employe and public servant he has always given the utmost satisfaction, performing all duty in a manner that reflected credit upon himself and that elicited the hearty approval of all concerned. He is conscientious, painstaking and trustworthy. He keeps in operation most of the approved systems in the mines over which he has control and he understands the handling of men in a manner that brings the best results and also retains their good will.

FRANK ROSEMOND SMITH.

Improvement and progress may well be said to form the keynote of the character of Frank R. Smith, one of the representative citizens of Cambridge, Guernsey county, and he has not only been interested in the work of advancement of individual affairs, but his influence is felt in building up the community. He has been a very industrious man all his life, striving to keep abreast of the times in every respect and as a result every mile-post of the years he has passed has found him farther advanced, more prosperous, more sedate and with a larger number of friends than the preceding.

Mr. Smith was born in Cambridge, Ohio, July 10, 1860, and he is the son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Taylor) Smith. Ebenezer Smith, Sr., came from near West Middletown, Washington county, Pennsylvania, and located near Washington, Guernsey county, not later than 1810. He was prominent among the pioneers and a man of sterling worth. He took an interest in public affairs and was treasurer of this county, being appointed by the county commissioners. Elizabeth Taylor was the daughter of Thomas Jefferson Taylor, who was a minister of the gospel in the early days and did a great amount of good as a preacher among the first settlers. Mrs. Ebenezer Smith was born at Senecaville, this county, and her husband was born at Cambridge in 1831 and was the son of Ebenezer, Sr., and Sarah Smith, who were among the early settlers of Cambridge, and people of much prominence here. Ebenezer Smith, Jr., died in 1886.

Frank R. Smith of this review lived in Cambridge during his boyhood until he was sixteen years old, then for seventeen years he traveled as a salesman for shoes and clothing. In 1893 he organized the Cambridge Grocery Company, first in the jobbing business for five years, then changed to the retail business which he has continued with very gratifying results ever since—in fact he has been eminently successful and does more business than any other

mercantile house in Guernsey county. He has a large, modern, attractive, neat and well stocked store, with a large and carefully selected assorted stock of fancy and staple groceries, etc. Everything is up-to-date and the store is managed under a superb system. It is always a very busy place and is the favorite mecca for traders from the rural districts when in the city. The company was incorporated in 1893 and Mr. Smith has been president of the same since that time and under his judicious management its prestige has constantly grown until this store takes a place in the front rank of its kind in eastern Ohio. The authorized capital stock is twenty-five thousand dollars. Their trade extends all over the county, and much goods are shipped by this firm to adjoining towns, and a large out-of-town retail trade is carried on, all cash. No soliciting is done except through advertising. Mr. Smith is a man of unusual business acumen, alert, farseeing and a man who believes in operating under a perfect system. He is straightforward and honest in all his dealings with his fellow men and his thousands of customers are given every consideration and uniform courteous treatment, and they have nothing but praise and good will for Mr. Smith and his model store.

In 1888 Mr. Smith was married to Elizabeth Whitaker, daughter of 'Squire William and Margaret (Rourk) Whitaker, an excellent old family of this county, the mother being a native of Antrim, Guernsey county. Mr. Whitaker was a justice of the peace at Birmingham, this county, for a period of thirty-eight years, although he was a Democrat in a Republican district, but he was regarded by all as a man of ability and was always popular with all classes, irrespective of politics, very highly esteemed for his integrity, and he was a man who always tried to help people out of trouble rather than endeavoring to get them in trouble. He was a successful stock feeder and did a large business in that line. 'Squire William Whitaker died in 1892; he was born in 1806. Mrs. Smith grew to maturity in this county and received a good education and she is a woman of many estimable traits and has a wide circle of friends here.

In 1900 Mr. Smith built a modern, attractive and commodious home in Cambridge in which he now resides and which is regarded as a place of hospitality and good cheer to the numerous warm friends of the family. Besides his mercantile business, Mr. Smith has laid off and sold four additions to the city of Cambridge; the first was the addition on which the Children's Home now stands and it was all sold in three months. He also bought the old Sankey homestead which he laid off and sold; another addition was near the steel mills; the fourth was the Lofland farm in the same neighborhood. Mr. Smith reserved five acres of the last section which is used to raise fresh vege-

tables for his grocery business. It is tended by an able English gardener, an expert in his line. The store also has its own bakery and a large meat department, handling only the finest meats obtainable. Seventeen salesmen are kept busy from morning till night in this large establishment. Although the present business is very extensive, much larger extensions are being planned.

Mr. Smith is a man who would win in any locality or environment in which fate might place him, for he has sound judgment, coupled with great energy and business tact, together with upright principles, all of which make for success wherever and whenever they are rightly and persistently applied.

SAMUEL BRATTON, JR.

A successful contractor and public spirited citizen of Cambridge is Samuel Bratton, Jr., who has spent his long and useful life within the borders of Guernsey county, his "native heath," where his family has been an influential factor since the pioneer days and taken an active interest in the development of the same. The subject's birth occurred here in 1840, and he is the son of Samuel, Sr., and Agnes (Henderson) Bratton. The father was born October 12, 1804, in Virginia and in the early days came to this county and lived two miles east of Cambridge on the Steubenville road. He was a man of much sterling worth and a good farmer, and his death occurred at the advanced age of eighty-four years. Samuel Bratton, Sr., was the son of James and Bathsheba (Riley) Bratton, the former born in Ireland in April, 1757, and the latter on the sea, April 30, 1763. It is believed this family settled in Virginia upon coming to America.

Samuel Bratton, Jr., was married May 16, 1861, in Clinton township, this county, to Elizabeth Blair. She was born March 30, 1837, in Center township, Guernsey county. She was the daughter of James and Isabel (Oliver) Blair. James Blair came from Ireland in 1822, when he was sixteen years of age, he having been born on April 21, 1806. Isabel Oliver was born on July 3, 1814, probably in Ireland. Both she and James Blair, her husband, were Scotch-Irish and Presbyterians. James Blair was a sterling character and a highly respected citizen of his community. He was a teacher in his younger days and for some time served as justice of the peace.

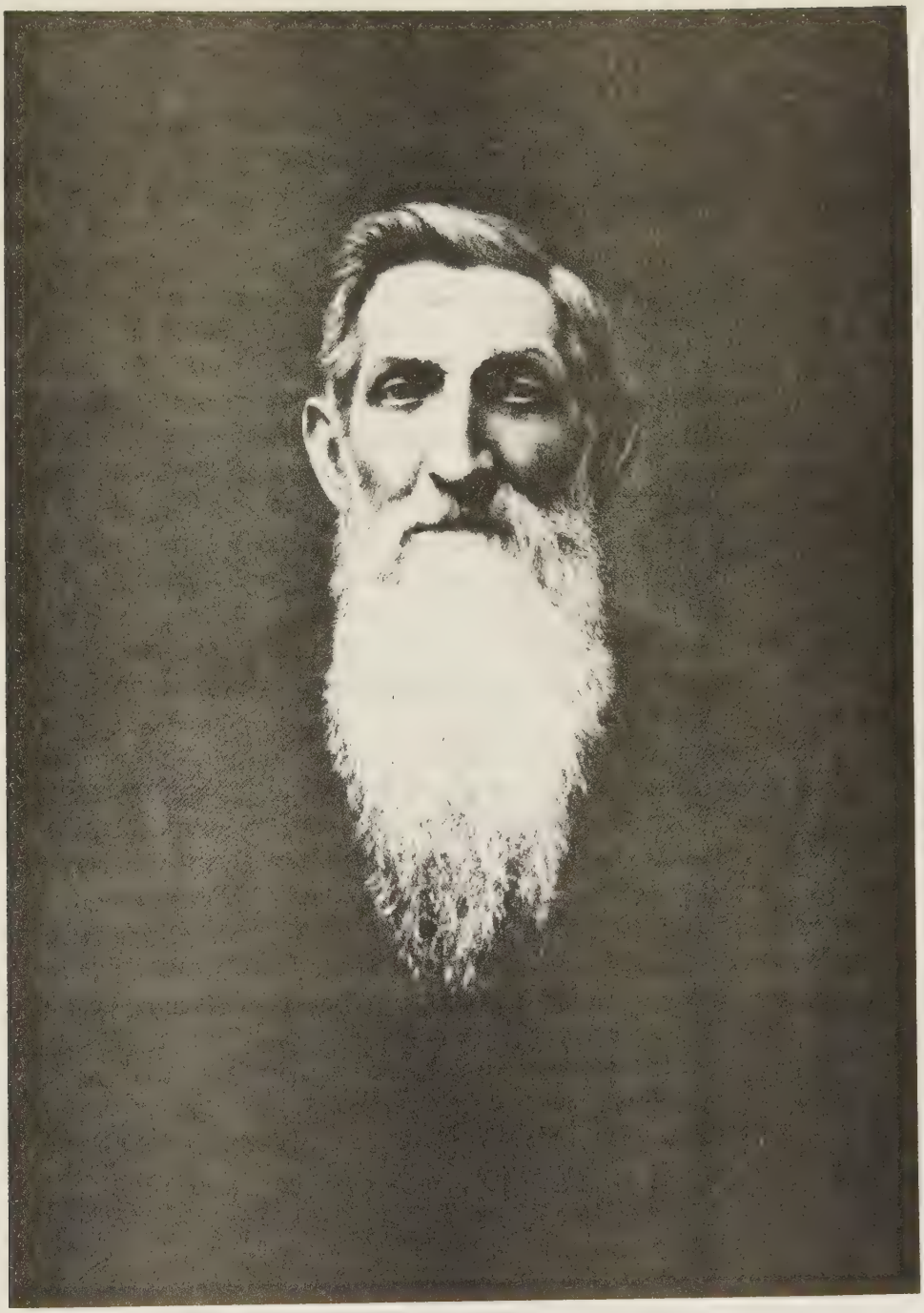
Samuel Bratton, Jr., and family lived for many years two miles east of Cambridge where he followed farming; later in life he became a contractor and moved to Cambridge where he now resides and where he is successfully engaged in this line of business.

There were ten children in his family, of whom James, Elmer, William, Duncan, Harry and Charles live at Cannelville, Ohio; Maude is the wife of W. M. Harrop and lives at Shawnee, Ohio; Wallace M., usually known as "Edward," lives at Martin's Ferry; John M. is a city councilman of Cambridge; Olive is the wife of Albert Hartill, both living in Cambridge, the latter being a native of Staffordshire, England, where he was born March, 1869; he came to America when young and has been employed in the tin plate industry about twenty years and is a high-grade workman in this line of endeavor.

WILLIAM H. HOOPMAN.

Having possessed a pleasing personality, a rare force of character and executive ability of a high order, it is no wonder that William H. Hoopman, now a pilgrim to "that undiscovered bourne from whence no traveler e'er returns," should be well remembered and his name revered by the people of Guernsey county. He was a public-spirited citizen, withholding his support from no movement which had for its object the general good. What he achieved in a long and brilliant career illustrated his force of individuality and steadfastness of purpose, and he advanced to a position of credit and honor in the business and social circles of this county, becoming a man of affluence as a result of his own indomitable energy and worthy labors.

Mr. Hoopman was born February 2, 1829, in Hartford county, Maryland, the son of Isaac and Lucinda Ann (Rogers) Hoopman. On October 3, 1837, the family started west when William was eight years of age. They came in a wagon, the trip requiring about two weeks, arriving here on November 7th and located one and one-half miles southeast of where Byesville is now. There they bought a farm and took up their abode in a log house, starting life in true pioneer fashion; their place was practically covered with first-growth timber when they settled on it, but by dint of hard work, economy and good management they developed a good farm and established a comfortable home. Their family consisted of seven children, namely: Roland, who lives in Zanesville; William H., of this review; Isaac Wesley, now deceased, lived at Bunker Hill, Kansas; Elijah was the father of J. A. Hoopman, whose sketch appears elsewhere herein; Catherine died in 1853, when seventeen years of age; Elizabeth married Ebenezer Johnston, deceased, and she now lives in Pleasant City; Christian died when twenty-seven years of age, in 1852.



William H. Hoofman

William H. Hoopman, of this review, grew up on the home farm, and remained there until 1902. On October 11, 1877, he was married to Catherine Rogers Grant, daughter of William Merriman and Catherine Washington (Rogers) Grant, whose record appears herein, in the sketch of John Roland Grant, of Byesville. Mrs. Hoopman was born in Hartford county, Maryland, and came to Byesville with her parents in April, 1856. Mrs. Hoopman's parents continued to spend the balance of their lives on the farm they bought southeast of Byesville, the father dying on May 30, 1885, and the mother on March 18, 1878. They were excellent people, highly respected, and they belonged to the Methodist Protestant church.

Before his marriage Mr. Hoopman and his four brothers had been farming in partnership and were quite successful, becoming known especially as sheep raisers, and they bought several farms. After the marriage of William H. Hoopman, all the brothers, except Elijah and himself, moved away, selling their interests in the home place to William H. and Elijah, who, within a year or two, divided their holdings and each worked separately. William H. and his wife continued on the home farm and were quite successful in general farming and stock raising, and kept a neat and comfortable home.

Besides farming, Mr. Hoopman was one of the heaviest stockholders of the First National Bank of Byesville and a member of the board of directors from its organization. He was an active member of the Methodist Protestant church, of which Mrs. Hoopman is also a member. He was a large contributor to the Methodist Protestant College at Adrian, Michigan, and also the one at West Lafayette, Ohio, and he assisted in building churches in the bounds of the Muskingum conference, and also in foreign fields.

The death of this excellent citizen, true friend and genial companion occurred on February 26, 1910, at the advanced age of eighty-one years and twenty-four days, having spent a useful, industrious and satisfactory life, a life that was unselfish and fraught with much good to others. He was a man of sterling character, temperate in all his habits, a high-minded Christian gentleman, and a business man of unusual accomplishments. He was known through life as a man who could be trusted at all times, whose word was as good if not better than the bond of many men. In early life he identified himself with the Methodist Protestant church, then known as Bethlehem church, near Trail run, and there he retained his membership until the organization of the church at Byesville, when he transferred his membership here. He remained a valued and consistent member of the church until his death. For many years he held the office of trustee, and he was a mem-

ber of the building committee in the present building, being its heaviest contributor. Mrs. Hoopman now resides in Byesville in the home which Mr. Hoopman built for them about 1902, in which year they moved here. It is a very pleasant, attractive, convenient and desirable home, and here her many warm friends and admirers gather frequently.

ORLANDO F. LOWRY, M. D.

One of the best known physicians of Cambridge, of recognized high standing in his profession, and popular and influential outside of it, is Orlando F. Lowry, who was born on March 15, 1856, on a farm near Lore City, Guernsey county, Ohio. He is the son of William and Nancy (St. Clair) Lowry, both of whom are natives of Ohio, the father of Guernsey county, the mother of Belmont county. William Lowry was a farmer and an upright, useful citizen. Both parents are dead, the father dying when his son Orlando was a small boy. Their family consisted of seven children, two of whom died in infancy: those who lived to maturity are Newton, of Lore City; Smith T., a physician, deceased; John W., deceased; Emma C., now Mrs. John C. Rose, of Senecaville, Ohio; and Orlando F.

Orlando F. Lowry was reared on a farm and his early education was obtained at the country schools. He then taught in the schools of Guernsey and Belmont counties, and while attending the Ohio University at Athens taught in the meantime. In all he taught one hundred months, and was a popular and progressive educator. From boyhood he had had a desire to become a physician, and after giving up teaching entered Starling Medical College at Columbus, getting his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1889, and in a class of twenty-seven he stood second. He first located at Lore City, where his mother lived, and there began the practice of his profession. In 1899 he came to Cambridge and opened an office, where he has since been, and has built up a large and profitable practice, and stands high in the estimation of other members of his profession. He is a progressive man and is a member of the county, state and national medical associations and ever since coming to Cambridge has been one of the board of pension examining surgeons, and secretary of the board. During his term as a member of this board they have examined more than four thousand applicants for pensions. Doctor Lowry has been a member of the Cambridge board of education for four years, and is president of that board. During his term the new Brown high school was

erected at a cost of seventy-five thousand dollars, one of the finest in the state in a city the size of Cambridge, and a finely designed and splendidly equipped building, the erection of which is due largely to the efforts of Doctor Lowry. The Doctor is a Republican in politics, has been active in public matters, and has often served on county and local central committees, and as a delegate to county, district and state conventions. He keeps thoroughly in touch with public matters.

Doctor Lowry was married in December, 1884, to Mary A. Doyle, the daughter of John and Sarah (Williams) Doyle, of Millwood township, Guernsey county. The Doyles were a Philadelphia family who came to Guernsey county in early days, Mr. Doyle at one time owning the land on which the Centennial Exposition buildings of 1876 were built. Both Mr. and Mrs. Doyle died some years ago, and are buried near Quaker City, in Millwood township. To Doctor and Mrs. Lowry have been born two sons and two daughters: Maude, now Mrs. Willard Hood, her husband the auditor of Cambridge City; Ray, an electrical engineer of Cambridge, who is a graduate of the International Correspondence School, of Scranton, Pennsylvania; Haven, of Cambridge; and Hazel, a student in the Cambridge high school.

Doctor Lowry and his family are members of the Methodist church, and Doctor Lowry is superintendent of the Sunday school, which is the largest Methodist Sunday school in the state of Ohio. He is active in all church work, and is also president of the Cambridge Chautauqua Association, which was organized five years ago, at which time he was chosen president, and has since continued in that position, while he is one of the most active workers for the organization. Fraternally he is a member of the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Elks, the Loyal Americans, and the American Insurance Union. He is also medical examiner for several old-line and fraternal insurance companies. The Lowry home is situated at No. 241 Highland avenue in a choice residence district, and the family is prominent in the social life of the community.

BENJAMIN F. ENOS.

A well known young attorney of Cambridge, Guernsey county, is Benjamin F. Enos, who is what might be denominated a student lawyer. His mind is of the work-shop order, in contradistinction to the lumber-room sort. Its acquisitions are not uselessly there, and not alone for him, but for others; they are ready to be shaped into the support of whatever purpose is in hand.

He knows enough to know, and he knows it by intuition and experience, that to be a good lawyer, a successful one, means hard study and devotion to the profession. Hence we refer to him as a student, or a studious lawyer, as a man among his books, not as a recluse or a book-worm, but as a lawyer who busies himself with those things in which success depends upon the symmetrical judgment and practical grasp that come from reading and reflection.

Benjamin F. Enos was born March 20, 1870, in Madison township, Guernsey county, Ohio, and he is the son of George and Margaret (Oliver) Enos, both natives of this county. The father was a farmer and the owner of extensive real properties, an influential and highly respected citizen. His death occurred on July 7, 1903. He took a great deal of interest in public affairs and became well known to the people of this county. He was first a Whig and later a Republican. He cast his first Presidential vote for William Henry Harrison in 1840. He was a member of the Baptist church and a devoted Christian, as is his widow, who is still living,

Benjamin F. Enos was one of a family of seven children, five sons and two daughters, and one half-brother by a former marriage, all of whom are living. He spent his youth on his father's farm, on which he began working when very young. His education was obtained in the country schools. When but a lad he was actuated by a laudable ambition to take up the law as a profession and he according began the study of the same with John F. Stockdale, Esq., of Cambridge, and, having made rapid progress in the same, he was admitted to the bar on October 14, 1898. He opened a law office in Cambridge soon thereafter and began practice, and at the December term of the United States district court in 1902 he was admitted to practice in that court on the date of February 13, 1903, and he has been an active practitioner in these courts since that time. He has met with well merited success and has a large clientele, which is constantly growing. He is a very able, accurate and well informed lawyer.

Mr. Enos is a Republican in politics and he has long taken considerably more than a passing interest in public matters. In November, 1905, he was elected city solicitor of Cambridge and so faithfully did he discharge the duties of the same that he was re-elected in 1907 and served for a period of four years, and so popular was he in this capacity with all parties during his first term that the opposition offered no candidate. He has served as a member of the Republican county committee, and in the campaign of 1908 and until 1910 he was chairman of the Republican county executive committee, and as a campaign manager he is recognized as of great ability and has fre-

quently been a delegate to county, district and state conventions. In 1910 he was nominated and elected by his party to the office of prosecuting attorney of Guernsey county, and he has so far made a brilliant record in the same, his selection to this important public trust proving the wise foresight of his constituents. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and he and his wife are members of the Second United Presbyterian church of Cambridge.

The domestic life of Mr. Enos began on October 8, 1903, when he was united in marriage to Margaret J. Black, a lady of fine attributes and the daughter of James H. and Elizabeth (Sims) Black, a prominent family of Muskingum county, Ohio. To this union has been born one daughter who died in infancy. Both Mr. and Mrs. Enos are active in church and Sabbath school work. The family home is at No. 134 South Twelfth street, and it is an attractive and cozy one, where the numerous friends of Mr. and Mrs. Enos delight to gather. Mr. Enos is a man of kindly, genteel disposition, pleasant to all classes, honest and thoroughly trustworthy, according to the large circle of acquaintances which he can claim and he is eminently deserving of the high position he has attained in the estimation of the public.

CHARLES LEVI BANTA.

The gentleman whose life record is here set forth is too well known to the readers of this history to need any encomium on the part of the biographer, for his many deeds in behalf of good citizenship are familiar to all classes, who, irrespective of party or creed, hold him in esteem.

Charles Levi Banta, of Cambridge, is the editor-manager of the Guernsey *Times,* the only Republican newspaper in the sterling Republican county of Guernsey.

The birth of the subject occurred in Urbana, Champaign county, Ohio, on April 10, 1883, his parents being John A. and Emma R. Banta. His boyhood was spent in this beautiful town in the heart of Ohio's agricultural garden spot. His education was secured in the public schools of Urbana, unexcelled in Ohio, and his graduation from the Urbana high school was with honors fitting him for entrance to any of Ohio's colleges without further question.

Business training was sought of his own accord and before school hours, after school and after supper hours were spent in a department store, vacations being spent likewise, maintaining himself as the youngest of a large family

until his high school education was completed, his study hours running into the night while others slept.

An undertaking of no small effort resulted in a high school annual being published by his graduating class, the only one of its kind ever attempted, that today is regarded as a gem in the public school history of Urbana. He was made business manager and editor-in-chief of this work, put through without donation or appropriation from the school or school authorities.

Before the next college year was opened Mr. Banta was found reporting for the big city papers the speeches of the great Marcus A. Hanna and the renowned William Jennings Bryan and many other lesser notables at the Urbana Chautauqua. This correspondence brought him a position on the reportorial staff of the Springfield (Ohio) *Press-Republican,* later on the Springfield *Morning Sun.*

February, 1903, found Mr. Banta entering the reportorial realms of the Zanesville *Times-Recorder,* when that paper had just begun to attain its strong hold in Muskingum county Republican homes under the present able management. Before coming to Cambridge Mr. Banta had succeeded to the city editor's desk on this publication.

The Guernsey *Times* was founded in 1824, being the oldest publication in Guernsey county. It attained a position that excited the envy of its many contemporaries during the ownership and able editorial writings of the late Hon. David D. Taylor.

May 1, 1907, saw Mr. Banta become associated with the Guernsey *Times* and in less than six months he was editor, manager and part owner. Looking back to this time, the accomplishments made with the Guernsey *Times* are many. A new linotype machine has been added, doubling its capacity, and today it is the only Cambridge newspaper owning these marvelous inventions of the modern newspaper life.

On March 1, 1909, the Guernsey *Times* was moved to a ground floor location on Wheeling avenue, the *Republican Press* being combined with the *Weekly Guernsey Times.* With new and increased mechanical equipment, that has been maintained to a high efficiency, wonderful strides have been made toward giving the citizens of the Guernsey valley a big city newspaper.

Telegraph news service by special wire has been installed, market quotations daily by wire, official city and county printing, the official organ of the United States district court, all tell of exclusive features that make the Guernsey *Times* a home paper.

Mr. Banta saw to it that the *Times* secured membership in the Ohio select list of daily newspapers and maintains for his paper a salaried eastern representative in New York city, also a western representative in Chicago.

On October 25, 1905, occurred the marriage of Mr. Banta and Minnie E., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Snyder, at their home in Springfield, Ohio. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. One child, a daughter, born to this union, died in infancy.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Banta has been ever affiliated and in his profession and possessions ever earnest in the cause of the Republican party. Besides being editor-manager, Mr. Banta is secretary of the Guernsey Times Company, owners of the publication. Its splendid business location is at No. 744 Wheeler avenue and its motto is, all of the news that is fit to enter man's most sacred possession, his home.

Mr. Banta takes an abiding interest in everything pertaining to the general upbuilding of this county, and he inspires the confidence and respect of all who have dealings with him. He has made his paper a bright, newsy and ably edited daily, that is rapidly increasing in circulation and prestige.

STEPHEN B. CLARK, M. D.

The gift of life is so mysterious that when that other mystery which we call death interrupts the current of human hopes and aspirations, we know not into what new channel the spirit may be turned, but if the life has been characterized by strength and vigor everything it has touched in its onward passage must have received a beneficent inspiration.

To a mind thoroughly awake to the reality of human existence and its responsibilities there are noble and imperishable lessons in the career of an individual who conquers adversity and wins not only material success, but that far greater honor, the deserved esteem and confidence of his fellowmen.

Such a man was the late Stephen B. Clark. Long intimately associated with the material and civic interests of Guernsey county, his name is today recalled with reverence.

Stephen B. Clark was born September 27, 1810, at New Market, Maryland, the son of John and Mary (Basford) Clark, and came to Guernsey county in 1825 with his parents, who first came to Cambridge, but later located at Antrim, where the father engaged in the mercantile business for many years. John Clark was a successful and influential citizen. Late in life he removed to Washington, Guernsey county, where he and his wife passed away. They rest in Cambridge cemetery.

Stephen B. Clark was a diligent student when young and began teaching

at the age of sixteen years, obtaining means for a medical education, in which study he was greatly interested. During the years of teaching he read medicine with Dr. Thomas Miller, of Cambridge, and when he had saved sufficient money he took a course of lectures at the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, after which he returned to Cambridge and formed a partnership with Doctor Miller for the practice, and later took a course of lectures at the University of New York, graduating in 1845. On his return from New York he formed a partnership with his brother, Dr. John T. Clark, in Cambridge, and during his years of practice he became a partner of Peter Ogier in the drug business, under the firm name of Ogier & Clark, and with William Rainey, Sr., in the mercantile business, under the firm name of Rainey & Clark. His last enterprise was the establishment of the First National Bank, now the National Bank of Cambridge, and became the active president for thirteen years, managing its affairs with such care and judgment as not to lose one cent in investments or loans during that time. After his retirement from active life because of the infirmities of age, he retired to his farm, Oak Grove, near Cambridge. He was a great reader of history and biography and a student of the Bible, being a member of the United Presbyterian church and an elder in the church for thirty-five years, and a frequent delegate to the general assemblies of the church. In politics he was a Whig and Freesoiler. In 1866 he became chairman of the first Republican organization in Guernsey county, and was always prominent and active in party affairs. His grandfather was a slave-holder in Maryland, and to each of his grandchildren was given a black servant, but this grandson was a strong anti-slavery man, and in very early life broke away from the influences and associations of slavery. Doctor Clark was also a large landowner, and Clark's addition to the city of Cambridge is one of the most important sections of the city. Doctor Clark died June 30, 1894, in his eighty-fourth year, and his widow on February 8, 1902, aged eighty-two, and both are buried at Cambridge. Few men have left a more indelible impression upon the community than Doctor Clark. A splendid man in every walk of life, in his profession, in business, in banking, in the church, and in educational advancement, his impress is found everywhere.

Doctor Clark was married November 26, 1839, to Jane McCracken (born March 30, 1820) by Rev. Dr. James McGill, pastor of the Associated Reform church of Cambridge, which in 1858 became the First United Presbyterian church of Cambridge.

To Doctor and Mrs. Clark were born nine children, seven of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. They were: William M., of Lincoln, Nebraska, who was a soldier in the Civil war and who became brigade surgeon of the

First Brigade, Third Division of the Fourth Army Corps; John R., deceased, a prominent banker of Lincoln, and a soldier of the Civil war, enlisting in 1861 in Company B, Fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and became first lieutenant of Company A, same regiment; Alexander J., of the state of Texas, who as a member of Ohio National Guard also served in the Civil war; Margaret H., now Mrs. Wilson S. Heade, widow of the late Wilson Shannon Heade, mention of whom is made elsewhere in this work; Thomas C., of Cambridge; Mary O., now Mrs. William A. Burt, of Columbus, Ohio; Josiah, deceased; Ida Jane, deceased; Lute, deceased, who became Mrs. Halleck C. Young, of Lincoln, Nebraska.

The loss to a community of such a citizen as Doctor Clark is difficult to estimate. His influence as a potential factor in the civic and commercial life of the community was far-reaching. His long and useful life was so intimately intermingled with all the vital forces of good that to place a finger upon this or that particular achievement were merely random acknowledgment of a career singularly fruitful of just and honorable deeds. Memory lingers with loving tenderness over his personality.

WILSON SHANNON HEADE.

Few citizens of a past generation figured more prominently in the affairs of Guernsey county than Wilson Shannon Heade, now a "pilgrim to that bourne from which no traveler returns." Broad-minded, active, kind-hearted and public-spirited, he was a man of the people and was accorded the highest esteem, living, and now that he has passed from among us, his memory is greatly revered.

Mr. Heade was born May 4, 1842, on a farm near Fairview, in Oxford township, the son of James and Sarah (Dillon) Heade. The father was born in Culpeper county, Maryland, and the mother was from New England. Both father and mother came as young people with their parents to Guernsey county. The Dillons were Quakers. James Heade was a farmer, a man of prominence and worth, was of upright character and active in the affairs of the early settlers and highly honored by all.

The son, Wilson Shannon Heade, grew up on the farm and attended the district schools and began teaching school at the age of sixteen, his first school being at Yankee Point, Guernsey county. He taught for a number of years and, his father dying young, he assisted his mother in the care of the

family. Being a studious youth while teaching, he studied law and in 1870 was admitted to the practice of law. He opened an office in Quaker City the same year and maintained an office in Quaker City for three years, coming to Cambridge in 1873, and opened an office there. In 1875 he formed a partnership with Judge Edward W. Matthews and grew in activity and influence at the bar. This fortunately continued until June, 1903, when Mr. Heade withdrew from the firm and formed a partnership with his son, Stephen R. Heade, in the brokerage and loan business, Mr. Heade continuing the practice of law up to his death, August 16, 1905. He devoted his life to the practice of the law and was recognized as an able counselor and advocate. During the Civil war he enlisted in the army and served from his enlistment until the close of the war, serving as a clerk at headquarters most of the time, being an expert accountant and fine writer.

Mr. Heade was married February 8, 1877, to Margaret Henderson Clark, daughter of Dr. Stephen B. and Jane (McCracken) Clark, mention of whom is made elsewhere in this work. To Mr. and Mrs. Heade have been born two children: Mary, now the widow of Rev. Thomas C. Pollock, of Monmouth, Illinois, and Stephen R., of Cambridge.

Mr. Heade was a Democrat in politics and was an active man in public life, a public-spirited citizen in all lines and was prominent in all movements looking to the uplift and advancement of the community. He was a member of the First United Presbyterian church and was an elder in this church for many years. Upon the organization of the Second United Presbyterian church, he went with that congregation and was an elder of that church until his death in 1905. He was a member of the County Children's Home board for twelve years and always interested in philanthropic work. He was a member of the trustees of Muskingum College at New Concord, Ohio, for some years and chairman of the finance committee. His wife and family are also United Presbyterians. Mr. Heade was a very methodical man in all things, and a great lover of books. In the home is a fine private library of fully eight hundred volumes of reference, history, biography, standard authors and the poets, also miscellaneous volumes, and the best current literature. Mrs. Heade is a most excellent woman, closely identified with church work and a member of the different organizations of the church. She is a member of the McClellan-Brown Sorosis, a prominent woman's club of the city, a devoted wife and mother whose chief thought has always been her husband, her family and her home. The home is on the corner of Eleventh and Wheeling avenue, a pretentious home with every comfort and convenience.

The family has always been prominent in the social life of the city.

HENRY L. WILLIAMS.

The present sketch is concerned with a well known and successful jeweler and optician of Cambridge, Henry L. Williams, who has so well qualified himself for his business by experience and education that success in it is the natural result of his training. He was born on July 29, 1850, in Adamsville, Muskingum county, Ohio, a son of Asher and Jeanette (Hubbell) Williams. His father was a native of Meadville, Pennsylvania, his mother of New York state, and they were married at Meadville. Both the Williams and the Hubbell families came to Ohio at the same time, making the trip down the Ohio and up the Muskingum to Zanesville in a flatboat. The Hubbells remained in Zanesville, and Jedediah Hubbell, the father of Mrs. Williams, engaged in the manufacture of paper and from his factory in Zanesville came the first straw paper made in the United States. The Williams family moved to Adamsville, where Asher Williams was employed as a foreman in a cabinetmaking establishment. He remained in Adamsville only for a few years, then moved to Cambridge in the spring of 1857, where he engaged at the corner of Eighth street and Turner avenue in the business of cabinetmaking. He was a skilled workman, and continued in cabinetmaking during his business life. Asher Williams was a Republican, and a man well informed in politics but not active. He was a member of the Methodist church and a devout Christian, a class leader and active church worker.

The family of Asher Williams consisted of five sons and two daughters: Mary A. is single and resides in Cambridge; Charles H. is in Holton, Kansas; Margaret married William Wenner, of Holton, Kansas; Jedediah is in Cambridge; Asher in Kansas City, Missouri; Fred is deceased; Henry L. is the subject of this sketch.

Asher Williams, Sr., was born in 1810, and died in 1883. His wife was born on July 4, 1810, and died in 1893. Both are buried in the cemetery at Cambridge.

Their son, Henry L. Williams, was educated in the public schools of Cambridge, and as a lad learned the trade of a signwriter, and later learned the jewelry business with J. F. Salmon of Cambridge. After a few years he has a desire to become an expert optician and took a course in optics with Julius King of Cleveland, later a course with the Globe Optical Company of Boston, and then studied under A. J. Cross, a recognized optical authority, of New York, with whom he took a special course in retinascopy. Still later he studied with the South Bend College of Optics, at South Bend, Indiana, from which he obtained the degree of Doctor of Optics.

Mr. Williams first established himself in the optical and jewelry business in Cambridge in 1891, and has continued here ever since, constantly enjoying a larger business and meeting with wonderful success in the optical line. His location is at No. 743 Wheeling avenue, and he is a recognized optical expert.

On July 29, 1897, Mr. Williams was married to Martha Pickering, of Cambridge, who was educated in the public schools of Guernsey county and Cambridge, and is an intelligent, refined and cultivated woman. She is a member of the Sorosis Woman's Club. She and her husband are members of the Methodist church, and Mrs. Williams is a great church and Sunday school worker and a member of the different church organizations and societies. Mr. Williams is also a teacher in the Sunday school. He is a Republican in politics, not active, but always interested and is an intelligent voter and upright citizen in every respect, of spotless integrity in all business and private affairs.

WILLIAM M. LAWYER, M. D.

The present sketch is the record of a man who has in his life overcome many difficulties in the way of entrance into his chosen profession, but whose success after entrance has fully justified his choice. William M. Lawyer was born on July 12, 1869, on a farm in Knox township, Guernsey county, Ohio, the son of James P. and Johanna (Moss) Lawyer.

James P. Lawyer was born in Guernsey county, his ancestry coming to this county about 1809 from the state of Pennsylvania. For many years he was prominent in the county as a school teacher, and is now living a retired life in Wheeling township near Guernsey station. His wife is also living. They were the parents of ten children, one of whom died in infancy, and nine of whom are yet living. The living are: Charles E., of Cambridge; Amanda, now Mrs. Joseph Lowry, of Knox township; Hannah, unmarried, a teacher of elocution in Los Angeles, California; William M.; Emma, who married James Glenn, of Coshocton; John M., of Isletta, Ohio; James P., of Guernsey, Wheeling township; Anna, now Mrs. James Thomas, of Los Angeles, California; and Elsie C., of Guernsey station.

William M. Lawyer was reared on a farm and attended the Knox township country schools. At the age of twenty he began teaching, and for three years taught in Guernsey county, where he was popular, and was considered a progressive teacher. He then entered the Valparaiso (Indiana) Normal School, and took a scientific course, obtaining the degree of Bachelor of

Science in the class of 1894. He then went to Waubay, South Dakota, and engaged as principal of the town schools, where he remained three years, and during which time he was married. He then went to Ellendale, South Dakota, where he was superintendent of schools for five years. While there he entered as a non-resident student of Add-Rania Christian University, at Waco, Texas, and completed their course of study, and while teaching graduated in 1898 with the degree of Master of Arts. On leaving Ellendale he went to Chicago and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Medical College of the University of Illinois, and in 1905 received his medical degree. He first located in the practice of medicine at Kimbolton, near the scenes of his youth, and has built up a large and profitable practice, being successful both as a physician and surgeon, and in a financial way.

Doctor Lawyer was married in 1896, to Effie I. Billings, the daughter of William Billings, of Paoli, Kansas. Mrs. Lawyer is a graduate of the Valparaiso Normal, and was for several years a high school teacher at Webster, South Dakota, prior to her marriage. To this union have been born four children: Ruskin B., born on February 27, 1897, a student in the Cambridge high school; the second child was born on January 9, 1900, and died in infancy; Frank Gordon was born on December 30, 1902, and Helen May, on March 7, 1908.

Fraternally, Doctor Lawyer is a member of the Masonic order and of the Odd Fellows, and the auxiliary societies of both these orders, in the latter of which his wife is a member. He is a Scottish-rite Mason. In politics he is a Republican, and for some time was active in politics, but now, though not active, is interested in public matters, and is a member of the village council of Kimbolton. During the Spanish-American war Doctor Lawyer took a prominent part in raising and organizing a company for service, and was made its second lieutenant, the company being Company M, First Infantry of North Dakota, but the war was over before the regiment was mustered in and they never saw active service. However the organization was continued as a militia regiment, and for three years the Doctor held the post of second lieutenant. As an evidence of his high standing in educational work in the state of North Dakota, Doctor Lawyer holds a life high school teacher's certificate.

Mrs. Lawyer is a refined and cultivated woman, devoted to her home and family. Doctor Lawyer is a large man physically, and intellectually as well, and a most agreeable companion. He is very busy in his profession, but finds time for social duties, and both he and his wife are prominent in the social life of the community.

JOSEPH WORTHINGTON DYSON.

In one of the most exacting of all callings the subject of this sketch has attained distinction, being recognized as one of the most successful teachers in the county of Guernsey. He is a well educated, symmetrically developed man, his work as an educator having brought him prominently to the notice of the public, the result of which is a demand for his services where a high standard of professional excellence is required. He is a gentleman of scholarly tastes and studious habits, keeps abreast the times in advanced educational methods and his general knowledge is broad and comprehensive.

Mr. Dyson is a native of the county in which he now lives, having been born in Pleasant City on June 24, 1875. He is the son of Joseph and Martha (Albin) Dyson, both of whom were born and reared in Valley township, this county. Joseph Dyson in his early life was one of the progressive and successful teachers of Guernsey county, but subsequently, on account of his health, he relinquished pedagogy for the more healthful employment of farming, to which he devoted himself until his death. His widow survives and now lives on the home farm, a half mile north of Pleasant City. To these parents were born four children, three sons and a daughter, namely: Rosetta, deceased; Orloff, who operates the home farm in Valley township; one son who died in infancy, and Joseph W., the immediate subject of this sketch.

Joseph W. Dyson spent his childhood and early youth on the paternal homestead and received his early education in the Pleasant City schools. He later attended Wooster University and, still later, became a student in Scio College, where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. At the age of nineteen years he had begun teaching school and has ever since followed this vocation, in which he has met with most gratifying success, his work invariably meeting the approbation of officials and patrons of the schools over which he has presided. It speaks well for his ability and energy, that he has been able to take his college work while at the same time discharging the multitudinous duties which fall to the successful teacher. His pedagogical career has been confined to the schools of Guernsey county. In 1903 he was elected principal of the Pleasant Valley schools, having been connected with the schools there prior to that time. In 1906 he became superintendent of the schools at Kimbolton, his retention in this important position being a sufficient evidence of the satisfactory character of his services. While superintendent at Pleasant City he founded the high school and since taking charge of the Kimbolton schools he has succeeded in greatly increasing their efficiency and raising the standard of studies and discipline, so that today these schools are

among the most successful in the county, many students from the surrounding country attending there. Mr. Dyson possesses a common and high school state life teacher's certificate, attesting his efficiency and thoroughness in his profession. He has been a county school examiner since 1907, now serving his second term in this capacity. He was also elected president of the County Teachers' Association, and is now serving his second year in that capacity. He takes the keenest interest in his profession, to which he is absolutely devoted, and among those who are conversant with his methods and the results obtained by him, he is held in the highest esteem.

Politically, Professor Dyson is a Republican and in the success of his party he takes an active interest. He has frequently been a delegate to county and district conventions of his party and in the political councils his judgment is valued highly by his associates. He clings to the religious faith of his parents, who were devoted members of the Evangelical Lutheran church.

On September 5, 1906, Professor Dyson was married to Mary C. Nelson, a daughter of Edwin M. and Margaret (Work) Nelson, who are mentioned elsewhere in this work. To Mr. and Mrs. Dyson has been born one child, Worthy Edwin, born March 5, 1908. Prior to her marriage Mrs. Dyson was a successful public school teacher. She was a student in Wooster University, at Wooster, Ohio, and in the State Normal School at Dillon, Montana, and in that latter state she engaged in teaching for four years. She also taught in the schools of East Palestine, Ohio, and was considered a very successful primary teacher, having taken special preparatory work in that department. She is a refined and cultured woman and she and her husband have a host of warm and loyal friends, who esteem them for their genuine worth.

ROSS MOORE.

The subject of this sketch was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, July 25, 1863. His parents, John and Martha (Ross) Moore, came from Washington county, Pennsylvania, and located in Muskingum county, Ohio, where the father bought a farm and established their home. Ross grew up on the farm, but when eighteen or nineteen years old he went to Norwich and learned the carpenter's trade, then, after two years spent in Norwich, he went to New Concord and acquired the barber's trade. Three years later he came to Cambridge, and after working one year as a journeyman barber he bought a shop of his own, and there, since the fall of 1886, he has been continuously in

business. The 1st of August, 1904, he established his present shop in the Central National Bank building. It is easily the best-equipped and the best-patronized barber shop in Guernsey county, and as such deserves especial mention here.

Mr. Moore was married September 22, 1887, to Mary Wall, daughter of Dr. Andrew Wall. Doctor Wall, a sketch of whom appears herein, was the most eminent physician that ever lived in Guernsey county.

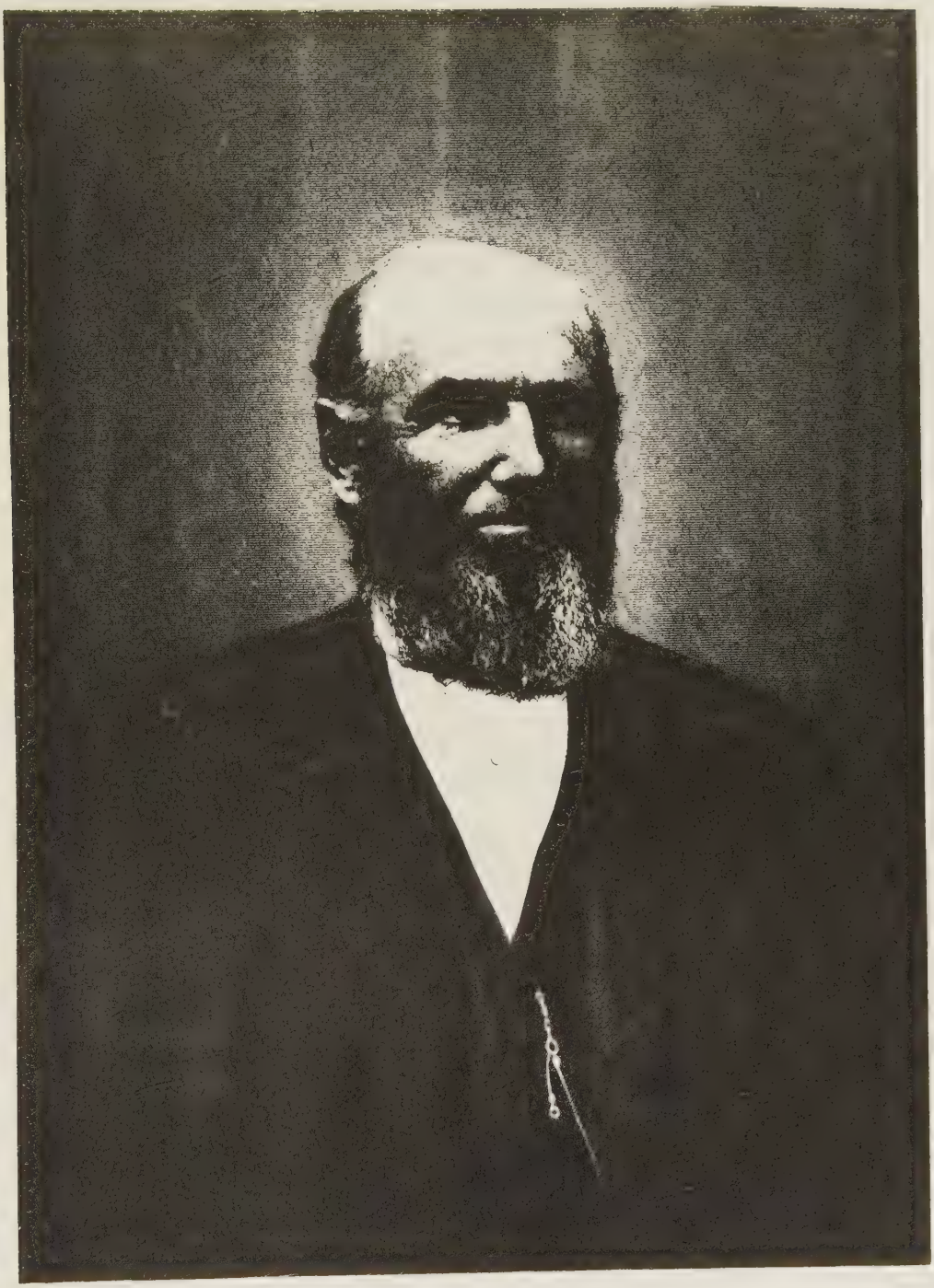
Mr. and Mrs. Moore have two children, Fred and Doris, both of whom are at home with their parents. Fred has just completed a most unusual record in high school, having passed a grade of above ninety-eight for the year's work and in his examination he led a class of forty-four. Although only nineteen years of age, he was immediately given a place as teacher in the Cambridge schools.

Mr. and Mrs. Moore both belong to the United Presbyterian church. They have a pleasant home, and they are people whom it is a pleasure to meet. Mr. Moore is a steady, substantial citizen.

WILLIAM E. HEAUME.

Among the substantial citizens of Cambridge, Guernsey county, who have built up a comfortable home and surrounded themselves with valuable landed estates and personal property, few have attained a higher degree of success than William E. Heaume, whose career, though strenuous, has been fraught with good to his fellow men and his example is cordially commended to the youth of the land whose life work is yet a matter of the future.

Mr. Heaume was born June 17, 1850, in Valley township, Guernsey county, and he is the son of John and Rachel (Priaulx) Heaume, both natives of the island of Guernsey, off the northeast coast of France, and they came to America when young and located in this county and were married after locating here. The father was a farmer and for a time engaged in the tobacco business. He was a public-spirited citizen and took considerable interest in local political matters, and he filled a number of township offices. He and his wife are now both deceased, his death occurring on November 17, 1894, and she died on January 31, 1892. The mother is buried in the Hartford cemetery and the father in the old home cemetery on the island of Guernsey, whither he had gone on a visit when he was seized with illness and died.



John Heaume

William E. Heaume was educated in the common schools of Hartford; he grew up on the farm and assisted his father while in the tobacco business. He continued farming with a large degree of success until 1907, when he moved to Cambridge, where he has since resided. He has an excellent farm, which is kept well improved, and it is underlaid with a rich vein of coal, which has been operated by a company for some time, and Mr. Heaume has received large royalties from this which has enabled him to live retired. He is a public spirited citizen and has filled the offices of township trustee and school director. He is a Republican in politics and, with his family, is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, being active in church affairs and a liberal supporter of the church.

Mr. Heaume was married on December 18, 1873, to Amanda C. Salladay, daughter of George and Mary (Spaid) Salladay, of Valley township, this county. The father was born in Noble county and the mother in Guernsey county, this state. Mr. Salladay is a farmer and a prominent citizen of Valley township, filling various township offices. He and his wife are both living.

Mr. and Mrs. Heaume are the parents of four children, namely: Minola M., now Mrs. Rev. Charles U. Larrick, pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran church of Lewisburg, Ohio; John S., of Springfield, Ohio, who married Julia D. Moler, of Springfield, Ohio; Oella J. married Prof. O. B. Drake, of Arvada, Colorado; Amy Alberta married Dr. James A. Secrest, of Cambridge, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Heaume are active in all progressive movements calculated to advance the public morals and educational interests of the town and county of their residence. They are charitable toward all worthy objects.

The Heaume farm and country home was perhaps the best improved and cultivated in the county. The dwelling had all modern conveniences, the lawns well kept, the buildings modern and always in splendid repair.

HERBERT H. BOWN, M. D.

One of the best known and most successful physicians of Guernsey county and one of her most representative citizens is Dr. Herbert H. Bown, of Pleasant City, who is an American by adoption only, his birth having occurred at Lymington, England, July 16, 1865, but he has, nevertheless, been loyal to our institutions and has become thoroughly Americanized. He is the

scion of an excellent and noteworthy ancestry, being the son of Charles and Catherine (Burgiss) Bown. Through his mother's family, Doctor Bown can trace his ancestry back to Lawrence Burgiss, who was bailiff of Reading in 1204. This branch of the family was one of prominence in England, and bore a coat-of-arms. In 1645, Roger Burgiss was lieutenant-colonel in the army of Charles I, and deputy governor of Faringdon Castle, the castle being assaulted by Oliver Cromwell, the former stoutly defended it and repulsed "Old Ironsides" and his forces. Eliseus Burgiss succeeded Joseph Dudly as governor of New England early in the eighteenth century and in 1715 was appointed captain-general of Massachusetts Bay colony, to succeed Sir Edmund Andros. He was later his Majesty's resident at Venice when that post was one of prominence, Venice being then a great commercial center. Another noted ancestor of this family was Capt. George Burgiss, a captain in General Bland's regiment of dragoons under George II. He fought against the Pretender in Scotland in 1745, becoming aid-de-camp to General Bland, and was afterwards made secretary and receiver general of the British garrison at Gibraltar. In 1873 Charles Bown and family emigrated to America, Dr. Herbert H. Bown then being a lad of eight years. The family located five miles north of Marysville, Ohio, and that remained the family home during the father's lifetime. This family consisted of ten children, of whom the Doctor was the fourth in order of birth. The others were: Charles S., a prominent teacher in the public schools of the state of Washington; Fred S. is now in Charleston, West Virginia, being in a life insurance office there; Frank A. is a Congregational minister at Spokane, Washington; Dr. S. J. is at Richwood, Ohio, where he is practicing medicine; Arthur L. is engaged in the lumber trade at Selma, Alabama, being secretary and treasurer of the Selma Spoke Company; N. C. and E. S. Bown, the two youngest sons, are partners in the real estate, loan and fire insurance business at Marysville, Ohio, and the mother of this family makes her home with them, the father having died in 1906.

Doctor Bown, of this review, grew to manhood on the home farm near Marysville, where he assisted with the general work about the place when old enough, attending the common schools in the meantime, later teaching a few years. Deciding to study medicine, he turned his attention in that direction and attended Columbus Medical College, where he made a splendid record and from which he was graduated in 1892, receiving the highest "honorable mention" for proficiency and high standing in his examinations. In the fall of that year, he came to Pleasant City, Guernsey county, where he began the practice of medicine and surgery, enjoying a very liberal patronage from the

first, and he has continued in his chosen calling, ranking second to none of his professional brethren in this section of the state and holding a conspicuous rank among the fraternity in this county, being profoundly versed in materia medica in all its branches and keeping abreast of the times in all that pertains to his profession. He is a member of the Guernsey County Medical Association, the Ohio State Medical Association, and the American Medical Association. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, being a charter member of the Pleasant City lodge in the latter order.

The Doctor was married in March, 1894, to Mary A. Shepler, daughter of R. I. Shepler, of Blue Bell, Valley township, a well known family of that community, and Mrs. Bown being a woman of refinement and many estimable attributes. This union has been graced by the birth of one daughter, Katherine, now ten years of age. The Doctor and wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church and both take much interest in Sunday school work, he being class leader and a trustee in the church.

Since coming to Pleasant City Doctor Bown has become thoroughly identified with the life of the community, and is one of the best known and most influential citizens here, not only being considered a very able physician and surgeon, but is known to be a man who takes a deep interest in whatever pertains to the general good of his locality, and he and his wife stand high in all circles.

PERRY MILTON ALBIN.

The present review is concerned with the deeds of one of the oldest residents of Guernsey county, who has during his life witnessed many changes in the customs and manner of living of the people. In the days of his youth the farmers of Guernsey county used to haul six-horse loads of tobacco to Baltimore, and bring back goods for the use of their families; now they are supplied with the best of all manufactured articles at their own homes, and other changes have been proportional to this one. And when his family first came to this county, it was then the home of numerous red men, and the present fertile farming country was then a forest wilderness. But within the life of one man these great changes have taken place.

Perry Milton Albin was born on the old Albin farm, a short distance northwest of Pleasant City, Guernsey county, Ohio, on January 26, 1834, the son of Abraham and Mary Elizabeth (Trenner) Albin. Abraham Albin was

born in the north part of West Virginia, near Big Capon river, on December 25, 1798, the son of James Albin, who at the age of eighteen enlisted in the Revolutionary army and served through the war. In the spring of 1806, James Albin brought his family, including Abraham as a lad of seven, to Guernsey county, and entered land south of Derwent, where he made his home. He had stopped on his way one year near Wheeling, then finished the journey, which was made by wagon. Then the county was sparsely settled, with only a small settlement at Cambridge. The nearest mill was at St. Clairsville, and they pounded corn in a hominy box to get meal for food. James Albin spent the remainder of his days on this farm. He was twice married, and by the first marriage was the parent of two sons and a daughter, by the second, of four sons, of whom Abraham was one, and six daughters.

Abraham Albin grew up on his father's farm, and on October 4, 1819, was married to Mary E. Trenner, the daughter of Henry Trenner and an aunt of Benjamin Trenner, whose sketch see for the Trenner family. She was born in West Virginia on January 31, 1797. After marriage Abraham Albin looked about for a farm, and decided that land west of Claysville was not worth paying taxes on, though he could have gotten it for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. He came back near his old home and paid four hundred dollars for one hundred and thirty-five acres northwest of Pleasant City, later increasing his holdings to two hundred acres. Here he spent the remainder of his life, and kept store for several years at Pleasant City, and for about a year at his country home. Eleven children were born to Abraham and Mary Albin: Amos, Sarah, Henry, George, Moses, David, Milton, Thomas, Abraham, Peter and Martha Jane. Abraham Albin, Sr., died on April 22, 1863, and his wife on April 15, 1875. Three of their children are now living: Thomas, on the old home farm; Martha, the widow of Joseph Dyson, who lives near Thomas; and Perry M.

Perry M. Albin grew up on the home farm, and married Margaret E. Trott on May 17, 1855. To this marriage six children were born: Thomas Francis, on April 6, 1856; Asbury Sylvester, on April 1, 1858; Charles Strahan, on June 28, 1860; Viola on October 19, 1862; Michael, on April 20, 1866, and William A., on September 19, 1867. Mrs. Albin died on October 31, 1868; Michael, on May 11, 1866; William A., on September 1, 1868; Thomas F., in June, 1877.

P. M. Albin was married to Lydia M. McCoy, on August 9, 1869, and of this marriage six children were born: Edward M., on October 23, 1870; Osborn O., on August 9, 1873; Jennie Mabel, on April 22, 1878; Perry E., on February 10, 1877; Blanche L., on October 23, 1881; and Elva, on July 26,

1882. Lydia M. Albin died on September 19, 1885. Osborn, Jennie and Blanche all died in infancy. On August 1, 1892, Mr. Albin was married to Mrs. Jane (Spaid) Secrest, the widow of Melville A. Secrest and the daughter of J. E. Spaid, whose sketch see. She bore to Mr. Secrest two children, Arthur M., and Virgil, now the wife of Roy Kackley. To Mr. Albin she bore two children, Ira C., on February 10, 1893, and Octa W., on April 21, 1904, both of whom are at home with their parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Albin are both members of the Methodist church. Mr. Albin has been a successful farmer, has many friends, and is a man of sterling and upright character.

OSMOND M. BAYLESS.

Although primarily interested in his own affairs, as is quite natural and right, Osmond M. Bayless, a popular city councilman of Cambridge, Guernsey county, manifests an abiding regard for the advancement and welfare of the community and for any measure or enterprise by which his fellow men may be benefited. He encourages churches and schools, is a respecter of law and order and has no use or sympathy for any calling or business which tends to lower the moral status of the country or degrade the youth of the land, and because of these noble ideals he has won and retained the esteem of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances in his native county.

Mr. Bayless was born in Wintersett (formerly Winchester), Guernsey county, Ohio. September 4, 1874. He is the son of John Henry and Nancy (Fleming) Bayless. The Fleming family have long been residents of Ohio. John H. Bayless was the son of James and Nancy Bayless. James Bayless was a picturesque character, an old stage driver in the early days. He came to this county from Maryland in pioneer times and was well known and influential among the first settlers. John Henry Bayless was a carpenter and was a very skilled wood workman and builder. He moved to Cambridge, Ohio, when his son, Osmond M., was a small boy and when the son was fifteen years old the family moved to Ross county, this state, and remained there twelve years, then returned to Cambridge, and here both the father and mother still reside, Mr. Bayless being a well known contractor and builder here.

Osmond M. Bayless received a very good education in the common schools, and when the family returned to Cambridge he went with Brant-hoover & Johnson and learned plumbing, steam fitting and gas fitting and

he has remained with this firm ever since. He is a master of his line of work and has been very successful in the same. About 1905 this concern was made a stock company and Mr. Bayless became a member of the same and has remained as such.

Mr. Bayless was married in 1900 to Mary E. Durant, of Tarlton, Pickaway county, Ohio. She is the daughter of Josepha and Sarah (Calvert) Durant. One daughter, Josephine, has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bayless.

Politically, Mr. Bayless is a Republican and he has long taken an abiding interest in public matters, especially whatever concerned the upbuilding of Cambridge, and in the fall of 1908 he was elected to the city council, representing the third ward, and he is filling this position with much credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a plain, unassuming man, upright and honorable, industrious and thorough and is well thought of.

THOMAS EAGLESON.

Spending the greater part of his life in the country of his birth, Thomas Eagleson, now living in retirement in his cozy home in Cambridge, deserves to rank as one of the honored representatives of one of the old and highly esteemed families of Guernsey county, and he himself has lived to see the county develop from a partial wilderness to its present proud position among the leading counties of Ohio and is justly proud of his nativity and citizenship.

Mr. Eagleson was born July 17, 1840, in Center township, this county, and he is the son of Alexander and Martha (McConnell) Eagleson. The father was born in Ireland, where he was reared and educated, coming to America when about nineteen years of age. Two brothers, Joseph and James, came later, reared large families and lived to old age. Martha McConnell was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania. Alexander Eagleson first settled in Pennsylvania, near Harrisburg, and he came to Guernsey county, Ohio, about 1830, the McConnell family coming from their home in the old Keystone state some years before. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Eagleson were married in Guernsey county and began their married life on a farm here, becoming well established, Mr. Eagleson finally becoming a large land owner. They had a family of four sons and one daughter, namely: Joseph,

now residing in Illinois; Catherine, now the widow of Hiram Geary, living in Cambridge; Thomas, of this review; Alexander died in California in 1864; William is farming in Guernsey county. The father of these children died in May, 1868, and his wife died in April, 1845.

Thomas Eagleson, of this review, spent his youth, until he was twenty-one years old, on his father's farm, assisting in the general work about the home place. He was educated in the district schools of his native township. When twenty-one years old he went to California, making the long trip by water, and there he engaged in mining and prospecting, remaining five years on the Pacific coast, then returned to Ohio in 1866, making the overland trip. His experiences in the West were beneficial to him in many ways, giving him a knowledge of the outside world, courage, fortitude and self-reliance, all of which have been of much subsequent value to him. Upon his return home he engaged in farming and stock raising and buying and selling stock; he also engaged in the milling business in Washington, and his efforts were successful in all these lines.

Mr. Eagleson was married on November 5, 1868, to Jennie R. Spence, daughter of James and Harriet (Saltgavier) Spence; both have been deceased for a number of years. Mr. Spence was a large land owner and old time drover.

To Mr. and Mrs. Eagleson five children have been born, namely: William F., a dentist in Concordia, Kansas; Freeman T., a lawyer living in Cambridge; he was in the seventy-second General Assembly, where he was prominent, being speaker of the House the last term and he is now assistant attorney-general of the state of Ohio. Joseph I. is a lawyer in Denver, Colorado; Hattie A. died in young womanhood; Cora L. married Homer Forsythe, a prominent coal operator of Guernsey county. The mother of these children passed to her rest in October, 1895, and on May 2, 1900, Mr. Eagleson was again married, his second wife being Mrs. Agnes Sterling, widow of J. F. Sterling and the daughter of John and Mariah (Larimor) McBride, of Guernsey county, Ohio.

Mr. Eagleson is a Republican in politics, as are all his sons. While a resident of Center township he served as township trustee and was always active in public matters. He moved to Cambridge in May, 1890, but continued to engage in farming and stock raising for about five years. Since 1905 he has been retired from all active work. He is now president of the board of city real estate appraisers, and is regarded as a man of excellent judgment and business ability. He has been a Mason for more than a quarter of a century and he has always endeavored to live up to its high pre-

cepts. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are active church workers.

Mr. Eagleson is one of the county's substantial citizens, and of that sterling Scotch-Irish parentage that count for much in character. A man of firm convictions, yet generous to those holding opposite opinions.

JACOB B. SIEGFRIED

That the career of such a person as Jacob B. Siegfried, well known citizen of Cambridge and one of the oldest merchants in Guernsey county, besides being treasured in the hearts of relatives and friends, should have its public record also, is peculiarly proper because a knowledge of men whose substantial reputation rests upon their attainments and character must exert a wholesome influence upon the rising generation. The life of Mr. Siegfried has indeed been a busy and successful one and the record is eminently worthy of perusal by the youth who would learn the intrinsic essence of individuality and its influence in winning success in life's battles.

Mr. Siegfried was born in Westmorleand county, Pennsylvania, in 1850, and he is the son of John and Frances (Brindle) Siegfried, who were natives of Pennsylvania. The paternal grandparents of the subject came to America from Germany in an early day, located in the old Keystone state and for several generations this name has been prominent there. Jacob B. was next to the youngest of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. John Siegfried. His mother died when he was between three and four years old, then the family came to Ohio and lived in Noble county, near Calais, which city is just across the line in Monroe county. There the father followed farming and tobacco raising for about four years; later they lived near Pleasant City for two years, then lived in other communities of the county a good many years. When about eleven years old Jacob B. Siegfried began learning the stone mason's trade, which he followed with success, and he followed contracting for about ten years, during which time he lived in Cambridge, and he handled some large jobs and did well with them. An injury received in a stone quarry disabled him for active work for a period of four years. This seemingly untoward circumstance turned his attention from his former vocation to that of merchandising, and he then entered the grocery business in Cambridge in which he was successful from the first. He has added to his grocery stock various other lines of general merchandise and he has now been

in this business for a period of twenty-eight years, which constitutes a longer period than anyone else now in the same business in the city of Cambridge. He has enjoyed a very liberal trade with the city and surrounding country and always carries a carefully selected stock of goods. A criterion of his honesty in business and his desire to please is seen from the fact that many of his customers have remained with him through all these years. He is also interested in various other lines of business; he sells machinery, automobiles, and is the distributing agent for the great Washburn-Crosby flouring mills of Minneapolis, Minnesota, also for the Pillsbury mills of the same city.

Mr. Siegfried was unexpectedly elected on an independent ticket as a member of the Cambridge school board, without seeking the place.

Mr. Siegfried was married on May 15, 1873, to Matilda J. Steele, of Noble county, Ohio, the daughter of William and Nancy Steele, and to this union seven children were born, namely: John W., proprietor of the Siegfried Bakery; Walter D. is engaged in the grocery business at Eleventh street and Wheeling avenue, Cambridge; Homer is with his father in the general mercantile business here; Frank B. is a traveling salesman for a Zanesville firm; Carl R. is in the office of the Inter-State Iron & Steel Company; Oliver and Della are both at home with their parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Siegfried and several other members of the family belong to the Methodist Protestant church. He is universally considered one of the old, well established and substantial business men of Cambridge, obliging, genteel, kind and is well spoken of by everyone who knows him.

JOHN B. GREGG.

Although yet a man young in years, the life of John B. Gregg, one of the best known citizens of Cambridge, Guernsey county, has indeed been a busy and successful one and the following record of the same is eminently worthy of perusal by the student who would learn the intrinsic essence of individuality and its influence in molding public opinion and in giving character and stability to a community. He has successfully met and overcome the usual obstacles that lie in the pathway of every ambitious man in his efforts to reach the goal sought.

Mr. Gregg was born on April 5, 1879, near Senecaville, in Noble county, Ohio, and he is the son of James M. and Cynthia (Finley) Gregg, both parents also natives of Noble county. Both these families were among the earli-

est pioneers in this section of the state, and they were prominent in both business and social life. James M. Gregg is a successful farmer and prominent in the affairs of his county, and he and his wife have a host of warm personal friends there.

John B. Gregg spent his youth on the home farm and engaged in the usual farm work. He obtained his early education in the country schools and was graduated from the high school at Senecaville. He subsequently entered the university at Lebanon, Ohio, and received the degree of Master of Science; he also obtained the degree of Civil Engineer from the Ohio Northern University at Ada, and a year later he took a special course in mathematics at Cornell University at Ithaca, New York. During the years of his college course he taught school for some time, and after leaving college he taught for one year in the high school at Cambridge in the department of mathematics, and one year prior to that he taught mathematics and physical science in the high school at Franklin, Ohio. He was among the most popular educators of the county and his services were in great demand. He was popular with both pupil and patron and was both an instructor and entertainer in the school room, and no doubt had he continued in this line of endeavor he would have ranked with the leading educators of the state. Since leaving the Cambridge high school in 1902 he has been devoting his time and attention to civil engineering of a general character, and during the year 1907 he was employed by the city of Zanesville as city engineer, during which time some very important city improvements were under construction. Since 1907 he has been associated with his brother, James E. Gregg, in the lumber business, operating in Guernsey, Tuscarawas and Noble counties, Ohio. They deal in timber, cord wood and mine props, operating their own mills, and they are doing an extensive and very successful business, having met with a large degree of success and ranking among the leading lumber men of eastern Ohio.

Both these gentlemen are Republicans in politics, but they are not active in party affairs, though always interested in public matters and all movements having in view the betterment of conditions affecting the general public have their hearty support. On January 1, 1910, James B. Gregg was appointed director of public safety for the city of Cambridge, which important trust he is filling to the satisfaction of all concerned. Although a Republican, he was appointed by a Democratic mayor, because of his eminent fitness for the position. He is a thirty-second-degree Mason and is prominent in this time-honored order. He has never married. He is a gentleman of pleasing personality, unassuming, refined and cultured, profoundly educated, courteous

in his relations with his fellow men and he retained the warm and abiding friendship of all with whom he associates. His individuality, which is very distinct, is impressed upon any work with which he is connected, and in the accomplishment of a purpose he is willing to assume any amount of labor required or any measure of responsibility incurred. In brief, he is a broad-minded, genial young man without pretense, whom to know is to respect and honor.

JOEL MOORHEAD.

When one passes the shop of W. C. Moorhead at Hartford, this county, and sees the "flaming forge" and "hears his bellows blow," one is reminded of the picture so familiar to every school child of Longfellow's "village smithy" under "a spreading chestnut tree," Mr. Moorhead reminding us of that historic blacksmtih not only because of his "brawny arms and sinewy hands," but also in that more important analogy—a truly honest and kind-hearted man, who, like the poet's subject, "can look the whole world in the face" because of his sterling and honorable characteristics.

Mr. Moorhead was born and reared in the southwestern part of Richland township, this county, having been born on May 16, 1826, and he is the son of Alexander and Anna (Foreman) Moorhead, both of whom came to this county from eastern Virginia prior to 1826 and settled here like the rest of the pioneers, locating on Wills creek, near "Thompson's Riffle," buying a farm there which he improved and established a good home. He also devoted a great deal of his time as a "wagoner," hauling goods and produce between here and Baltimore, Maryland, with his six-horse team, making such trips as long as he lived, making farming subsidiary to teaming.

When Joel Moorhead was sixteen years of age he went to Hartford and learned the blacksmith's trade under Joe Sigman. After working three years with him, he went to Beverly and tended the locks on the river. He then worked a short time at gunsmithing, continuing thus until his marriage, on August 19, 1847, to Amy Secrest, who was reared in Noble county and who was the daughter of Henry Secrest, of Virginia, who came to that county from the Old Dominion in the early days. She had five sisters, all of whom are living, one of them being now eighty-nine years of age, another one being older than Mrs. Moorhead, who is now eighty-four.

After his marriage Joel Moorhead ran a blacksmith shop at Perryopolis, in Noble county, for one year, then moved to Greenwood, a small suburb of

Senecaville, maintaining a shop there for over a half century, becoming widely known throughout the locality, which he saw develop from the wilderness. His family consisted of six sons and three daughters, one of the sons dying in infancy, the other five growing to manhood, and all became expert blacksmiths. They were: Thomas, who married and his family consisted of two children; he died comparatively early and his wife gave the children to his father before her death and they were reared by the subject and family; Solomon married and reared a family; his son, Harrison, became an excellent mechanic and was killed on a railroad; Chase, third son of the subject, was easily the ablest blacksmith of this gifted family, and his equal was seldom seen; he has been known to frequently shoe wild, fractious horses turned loose in the shop without being tied in any way. He could turn out more work and do it better than any blacksmith in his township. He was a very powerful man physically, six feet two inches in height, and well proportioned, muscular and had unlimited endurance; his family consisted of six children. He was killed on a railroad while on his way home, in August, 1894. John Moorhead, son of Joel, lives in Senecaville, is married and has six children; he formerly lived at Cambridge about sixteen years. Walter Moorhead worked at blacksmithing in Cambridge about ten years, and later ran a shop with his brother, Solomon, at Senecaville, where the latter now lives and has a family.

Joel Moorhead's death occurred on December 17, 1896. He was a Republican and prominent in the local affairs of his party, but he never sought office. He and his wife belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church at Senecaville. He was always cheerful, kind and was well liked by all who knew him, being very hospitable. Customers waiting to have work done were always invited to share his noon-day meal. He often had as many as twenty guests, and Mrs. Moorhead frequently served as high as seven meals a day. He did not accumulate a fortune, but he had a friend in every acquaintance. His customers came from other towns of the county to get him to do their work, for he was an expert in all kinds of blacksmithing and horseshoeing.

Walter C. Moorhead started a shop at Hartford on June 16, 1909, and he has already built up an excellent trade which extends to surrounding towns, even beyond Ava. Some coming from a distance and finding him too busy, return again rather than have their work done in their home town. A very large number of the horses in Pleasant City are brought to him at Hartford to be shod. Although a rapid workman, he is always busy and has to turn away work for lack of time.

Mr. Moorhead married Clara B. Mercer and by this union four children were born, Oscar, Ada, Jessie and Edna. His first wife died August 19,

1899, after they had been married eleven years. He afterwards married Mrs. Mary (Hardesty) Fitch, on August 4, 1900. Her death occurred on November 4th following, just three months after this second marriage. On April 24, 1902, he married Stella Hardesty, sister of his second wife, and to this union two children were born, a daughter, Virgil, and a son, Delmas. Mr. Moorhead's oldest daughter, Ada, is a teacher in the public schools, and his son, Oscar, is also licensed to teach.

Mr. Moorhead belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Senecaville, where they maintain their home.

JOHN OGIER, JR.

The memory of the worthy subject of this biography is revered by a host of friends and acquaintances among whom he labored, having spent his energies through a long life of strenuous endeavor to make the most of his opportunities as well as to assist as best he could his neighbors to improve their condition. In all the relations of life he proved signally true to every trust; possessing a social nature, by his genial and kindly attitude to those about him he won and retained the friendship and good will of all who knew him.

John Ogier, Jr., late of Cambridge, Ohio, and one of Guernsey county's most representative citizens, was born one and one-half miles north of this city, in 1829, the son of sterling pioneer parents, Thomas and Mary (Martin) Ogier. Thomas Ogier was a highly educated man, having received his education in the University of England, and he came to America from the isle of Guernsey with the early pioneers from that famed isle in the English Channel who first settled Guernsey county, Ohio. He was a man of wide influence because of his high integrity and learning. He prospered here, becoming a large land owner, and he proved his ability and courage in surmounting many great difficulties that beset the life of one who dared take up his residence in a land filled with wild beasts and Indians, remote from the centers of civilization. Here he did his full share in starting the physical and moral development of this section and was a potent factor in the early stages of the county's advancement. He spent much of his time in labors for the general good while the newcomers were busy clearing the land and establishing homes; he was untiring in his efforts to establish schools and churches.

John Ogier, Jr., grew to maturity in the midst of primitive surroundings and under the wholesome influence of his discreet father's home. His education was made a matter of special care of the father, Thomas Ogier, although the son had only the advantages of the schools established in the new country, where facilities of all kinds were very meager, but under the personal instruction of his able and learned father he laid a broad and excellent foundation for an education which was later supplemented by home study and actual contact with the world.

The son, John Ogier, Jr., grew to young manhood in his native community and early in life knew the meaning of hard work in the woods and on the farm, very willingly performing each task set him. He was married on October 15, 1875, to Sarepta Bonnell, daughter of Lloyd L. and Mariah (Sarchet) Bonnell. The Bonnells were a Virginia family, the ancestry originally coming from France, and were among the early settlers of Guernsey county. The Sarchets were among the first from the isle of Guernsey to come to this county.

To Mr. and Mrs. John Ogier, Jr., one son was born, Thomas, who is engaged in the real estate business in Cambridge. After his marriage Mr. Ogier continued to live on the old home farm, and he became a large land owner and prosperous farmer. He was a man thoroughly alive to the necessities of the times and he gave liberally of his time and means to advance that which was best calculated to advance the material and moral welfare of the people; he was devoted to his home and home surroundings. He was a man of broad views and positive convictions, yet possessing a liberal charity for those of opposite views. He was a Republican in politics and active in all public matters, though he never aspired to positions of public trust. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a trustee in the same for many years and always active in church work and in the support of the same. The death of this excellent citizen occurred on June 15, 1891, resulting from an accident with a team of horses which ran away. He is buried in the Cambridge cemetery. No man left behind a more commendable record for upright living, his long life having been spent for the good of his community. He was a man of the highest sense of right and was honored and respected by all, a man of sterling integrity and fair in his dealings at all times.

The son, Thomas Ogier, resides with his mother in Cambridge, and is a well liked citizen and successful business man. He was educated in the public schools of this city, he and his mother having moved here soon after the father's death. After leaving the Cambridge high school he attended Scio College and since reaching manhood he has given his time to superintending

the farmsteads in Cambridge township left by his father, and he also deals in real estate in the city and county. His mother has a host of warm personal friends throughout the county, is a lady of intelligence and refinement, familiar with the world's best literature and the possessor of many estimable traits of character. She has been an able assistant in the management of the large and valuable estate left by her husband. She and her son are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and active in church work, she being a leader in the societies of the local church. No family in the county is held in higher esteem than the Ogiers.

JAMES ELMER PATTON, M. D.

Good intellectual training, thorough professional knowledge and the possession and utilization of the qualities and attributes essential to success, have made Dr. James Elmer Patton eminent in his chosen calling, and he stands today among the enterprising and successful physicians in a community noted for the high order of its medical talent, while at the same time he has won the confidence and esteem of the people of Guernsey county for his upright life and genial disposition.

Doctor Patton was born on November 6, 1873, in Adams township, this county, not far from New Concord. He is the son of Robert W. and Martha E. (Mintier) Patton. The father was born in 1848 near Claysville, being the son of Hugh Patton, who came here from Harrison county prior to 1848, locating near Claysville, where he prospered, becoming the owner of three or four hundred acres of land, a part of which is now known as the Cook farm. He and his wife were well known to the early day settlers here and they both died in the fifties.

Martha E. (Mintier) Patton, mother of the Doctor, was the daughter of Thomas H. Mintier, who now lives at Rix Mills. She was born near Claysville and she grew to maturity and was educated there. Her parents came from Harrison county. After the Doctor's birth his parents moved to Muskingum county, locating near Rix Mills, where the father bought land, and there James E. grew to maturity and assisted with the general work about the place, attending the local schools, later went to Muskingum College about three years, then completed his literary education at Ohio Northern University, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1899. He had long fostered a laudable ambition to become a medical practitioner and, with that end in

view, he entered Starling Medical College at Columbus, Ohio, where he made a splendid record and from which institution he was graduated in 1903. In the latter part of that year he located at Byesville, which had been his home ever since and where he has enjoyed a large and growing practice, and holding prestige second to none in the healing art, standing high among his professional brethren and the people in general. He has kept abreast of the times in all matters pertaining to his line of endeavor and is a broad-minded, capable, genteel, kindly-disposed gentleman. He is a member of the Guernsey County Medical Society, the Ohio State Medical Association and the American Medical Association. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Byesville.

On December 23, 1903, Doctor Patton was united in marriage with Lucretia Harlin, who was born and reared at Tonganoxie, Kansas. She is the daughter of P. H. and Charlotte J. (Ackley) Harlin and Doctor Patton met her in 1897 when traveling through the West. This union has been graced by the birth of one daughter, Roberta Ernestine. The Doctor and his wife are both members of the Methodist Protestant church. Their home is a very desirable property, well located in the central part of Byesville, and it is known as a place of good cheer to their many friends.

JOHN M. AMOS.

The name of John M. Amos stands deservedly high in the list of enterprising business men of Guernsey county, his long, useful and unusually active career having been fraught with much good to himself and family and also to those who have come into contact with him. His life has been such that he is held in the highest esteem by all classes. He was born August 20, 1839, in Belmont county, five miles north of St. Clairsville. His parents were James G. and Jane (Gillespie) Amos. In April, 1848, these parents, with their four sons, settled in Monroe county, now Noble county, near Summerfield, where John M. grew to young manhood, working on the home farm and attending school each winter. In 1856 he spent the winter with his uncle, John Major, after whom he was named, in Belmont county, where he had the advantage of instruction under Alex. Wilson, a graduate of Franklin College and a renowned teacher. He became well educated and began teaching in the common schools at the age of eighteen years, and, saving his earnings, he began a course of study under the care

of Joseph C. Clark and Capt. William Wheeler, where he was a fellow pupil with John Hamilton, now a noted bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church. Later he entered, as a student, Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, when Rev. Dr. Loomis was its president, but owing to the breaking out of the Civil war his regular course of study was interrupted, and after one year in Ontario Academy, under the instruction of Professor Boyd, he pursued his studies as he taught school and worked on the farm, until, by private study and occasional recitations to tutors, among whom were the late J. S. Foreman and D. S. Spriggs, he completed a course of legal studies and was admitted to practice law in the state courts and later in the federal courts. He was also honored with the degree of Master of Arts by Allegheny College. He holds a high school life certificate from the board of state school examiners.

Mr. Amos pursued teaching as the principal of schools in Batesville and Caldwell and at the same time reviewing his legal studies, and he later engaged for about ten years in the practice of law. In 1872 he formed a law partnership with Fred W. Moore, an excellent young lawyer, and they bought the Caldwell Democratic newspaper, but Mr. Moore's death soon afterwards left Mr. Amos with the entire management of the newspaper and of their law business, which he soon practically abandoned and ever since has devoted his time and attention to journalism, from 1872 to 1884 with the Caldwell *Press,* and from 1886 to the present time with the Cambridge *Jeffersonian,* which he bought of the late John Kirkpatrick. He is now the president of the Jeffersonian Company and senior editor of the daily and weekly editions. He has been very successful in the field of journalism. He has made his paper here one of the best in every respect in this part of the state, valued as a news disseminator, an advertising medium and as an exponent of the people's rights. It is attractive in mechanical appearance and shows at a glance that it is under a splendid system and able management. It has rapidly increased in circulation, and the plant is equipped with modern appliances and is a valuable property.

Mr. Amos was married in 1862 to Elizabeth Franklin McClintock, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James McClintock, of Noble county, formerly of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. To this union six children were born, four sons and two daughters, all living except the eldest son, James Ernest, whose death occurred on February 22, 1891, and the youngest daughter, who was called away in August, 1873. The wife and mother passed to her rest in 1873. Mr. Amos was married again, in 1875, to Mary E. Waller, of Jackson township, Guernsey county, who died September 11, 1904. To this last

union two sons, Harry W. and Frank B., were born. Four of Mr. Amos's sons are now associated with him as stockholders of the Jeffersonian Company, in Cambridge. One son is superintendent of the J. E. Addison Manufacturing Company and resides in Belmont, Ohio. The surviving daughter, Mrs. Kate A. Barker, resides with her father in Cambridge. All these children are married and five of them reside in Cambridge. Those associated with Mr. Amos in business are Thomas E., William Herbert, Harry W. and Frank B. John W. resides in Belmont, Ohio. The sons are all bright, well educated and enterprising business men and the entire family stands high in all circles.

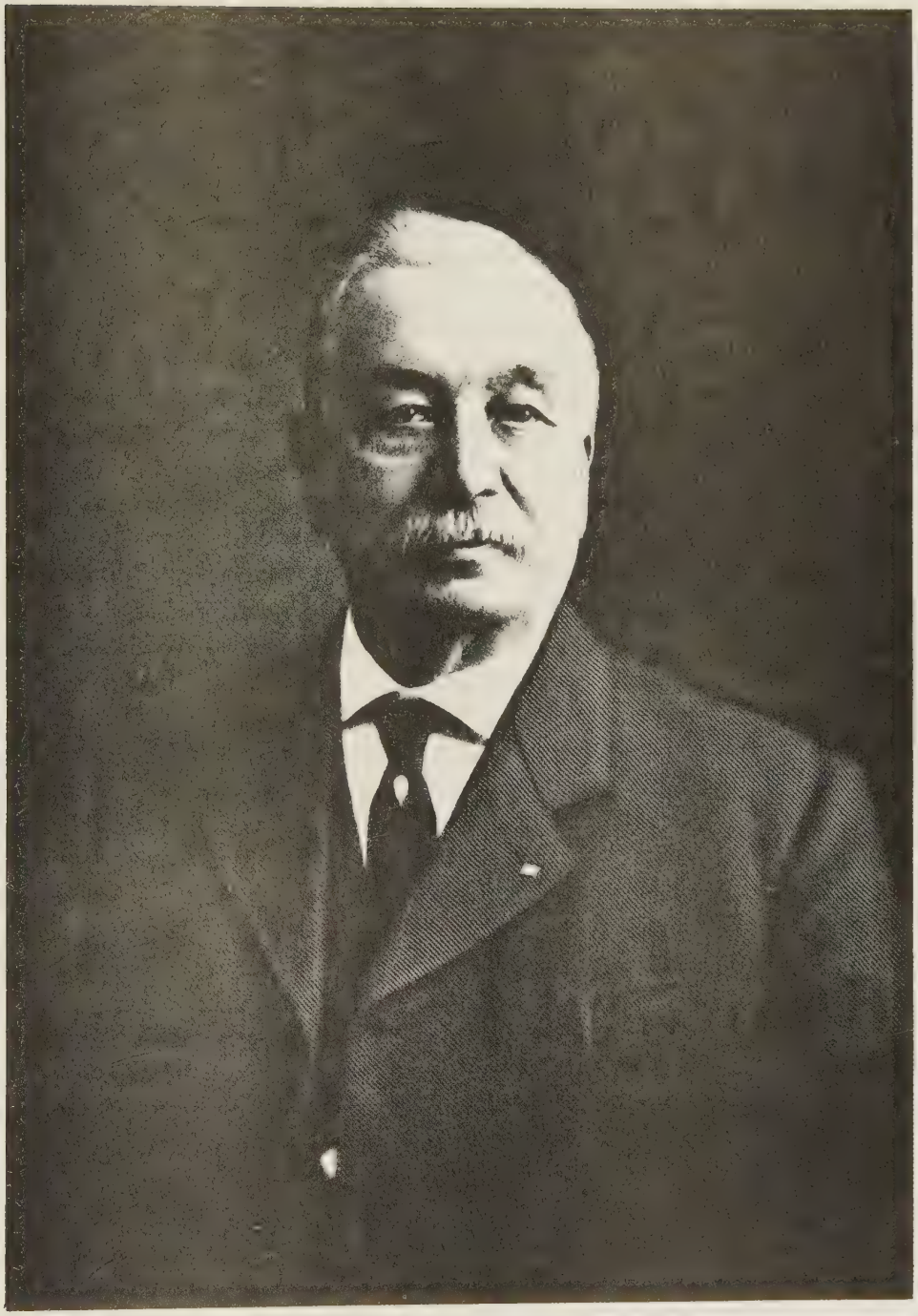
U. C. PURDUM, D. D. S.

We here mention one of the citizens of Cambridge who can justly point with pride to his ancestors as honorable men of true worth, who gained by their many good qualities the esteem and respect of those who knew them, and who has himself made such a success of life as to be in every way a credit to his forefathers and to his city.

U. C. Purdum was born in Washington, Guernsey county, Ohio, on April 28, 1871, the son of Zachary A. and Mary E. (Colley) Purdum. Elisha G. Purdum, his grandfather, came at an early day from near Baltimore, Maryland, to Center township, Guernsey county. He was a farmer and lived until 1901, dying in Idaho, where he had moved some years previously, most of his family having preceded him. Six sons and four daughters were born to him: Ann Rebecca, now Mrs. S. S. Sultzer, of Flushing, Ohio; Zachary A., deceased, father of U. C.; Rodolphus, of Nampa, Idaho; Christian R., deceased; Thomas, deceased; William L., deceased; Mary E., now Mrs Henry Wilterding, of Nampa, Idaho; Della, now Mrs. Melville Fordyce, of Cambridge; John A., in government employ in the canal zone; and May, deceased.

Zachary A. Purdum was in the livery and stock business for many years in Washington, Guernsey county, then was three years in Idaho, returning to Cambridge, where he was engaged in the livery business until his death, October 16, 1900. He was a man of influence and force, and had accumulated quite an estate in land and property.

Archibald Shipley, of the father's maternal ancestry, came to this county early from near Baltimore. He became quite prominent and was a large land owner and tobacco merchant. On account of his geniality and broad



John M. Amos

views on public questions, he was very popular, and was active in political affairs, but never held office. He died many years ago, highly respected by all who knew him.

The Colley family came early from near Baltimore. William Colley, father of Mrs. Purdum, was first a teamster over the National pike from Cumberland, Maryland, west, but soon after coming to Guernsey county engaged in the marble business in Washington, Adamsville and Zanesville. He was a man of high standing, whose counsel was often sought, and who filled many of the important offices of the township where he lived. Both Mr. Purdum and Mr. Colley were Democrats in politics. Mr. Colley and his family moved in the best circles. He died in January, 1891, and his widow on August 25, 1897. Both are buried in Washington cemetery. They were the parents of six children: Mary E., now Mrs. Zachary A. Purdum, of Cambridge; John Oscar, of Cambridge; Rolland W., of Columbus, Ohio; Amanda V., of Cambridge; Jennie N., of Cambridge; Annie H., deceased, who was Mrs. Pearl McCreary.

To Mr. and Mrs. Zachary Purdum one son was born, U. C. Purdum, the subject of this sketch. He attended the public schools of Washington, and after graduating from them attended the Ohio College of Dental Surgery at Cincinnati, graduating in 1891. He practiced in Nampa, Idaho, for two years before graduation. After graduation he went to Pittsburg, where he remained one year. In 1892 he went to Buffalo for two years, practicing in the employ of other dentists. In 1894 he came to Cambridge and opened an office for himself, and has since been here. His office is finely equipped for the successful practice of scientific dentistry, and he has all the modern appliances. He has been more than ordinarily successful in his profession.

Mr. Purdum was married on January 16, 1901, to Bertha May Shroyer, daughter of Solomon H. and Eliza (Brannan) Shroyer. Mr. Shroyer is a prominent man in Cambridge township, Guernsey county, and a farmer of considerable means. His family of four consists of Jennie T., now Mrs. J. W. Jacques, of Ft. Wayne, Indiana; Henry C., of Cambridge; Howard S., of Cambridge; and Bertha May, all of them living lives of worth. To Mr. and Mrs. Purdum has been born one son, Ralph E., a bright lad of seven years.

Doctor Purdum is a Democrat in politics, as were all his ancestors, but is not active, though interested in public affairs. He is a member of Cambridge lodge of Odd Fellows, and was a charter member of the Odd Fellows lodge of Nampa, Idaho, taking much interest in the order. He and his family are members of the Methodist church, also his mother, who now makes her home with her son. Mr. and Mrs. Purdum are prominent in the social

life of the city. Mr. Purdum is a lover of a good horse and keeps a fine family driver, also enjoys a day's hunting or fishing as a relaxation from business. Being fond of athletics, he delights in a good game of baseball or football. In all respects he is a strong man, and he and his family stand high in the community.

DAVID LINN.

Prominent among the agricultural residents of Guernsey county is Squire David Linn, who is recognized over the county as a most progressive and capable farmer, one who has chosen to ennoble his chosen occupation, and who not only secures larger yields and greater profits than the majority of his neighbors, but who also obtains from his vocation a larger amount of contentment than the average man receives in life, and who has done much to aid in the development of his community.

David Linn was born about four miles southwest of Cambridge, Guernsey county, on September 3, 1841, the fifth of nine children born to Samuel and Sarah Ann (Stout) Linn. Samuel Linn left his father's home in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1807, when he was sixteen years old. He traveled west through the woods until he got to Guernsey county, and located at the place where David Linn was born, where he cut logs and built a little cabin. Then he went back after his father and two sisters, who constituted the family, the mother being dead. His father was at one time a very wealthy man, but had lost all. A few years later Sarah Ann Stout, then a young girl, came with her father from the foot of the Catskill mountains in New York and located just half a mile west of Samuel Linn's farm. The young people met, became attached to each other, and in course of time became man and wife. To their union were born nine children: Hugh, Samuel Morris, Nathan Johnston, Mary Ellen (the wife of J. T. Hartong), David, Sarah Elizabeth, Matilda Jane (the wife of James Mahaffey), Margaret Ellen and James Stout. Samuel Linn improved the farm on which he first located, and became prosperous and influential in the community. He died on this farm in 1880, aged eighty-eight years.

David Linn was educated in Muskingum College, and for eighteen years was an able teacher in the schools of Guernsey county, whose success was recognized by the profession and the public. At the time of his father's death he bought out the other heirs to his father's farm and began farming. He has made many improvements since that time, and it is easily apparent

to the traveler that he has the best improved farm and the finest farm buildings between Cambridge and Claysville. All the buildings are painted white and the most of them have slate roofs. Mr. Linn says that experience has taught him that good barns pay their own cost five times over. For thirty-two years he has lived on this farm of one hundred and sixty acres and cultivated it, raising crops which are the admiration of his neighbors. His wife also owns a farm of one hundred and sixty acres north of Cambridge, which is well improved with a brick house and enormous barn.

For many years Mr. Linn has been justice of the peace, and has become widely known for the justice and reasonableness of his decisions, while he has never during all this time charged a fee. In 1910 he was appointed on the appraisement board, and resigned the office of justice of the peace.

On June 3, 1881, David Linn was married to Ellen Oldham, who was born near Barnes' mill at Pleasant Valley, Guernsey county, Ohio. Isaac Oldham, her grandfather, was born in Ohio county, Virginia, and there married Sarah Marling, of Maryland. Soon after he left her and, with his all on his shoulders, walked to this county, and locating on Wills creek, four miles north of Cambridge, where I. J. Oldham now lives, built a small cabin, and then returned for his wife. His father drove them through in a wagon, and on April 4, 1806, they set up housekeeping in that cabin, the first summer living in it without floor or door, or daubing between the logs. Their nearest neighbor was two miles east of Cambridge, and there was but one family in Cambridge, the Van Rensselaers, at Wheeling and Seventh streets. There were many wild animals in the forests and a tribe of Indians was encamped in sight. Until the war of 1812 they toiled on in their new home. In 1807 Mrs. Oldham returned to her old home on a visit, making the trip on horseback, and on her return her brother gave her an appletree switch. Arriving at home, she stuck it out back of her little cabin, little thinking that she would ever gather fruit from it, but the tree is still standing, over one hundred years old, and bearing early apples. They reared eight children, and lived to a ripe old age. After their death, their son, Marling Oldham, bought the farm, and at his death it became the property of his son, Isaac J. Oldham, the present owner.

Marling Oldham, the father of Mrs. Linn, was born on the farm where his father settled in 1806. He married Isabel Marling, who was a native of Maryland, but who was living in Ohio county, Virginia, at the time of her marriage. Marling Oldham bought other land and became the owner of three hundred acres, of which Mrs. Linn now owns part. Mrs. Linn grew up on the old farm, one of five children, two of whom died in infancy. The

others are Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell and Isaac J. Oldham. In 1906 the Oldham family celebrated on the old farm, with appropriate exercises, the centennial of the arrival in Guernsey county of Isaac Oldham.

Mr. and Mrs. Linn have shown foresight by already preparing a large monument to be erected at their grave, although the memory of their lives and characters will be a monument even more substantial than this. On June 3, 1906, Mr. and Mrs. Linn had been married for twenty-five years, and Mr. Linn planned a silver wedding celebration as a surprise to his wife, at which one hundred and thirty-two people were present and wished the fortunate couple many more years of the happy wedded life which has been theirs. Mrs. Linn similarly surprised Mr. Linn on the occasion of his sixty-eighth birthday.

Mr. and Mrs. Linn have taken eight different children from the orphans' home, and have given to them parental care, and six of them are now out in the world for themselves, doing well. They are: Thomas Powell, a farmer of Pennsylvania; William Styles, a farmer of Michigan; Cora Wendal, who married Arthur Wilkins, of Whiting, Indiana; James Franks, deceased; Hannah Sturtz, now bookkeeper and stenographer at the Harris Bread Board Factory, at a good salary; Minerva Hale, now living in Cambridge; Thomas Albert Young, and May Jewel, now living with Mr. and Mrs. Linn. Surely heaven will reward the beneficence of this good couple in providing a home for these bereaved children, and in bringing them up to become useful men and women.

Squire David Linn and his wife are well known in the county, and by their geniality and hospitality and the worth of their character have gained hosts of friends. The Squire is recognized as a man of more than ordinary intelligence and culture, perfectly square in all his dealings, and ever willing to assist a fellow in need.

J. MARSHALL BROWN.

The reputation of J. Marshall Brown, well known implement and real estate dealer of Cambridge, has been that of a man who is imbued with modern twentieth-century methods in both business and public life, and whose relations with his fellow men in a social way have ever been wholesome, so that he is in every respect deserving of the high esteem which is accorded him by all classes. He is the representative of one of the old and highly honored families of Guernsey county.

Mr. Brown was born May 1, 1855, on a farm in Liberty township, Guernsey county, Ohio, the son of Joseph and Margaret (Frame) Brown. His father was the son of William Brown, who came from Ireland in the early pioneer days and settled in Adams township, but died a few years after coming to this locality. His son, Joseph, the father of the subject, grew up under conditions requiring self-denial and industry. When grown to manhood he learned the tanner's trade with his brother, William, who operated a tannery at Claysville. This brother was a man of large business operations and active in public matters, serving as county commissioner for nine years. Joseph, after learning the tanner's trade, built the Liberty mill, on Wills creek in Liberty township, one of the early mills of the locality, and operated the grist mill and sawmill for some years. Associated with him in this business was Joseph McClarey, and William Frame, his brother-in-law. After leaving the mill he owned a farm and farmed in Liberty township for a few years, when he bought a tannery in Cambridge, which he operated for a few years prior to and during the Civil war. About 1870 he sold his tannery and bought a farm one mile west of Cambridge to which he moved and where he spent the remainder of his life. He died in October, 1890, and his wife still survives at the age of eighty-eight years. Mr. Brown was a Republican of the old school, while his wife was a Democrat of the same old school. He was not an office seeker and, though always interested in public affairs, never held public office. He and his family were members of the United Presbyterian church, and he was a devout churchman and always in his place on the Sabbath day, and active in all church work. In the father's family were five sons, one of whom died in infancy. Those living are: William C., of Columbus; Samuel M., a farmer, living on the home farm; J. Marshall, the subject of this sketch; Joseph E., of Columbus.

J. Marshall Brown spent his childhood and youth on his father's farm and was educated in the public schools of Cambridge. He was married on September 30, 1885, to May Ferguson, daughter of Hiram C. and Amanda (Baldridge) Ferguson, a prominent family of Cambridge township. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson are deceased.

To this union have been born three children: Margaret T., at home; Homer, deceased, and Amanda, deceased. Until the spring of 1901 Mr. Brown was engaged in farming one and one-half miles west of Cambridge, and was engaged in general farming, stock raising, etc., in which he was very successful. He handled all kinds of stock, and was an extensive operator, as were his father and brother.

In 1901 he sold his farm and became a resident of Cambridge, and has

been engaged in the buggy, wagon and farm machinery business. He also deals in real estate, both farm and city property, and is a business man of wide experience and successful operation. In 1904, he, with M. W. Hutchison, added the Brown & Hutchison addition to the city of Cambridge on the north side, now the best residence section of the city. He has been a large and successful operator in the real estate business and has been in the forefront of Cambridge's advancement and growth.

Mr. Brown is a Republican in politics and has always been an active party worker. He has served as a member of both the county and central executive committees, also served as city councilman at large for six years, and in 1910 was nominated by the Republicans of Guernsey county for member of the county infirmary board, and elected to this office. He is always active in every movement calculated to benefit and build up the county and city. He is a member of the Cambridge lodge of Elks. He and his family are members of the Second United Presbyterian church of Cambridge, and he was a member of the building committee when the new church was built a few years ago. The Brown home, at No. 1021 Beatty avenue, is in a desirable residence section of the city. Mrs. Brown is a woman devoted to her home and family, and she and her daughter, Margaret, are prominent in the social life of the city.

RICHARD C. GRAHAM.

Conspicuous among the representative business men and public-spirited citizens of Guernsey county is the well known gentleman whose name forms the caption of this article. He has made his influence for good felt in the city of Cambridge, where he ranks as a leading merchant and a man of affairs. Though a gentleman of unassuming disposition, he has, being a man of genuine worth, been closely identified with the affairs of this city, and his life has been closely interwoven with the history of the community in which he resides. His efforts have always been for the material advancement of the same, as well as for the social and moral welfare of his fellow men, thereby gaining the respect and admiration of his fellow citizens, and he is entitled to representation in a biographical work of the scope intended in the present volume.

Richard C. Graham was born February 7, 1871, in Caldwell, Noble county, Ohio, and he is the son of Richard and Orpha (Wehr) Graham. Both parents were natives of Noble county, the father being of Scotch de-

scent, and the grandmother Clymer on the father's side of the house, of Revolutionary times, was of a family one of the members of which signed the Declaration of Independence. He lived in New Jersey. The mother was of German parentage. The Graham and Wehr families were both pioneers in this section of Ohio and were active in the early affairs of the locality. Great-grandfather Wehr built the first brick house containing glass windows in Williamsburg, now Batesville, Noble county. Both the Graham and Wehr families were of sturdy character and progressive energy, and were successful in their life work, especially in mercantile lines and as farmers. The grandparents reached ripe old ages and were prosperous. Grandmother Harriet Clymer died at the age of ninety-one years. Richard Graham, father of Richard C., of this review, was a merchant of Coldville and Sarahsville, Noble county, and his death occurred in 1871, being survived four years by his wife. After the death of his parents, Richard C. Graham made his home with his grandmother Wehr. He found employment of various kinds and attended the public schools at Caldwell. He left school within a few weeks of graduation to enter business as a clerk in the grocery store of L. H. and P. H. Berry, receiving seven dollars and fifty cents per month and boarded himself. He remained with this firm two and one-half years with a gradual increase in salary. He then entered the employ of his uncle, James Wehr, in a general store and remained with him three years, then, in 1906, he came to Cambridge. He had mastered the "ins and outs" of the mercantile business during these years of somewhat trying experience.

Mr. Graham was married on March 3, 1895, to Hattie L. Hutchinson, daughter of James Hutchinson, of Toledo, Iowa. Her mother being deceased, Miss Hutchinson was making her home with her sister, Mrs. Clyde Wright, of Caldwell. To Mr. and Mrs. Graham five children have been born, two daughters and three sons: Ruth L., Catherine L., Robert W., James R. and Joseph J. These children are receiving good educations and are being carefully trained.

Upon coming to Cambridge Mr. Graham clerked three years for E. A. Davis, two years for the Cambridge Grocery Company and one year for W. T. Miller. In 1902 he engaged in the grocery business for himself under the firm name of Graham & Warne, their partnership lasting six months, then the style of the firm was Graham & Wilson for six months. Since 1903 Mr. Graham has been engaged in business for himself and alone, his store now being located at No. 947 Wheeling avenue, one of the best locations and best appointed grocery stores in the city. Here he has built up a very satisfactory business, which is rapidly growing, and he has a neat and well

managed store, always carefully stocked with an excellent grade of staple and fancy groceries.

Politically, Mr. Graham is a Republican and he always attends caucuses and conventions and takes a great interest in elections and all public matters, but he is not an office seeker, nor has any member of his family ever been. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, his ancestry being among the early adherents of this denomination in the United States. He is a teacher in the Sunday schools, having a class of fifty young men, and he is active in all church and Sunday school work and is a steward in the church. He is an ardent advocate of athletics of all kinds, and this, no doubt, is one of the secrets of the excellent standing he has with the young men of the church.

The Graham home is at No. 434 North Eighth street, Cambridge, in the best residence district of the city, and he has an attractive and commodious dwelling and here the many friends of the family find a cordial welcome. He is regarded as a public-spirited citizen and a progressive merchant.

JOHN A. BOSTWICK.

The pedigree of the Bostwick family is traced back to the time of Edward the Confessor, of England—not a single link in the chain is missing or in doubt, all given explicitly from records of each generation, from Major Nathan Bostwick back through Ensign John Bostwick, who served in the American Revolution in the Seventh Regiment, Connecticut line, under Col. Charles Webb. Ensign John Bostwick was descended from Major John Bostwick, who was a major of the militia of the colony of Connecticut in 1739 and also held several other civil offices and was a landed proprietor. Major John Bostwick was descended from Arthur Bostwick, a native of Tarperly, Cheshire, England, a Puritan who came to America between 1620 and 1640 and settled in Connecticut. Back in England the family is traced without a break through the centuries, through lords and knights to an ancient Saxon of the time of Edward the Confessor, who owned a large amount of land in Cheshire, England, when even that country was sparsely settled. The family coat of arms is well known and bears a motto which means "Always ready to serve."

John A. Bostwick, a leading business man of Cambridge, Guernsey county, Ohio, was born at Mt. Vernon, Knox county, this state, in 1853.

He is the son of Nathan and Adeline (Beardsley) Bostwick. The father, a major in the Union army during the Civil war, had a record which is well worth reproducing here and which proves his sterling characteristics. When the rebellion began in 1861 he was engaged in farming in Licking county and an active member of the county agricultural society. His farm was well stocked with an excellent grade of cattle, horses, hogs and sheep. He was not subject to military duty, but, having the blood of patriotic ancestors in his veins, he could not stand idly by in such a crisis and he enlisted his sympathies with the federal government. One of his sons was of military age, another was not, but both joined the company raised by their father for the Twentieth Ohio Volunteers. He received a sunstroke at the battle of Champion's Hill, from which he never fully recovered. He was captured by the Confederates at the battle of Atlanta. His sad experiences from then on in Southern prisons and his suffering during a month in the mountains effecting an escape, read like a horrid romance. Immediately after his capture he was shot, a bullet striking the corner of one eye, making an ugly and painful wound. He had just received a new outfit of expensive clothing and a Confederate started to take his twelve-dollar boots. Major Bostwick fought him, but was about to be killed when he gave the Masonic grand hail of distress and his life was spared. It was ten days before the lead was removed from his eye socket. He and other prisoners were starved till the third day, then given a tin cup of meal. After two weeks at Griffin he was sent to Charleston, South Carolina, and put in the old workhouse, where his rations were mouldy cakes of rice and bad pork. He had a siege of bilious fever. Nearly three months later, October 6, 1864, he and others were put in cattle cars that had not been cleaned and started for Columbia, South Carolina. He sat against the side of the car, sick all day and all night. Next morning they were left in a field in a pouring rain under guard of a provost marshal. The following day he could not walk, and his guards cursed him and goaded him with their bayonets in an effort to make him walk. He was a mere skeleton and almost eaten up by lice. He had lung fever and a surgeon arrived who gave him much-needed medical attention and he finally was able to walk. He and others escaped and took to the country. They traveled only by night, often nearly starved, in danger of discovery at every step. At Tyger's river at Saluda, they found a guard of three men on the bridge, captured the guard and took them away and bound them to trees to prevent punishment. Later they were pursued by a number of bloodhounds, and killed two. They waded in the streams to throw others off their track. One night at Henderson a rain mixed with snow fell to a depth of three inches

and in this Mr. Bostwick lay out all night. Later he came upon a member of the "underground railroad" and was piloted to safety through more hardships and dangers until he reached the Union lines.

John A. Bostwick, the immediate subject of this sketch, grew to maturity at Mt. Vernon and spent most of his boyhood on the farm. He began learning the jewelry business with his brother when he was about seventeen years old, at Coshocton, where he remained about three years. He then went to Newark, where the brother had a store, and John A. remained there until the fall of 1875, then returned to Coshocton and went into business for himself and remained there until 1882. On April 1st of that year he came to Cambridge and opened a jewelry store on the south side of Wheeling avenue, above Eighth street. In May, 1890, he moved to his present location, No. 539 Wheeling avenue, where he has remained in business for over twenty years, being now the oldest jeweler in Cambridge, in point of years of continuous business. He has a neat, well stocked and up-to-date store and carries an excellent line of goods at all times and he has enjoyed a good trade, which has gradually increased with the years. He is an expert watch man and work is sent to him from many other cities, from Niles, Martin's Ferry and even Pittsburg. He is especially an expert on watches of foreign make, having spent a full year of his apprenticeship on foreign watches exclusively.

Mr. Bostwick is a Republican in politics. Some years ago he was urged very strongly to run for the office of membership on the board of education in Cambridge; he consented reluctantly and was nominated by an overwhelming majority, then ran against a strong Democratic candidate, who made a house-to-house canvass, aided by a number of women. Mr. Bostwick made no effort whatever, asked no one to vote for him, but the votes rolled in and he was elected by the largest majority ever before or since given a candidate for this office. His straightforwardness, frankness and courage of convictions won him support and he was made president of the board. During his incumbency the fourth ward school was built and the educational system here given a great impetus.

Mr. Bostwick was married in 1874 to Ella B. Ritter, of Newark, Ohio, the daughter of John and Sarah (Horne) Ritter. This union has resulted in the birth of two children: Pearl, wife of Stewart Cowden, lives in Cambridge and has one child, Olita; Mayme is living at home with her parents.

Mr. Bostwick is a charter member of Lodge No. 448, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Straightforward methods, both in speech and action, have characterized the Bostwick family throughout. They say what they mean and have the courage of their convictions.

MILTON H. SIENS.

The name of Milton H. Siens stands for progressive citizenship and he is known to all classes as a man of industry, integrity and possessing those principles and characteristics that always make for success and high-grade American manhood. He was born on September 17, 1863, in Jackson township, Guernsey county, Ohio, and he is the son of William M. and Mary Elizabeth (Wiers) Siens. The father was born in Preston county, Virginia, and the mother was also born in the Old Dominion, each being representative of fine old Southern families. Both came to Guernsey county when young people and were married here. The father came to this county with his parents about 1825 and the mother's family also came about that time. William M. Siens was a farmer and lawyer, being a large land owner and was for years prominent at the bar. Most of his land was in Jackson township. He was an influential man in the public, professional and business life of the community. His death occurred on October 17, 1907, at the advanced age of ninety-one years. His wife preceded him to the silent land by a few days, being called to her rest on the 9th of the same month, at the age of eighty-seven years. They were a grand old pioneer couple, and spent many useful and success-crowned years in this locality, winning scores of warm personal friends and doing what they could toward making the world better and brighter. They were the parents of nine children, five of whom are now living, namely: Mary M., the wife of J. H. Ringer, of Byesville; Nammie, deceased; Hettie A. has remained single; Austin, deceased; Lester M., deceased; Elmer E., of Cambridge; Alice C. married Leander Collins, of Marion, Ohio; Clara M., deceased; Milton H., of this review.

The subject of this sketch grew up on his father's farm and assisted with the general work on the place, attending the district schools during the winter months, and he spent two years in the Cambridge high school. After leaving school he followed the painter's trade for a few years, then returned to the farm and followed agricultural pursuits for ten years, then, in 1902, engaged with the Summers Coal Company as weighmaster at the Black Top mines. He remained with this company for four years, and then was engaged by the Wells Creek Coal Company in the same capacity, remaining with the latter company, giving his usual high grade service and eminent satisfaction until May, 1909, when he resigned to accept the position of inspector of workshops and factories, the appointment coming from Governor Harmon of Ohio, and, owing to the well-known ability, genuine worth and popularity of Mr. Siens, the appointment was looked upon with universal

favor. His district comprises the counties of Guernsey, Belmont, Noble, Monroe and Washington, which is one of the most important districts in the state.

In politics, Mr. Siens is a Democrat, having been reared in this policy, and he has been active in political matters, defending and advocating his party's platforms, and he has been regarded as a local leader for some time and has aided in the nomination and election of many a good man to the local offices. He has been a member of the Democratic county committee for a long time, and he has frequently been a delegate to county, district and state conventions. His present position is his first office holding. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and Cambridge Lodge No. 53, Knights of Pythias.

On December 21, 1887, Mr. Siens was married to Ella E. Jeffrey, daughter of Thomas and Mary Jane (Brown) Jeffrey, of Westland township, this county, of which county both parents are native. Both were of Scotch-Irish descent and were early pioneer families, Mr. Jeffrey being an early settler here and a man of prominence. Both parents are deceased, the mother having died in March, 1880, and the father in March, 1885.

To Mr. and Mrs. Siens one son, Converse Vincent, has been born. He is an iron worker in the Guernsey works. Mr. and Mrs. Siens are members of the Baptist church and active in church and Sunday school work. The present cozy home of the Siens is at No. 228 Dewey avenue, Cambridge, and it is often the gathering place for the numerous friends of this highly respected and well liked family.

BENJAMIN B. JOYCE.

The record of Benjamin B. Joyce, well known citizen of Cambridge, has shown what an honest, earnest, hard working man can accomplish, although he had to hew his own fortune from the obstacles that beset his way, for he started in life with no great aid from any one. But he has been industrious and economical, so that a large measure of success has attended his efforts and today, although yet a young man, he has considerable valuable property and a comfortable competency, and he can look forward to an old age of comfort and quiet.

Mr. Joyce was born October 7, 1870, in Washington, D. C., and he is the son of James and Martha Joyce, of that city. The father was a me-

chanic in the United States navy yard there for a number of years and was a very skillful workman. Both he and his wife remained in the East and died there.

Benjamin B. Joyce was educated in the public schools of Washington City. He was an ambitious lad and not afraid of work, and his first employment was driving a water wagon for the government Elizabeth hospital in his native city, following this for about one year. He next found employment as coachman for Congressman Joseph D. Taylor when the latter represented the fifteenth Ohio district in Congress, and he has been with the Taylor estate ever since, having accompanied Mr. Taylor to Cambridge, Guernsey county, when he left Congress, remaining in his employ as coachman. Since Colonel Taylor's death, several years ago, Mr. Joyce has been retained by Mrs. Taylor as manager of the estate, looking after the rental of properties and all matters pertaining to the business affairs of the Taylor estate, which is one of the largest in the county, and he has given the utmost satisfaction in this respect.

Mr. Joyce is a Republican in politics and he has long been active in public matters. He is patriotically interested in all temperance movements and otherwise active on the side of the "drys" in local option contests. He is frequently a delegate to the Republican county conventions where he never fails to make his influence felt. Fraternally, he is a member of Guernsey Lodge No. 28, Knights of Pythias, and has filled all the chairs; he is a past chancellor of the same and by virtue of this fact he is a member of the grand lodge. He is active in lodge work. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is a trustee in the local congregation, being a successful Sunday school worker.

Mr. Joyce has been successful in a business way and by industry and economy has acquired several pieces of valuable property in the residence district of Cambridge. He also owns and operates the well known Spring Lake dairy, a very successful business venture, having operated the same during the past seven years. The products of this dairy find a very ready market owing to their superior quality. These interests are in addition to the care of the Taylor estate. He has also been extensively interested in other business enterprises and has been eminently successful. He is deserving of a very great amount of credit for what he has accomplished, considering the fact that his early environment was none too favorable and that he has been compelled to hew his own fortune from the obstinate "quarry of life."

Mr. Joyce was married on April 8, 1896, to Anna Jenkins, of Charlottesville, Virginia. She is the representative of a very old Southern family and

is herself a woman of many estimable traits. To this union four children have been born, namely: Manilla, Emma, Clara E. and Benjamin B., Jr. By a former marriage there are also four children, James E., Margaret L., McKinley and Minnie, all living at home.

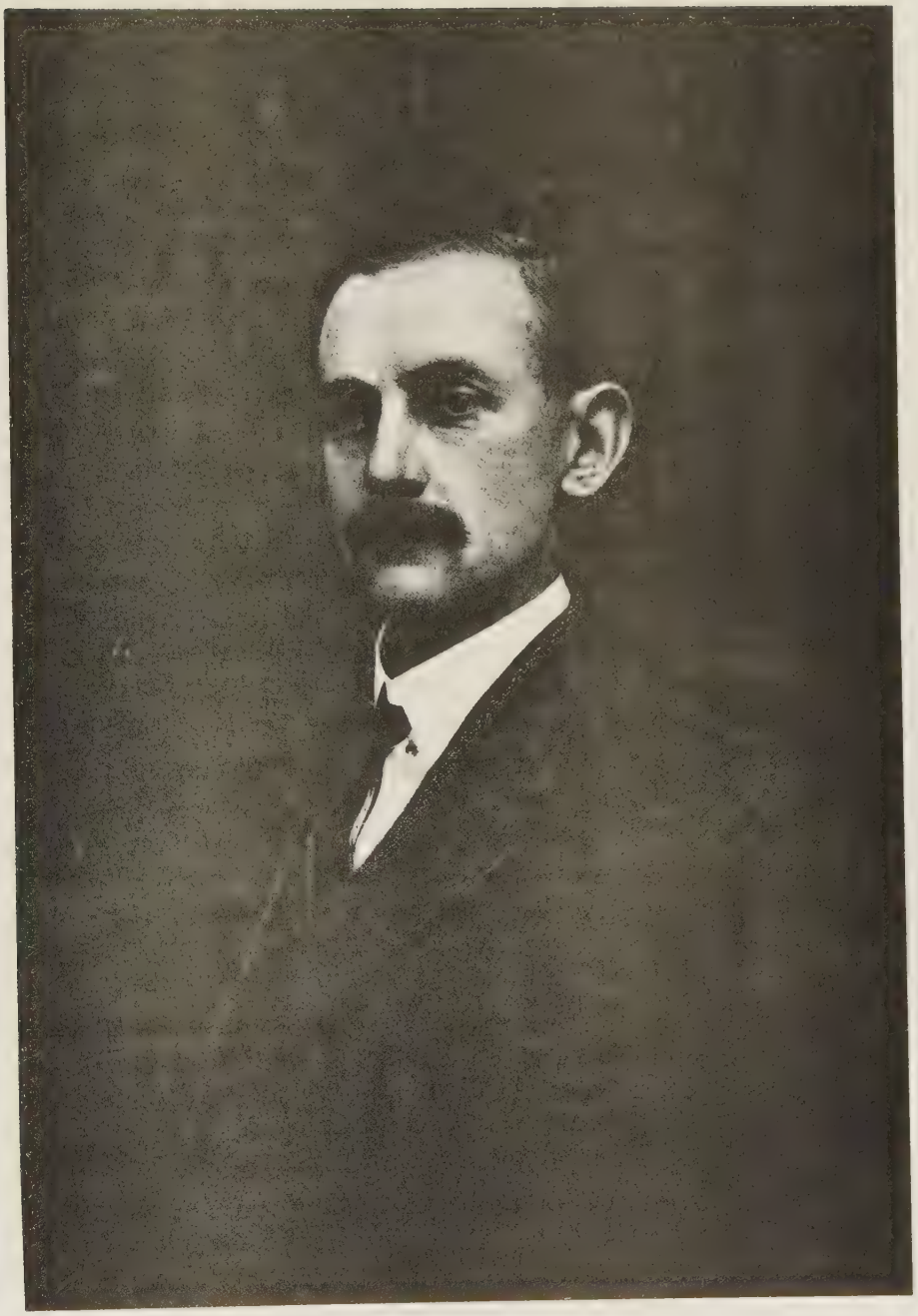
Mr. Joyce is a splendid example of an intelligent, successful business colored man. A citizen whom all respect and whose judgment upon real estate values in the city of Cambridge is good, he is a man of high standing in the community. He and his family are lovers of good books and a well stocked library of standard works and the best current literature are found on the shelves of his private library. His children are all given the advantages of the entire course offered by the public schools in Cambridge and the oldest son is now a student at Oberlin University, Oberlin, Ohio. The daughters are also given musical advantages.

ISAAC W. KEENAN, M. D.

An enumeration of the representative professional men of Guernsey county would be incomplete without specific mention of the well-known and popular physician whose name introduces this biographical sketch. A member of one of the old and highly esteemed families of the eastern part of the state and for many years a public-spirited citizen, Dr. Isaac W. Keenan has stamped the impress of his individuality upon the community and added luster to the honorable name which he bears, standing second to none in his professional brethren in this locality.

Isaac W. Keenan was born September 20, 1868, on a farm near Quaker City, Guernsey county, Ohio, the son of Hugh and Phoebe T. (Hall) Keenan. The father came to the Quaker City locality as a mere lad, and the mother, Phoebe T. Hall, was the daughter of Isaac A. Hall, who was of the early pioneers and members of one of the most prominent and prosperous families in southeastern Ohio. The father was a farmer and became a large land owner and very prosperous. He was an extensive fruit grower, such as apples, pears and berries. The Halls were Quakers, and Mr. Keenan also became a Quaker and lived and died in that faith. Hugh Keenan was highly respected and a man of integrity. He died in February, 1907, his wife dying in the fall of 1905, and both are buried in the cemetery near the Quaker church. Mr. and Mrs. Keenan had a family of five sons and six daughters, all of whom are living: Ida, now Mrs. Joel Carter, of Quaker

KEENAN HOSPITAL, CAMBRIDGE.



Isaac W Kinnaw M D

City; John T., of East Liverpool, Ohio; Ella E., single, of Coshocton, Ohio; Eva, now Mrs. Curtis Merriman, of Oxford, Ohio; Isaac W., the subject of this sketch; Lucretia, now Mrs. Frank Stone, of Cambridge, Ohio; Eli E., of Columbus, Ohio; Hattie M., a trained nurse of Coshocton, Ohio; Anna L., of Coshocton; Dr. Willis H., of Coshocton; Charles E., who is on the home farm at Quaker City.

Isaac W. Keenan spent his childhood and youth on the farm at home and attended the public schools of Quaker City. Having a desire to enter the medical profession, he read medicine at spare moments and for a time read with Dr. J. S. Ely, of Barnesville, and in the fall of 1892 he entered Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, graduating in 1895. On August 17, 1895, he opened an office in Piedmont, Harrison county, Ohio, for the practice of medicine, and remained until the fall of 1899, when he came to Quaker City. Having given considerable study and attention to surgery, he established a hospital while located in Quaker City and established a practice, attracting patients from all parts of southeastern Ohio, mostly a surgical practice as far as hospital patients were concerned. In 1905 he took a special course in surgery at the Chicago Post-Graduate School, graduating in October, 1905. In the fall of 1906 he moved his hospital from Quaker City to Cambridge and located at the corner of Ninth street and Gomber avenue, where he treats surgical cases wholly, devoting all his time to this work, giving up the regular practice. He has won an enviable reputation, is a skillful surgeon in all kinds of surgical work, and besides his large hospital practice is called in consultation to many places in southeastern Ohio. His hospital will accommodate as many as twenty patients and is usually well filled. He has patients from all parts of Ohio, West Virginia and frequently from Pittsburg and western Pennsylvania. He is a man of skill and courage and very successful.

Doctor Keenan was married June 11, 1895, to Marietta H. Ridgway, daughter of Oldham and Martha (Heade) Ridgway, of Quaker City. To them have been born three sons, Carleton, Harry and Paul. The family residence is the old Doctor Clark home on Clark street, an old-time large brick house standing in spacious grounds, an admirable location for a pleasant and happy home, and for many years the home of Doctor Clark, one of Cambridge's early and prominent physicians.

Doctor Keenan gives his profession his entire attention and is greatly wrapped up in his work. He is an agreeable and intellectual gentleman, of broad and charitable views. He was brought up a Republican in politics, but

is now an independent voter, always giving an intelligent interest to all public matters, but not participating more than to vote.

Doctor Keenan and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and their home is all that the name implies. Mrs. Keenan assists the Doctor in his hospital work, and renders a proficient service in this connection.

Doctor Keenan stands high in the community, and few men are more favorably known, both in his profession and as a man and a citizen. In connection with the hospital, he has established a regular training school for training nurses in hospital work. This school is in charge of Miss Mary Callahan, a trained nurse from Columbus, Ohio, and is the first school of its kind established in Guernsey county. The Keenan hospital is also the first hospital established in Guernsey county and, while it is a private hospital, it is open to the medical profession, where patients of any physician can be brought and cared for. In this respect it has a public feature.

MICHAEL SHERBY.

The name of Michael Sherby has long stood for progress in Jackson township, Guernsey county, and his reputation has been that of a high-minded, sincere gentleman, anxious to see his community develop along all lines. He is an American by adoption only, his birth having occurred in Zempelan county, Hungary, on October 21, 1853, of Slav parentage, he being the son of Michael and Katharina (Kachmarik) Sherby. He there grew to maturity and was educated, and served three years in the army, then came to America in 1880, locating at Streator, Illinois, where he worked in the coal mines. Being seized with a fever there in 1883, he was advised to emigrate to Ohio, so he was soon at work in the old Akron mine in Guernsey county, this state, where he remained about eighteen months, boarding in Byesville; then he went to Trail Run and helped sink a shaft. In 1886 he became naturalized as an American citizen, and in 1887 went back to his old home in Hungary and settled up an estate he had there, his father having left a little land, and Michael himself had made and saved some money there as a baggage master on a railroad. Although he had about one thousand dollars and eight years' interest on the same, while there government officials arrested him for leaving the country to escape further military duty, but he showed his citizenship papers of the United States and he was thereupon released, but

was told that he could not ride on their railroads, that he would have to walk back to America. He was suspected of being there for the purpose of assisting a labor party to plot against the government, but this was not the case. He procured a ticket on the railroad and returned to this country without further molestation. He took up his work at Trail Run, Guernsey county, and in 1888 sent back to the old country for Josephine Workum, and she came unaccompanied to Cambridge, Ohio, where they were married, she having come over six thousand miles to join him. For another year he worked in the mines. Their first child, Alvin, was born in January, 1890. In 1891 Mr. Sherby bought forty acres in the southeastern part of Jackson township and began farming for himself, having had some experience in agriculture in Illinois. His second child, Emma, was born in 1896. He then bought sixty acres adjoining his forty acres, thus making him an excellent farm, which he tilled advantageously, and established a very comfortable home. In 1898 Helen and Emil (twins) were born, the latter dying when three months old, but the former is living. His oldest child, Alvin, took up the study of telegraphy at home with a neighbor, and later Mr. Sherby sent him to a school of telegraphy at Cincinnati, from which he was graduated in 1909 and is now in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in that capacity.

Mr. Sherby's land has greatly increased in value and he has leased valuable water privileges on his farm to the Cambridge Colliery Company, also made good deals regarding his coal lands. He and his family belong to the Roman Catholic church, and in politics he is a Republican and has taken an active part in party affairs. He is a school director, now serving his third term. He was twice candidate for township trustee, but was unable to secure election because he was not an American-born citizen, although his qualifications for the office were known to all concerned. He is a member of the Nationality Slavish Society, of which he is secretary.

Mr. Sherby is the first one of the Slavish people to settle in Guernsey county. While employed by the Akron Coal Company he was requested by the same to procure ten good practical miners, of his own nationality, to come to this place, and he secured them at Streator, Illinois. He was then sent to Pittsburg to get more men, so he brought sixty-five Slavs here, thus marking the beginning of the Slavish settlement here, some of these men working in the old Akron and the Farmer mines. Now there are between three and four thousand of these people in Guernsey county, and they have proven to be very desirable citizens. They have three large churches, one Greek Catholic, one Lutheran, in Pleasant City, and one Roman Catholic, in Byesville, and there is not a mine in this county that does not employ Slav

miners; many of them are in business at Pleasant City, Byesville, Blue Bell, Trail Run and other places.

Michael Sherby is a man of good standing wherever he is known, and is regarded as a splendid citizen in every respect.

DAVID W. NOSSET.

Jackson township, Guernsey county, can boast of no better citizen than David W. Nosset, who was born five miles west of Bridgeport, Belmont county, Ohio, June 24, 1837. He is the son of Samuel H. and Ruth Ann (Bailey) Nosset. This family is of French origin. In 1839 Samuel H. Nosset and wife brought the subject to Guernsey county and located about four miles from Cambridge on the Ridge road to Claysville, the father having previously purchased forty acres there from James Duke. There were only about four acres of his farm cleared and the country was, in the main, undeveloped; there was a rude cabin on his little farm, but he went to work with a will and was soon very comfortably established. He helped open up roads and did other work of a pioneer nature and became a man of usefulness in the development of the community. That remained the family home until 1877, in which year they sold out and moved to Kansas and lived there thirteen years. Then the father went on to Oregon with his daughter and died there. The mother died in Kansas in 1871.

The subject spent much of his early life in the Sunflower state and was there during two of the never-to-be forgotten plagues of grasshoppers. David W. Nosset received a good education in the common schools and was reared to farming pursuits. In March, 1864, he married Samantha Jane Wires, daughter of John Wires, whose record is to be found in this work. The subject and wife remained in Kansas until about 1882, when they came back to Ohio; he had followed farming and had a very satisfactory start. They moved on Mrs. Nosset's father's farm, which they managed about a year, then moved to Cambridge, where they lived about two years. Then they moved to Byesville and opened a hotel and remained there eleven years. The hotel was burned down in 1898, being a total loss. They ran the Arcade hotel four years at Cambridge and after that Mr. Nosset operated a hotel about five years in the Stoner block. He was very successful in this line of endeavor, not only understanding ever phase of this business but was an obliging and courteous host to all his patrons and his trade with the traveling public

was always large. He bought a home and continued to reside in Cambridge until in April, 1910, when he moved out onto the farm of John Wires, father of Mrs. Nosset, which he bought. Notwithstanding misfortunes, Mr. Nosset has been very successful as a business man and has accumulated a competency, owning several rental properties in Cambridge.

Five children have been born to this union, namely: Albert S. died when fourteen years of age in Kansas, of scarlet fever, and four days later Myrtle O., the fourth child in order of birth, also died of the same disease. Charles W., second in order of birth, lives at Marietta, Ohio, where he is engaged in the painting and paper hanging business. He married Love Peters, but she died about three months later, and he afterwards married Katie Meisenhelder, and they have two sons, Donald F. and Ralph Raymond. Carrie M., the third child, is at home with her parents. S. Grace, the fifth child, died when five years old.

Politically, Mr. Nosset is a Republican. He has been loyal to his party and the government, having enlisted in the Union army, during the Civil war, in Company E, One Hundred and Seventy-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Nicholson. It was only six weeks after his marriage that he was mustered into service. He proved to be a very faithful and gallant soldier, according to his comrades. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Post No. 343, at Cambridge, he being quartermaster of the post. He, his wife and daughter all belong to the Baptist church at Cambridge, and all stand high in church and social circles.

ALFRED J. TRUE.

A member of an old and highly honored family and a man of sterling worth and many praiseworthy characteristics is Alfred J. True, of Byesville, Guernsey county, having been one of the leading citizens of that locality for some time. The True family originally came from England, having been well established in Lincolnshire. The first one of the name in America, of which we have any record, was Henry True, a captain in the British army, who emigrated to our shores two years after the landing of the "Mayflower," and became a member of the Plymouth colony, and it is believed that all the Trues in America are descended from him.

Alfred J. True was born at Lower Salem, Washington county, Ohio, July 19, 1868, and he is the son of Wilbur L. and Sarah (White) True, the

former a native of Ohio and the mother of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. The subject spent his boyhood in the village of Lower Salem, where the father was engaged in the lumber business. Wilbur L. True was a private in Company H, Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was seriously injured in West Virginia, which finally caused his death on February 16, 1894, having survived his wife some twenty-two years, her death having occurred in 1872. His great-grandfather, Ephraim True, was born and reared at Roxbury, a suburb of Boston, Massachusetts. When the American Revolution came on he enlisted and held a commission as ensign in a Massachusetts regiment. For his services in the war he was granted two sections of land near Marietta, Ohio. In 1790 he emigrated to Ohio and established his home near Marietta. About 1800 he moved to a farm near Lower Salem, where his death occurred. The land he owned there descended to one of his sons, Moses, who was the grandfather of the subject. Moses True was a prosperous farmer and he kept adding to his place until it was one of the largest farms in that county. At his death Wilbur L. True, father of the subject, inherited the old homestead, and upon his death the place descended to his sons, Alfred J. and Otis A., and they now own the same. It has never passed out of the possession of the family since the old Revolutionary soldier owned it, and it has been well kept, very carefully tilled and is today a valuable and desirable farm.

The paternal grandmother, whose maiden name was Mehetabel Alden, was a descendant of John Alden, the noted Puritan. She came from West Virginia to Cumberland, this county, in 1829, when thirteen years of age, having accompanied her parents here. After living at Cumberland about five years, they moved into Washington county.

The record of Ensign True in the Revolutionary war was a most praiseworthy one. He took part in burying the dead at the battle of Bunker Hill. He told his descendants many interesting anecdotes of war and the early times. He was a picturesque character. He assisted in building the old "Two Horned Church" at Marietta, an ancient landmark there. An old hand-made rule he used is now in possession of the subject, who has also the tax receipts of the two sections of land, twelve hundred and eighty acres, on which the total tax was less than one dollar. One of the sons of Ensign True was a justice of the peace in the early days at Lower Salem, having been commissioned by Gov. Ethan Allen Brown.

When Alfred J. True, of this review, grew to maturity he worked in the lumber business and at contracting. In 1890 he went into business for himself at Lower Salem, in partnership with his father's brother, M. C. True, taking the place of his father, who retired from business at that time. He

continued there until 1901 when he came to Byesville. The firm of Laner, True & Company was organized, composed of George Laner, of Lower Salem; M. C. True, of Lower Salem, and A. J. True, of this sketch. The latter has entire charge of the business at Byesville and he is managing the same in a manner that reflects much credit upon his ability and to the satisfaction of all concerned. At Byesville the firm has a planing mill, and an extensive business is carried on in lumber, builders' hardware and all kinds of builders' supplies.

Alfred J. True and all the True family are Republicans, and the family has always been patriotic, nearly all who were old enough having taken part in the Civil war. Mr. True is very active in the ranks of the Republican party, but he is not an office seeker. He was once elected to an office, but resigned as quickly as he could get to the proper authority to tender his resignation.

Mr. True was married to Jennette Hardy in 1891. She was born and reared in the vicinity of Lower Salem, and is the daughter of Andrew and Clara E. (Athey) Hardy. Her father was a merchant near Lower Salem. He served as a commissioned officer in the Seventh Ohio Cavalry all through the Civil war and was assistant provost marshal of Atlanta during the stirring times at the close of the war.

Two daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. True, Claire I. and Frederica. Mr. True is a member of the Masonic order, and he and his wife belong to the Easter Star. They are popular in all circles at Byesville.

GEORGE SALLADAY.

One of the oldest residents of Valley township, in the activities of which he has taken part for many years, is George Salladay, who was born on March 27, 1829, in what was then a part of Guernsey county, but is now in the north part of Noble county. He was the son of George, Sr., and Ann (Secrest) Salladay. George Salladay, Sr., was the son of Jacob Salladay, and came from Washington county, Pennsylvania. The Salladay family is of German origin. Ann Secrest was born at Capon Springs, Virginia. George Salladay, Sr., was one of three brothers, the others being Elias and John, who settled in what was then the southern part of Guernsey county, on adjoining farms of three hundred acres each. George, Sr., died in 1831, at the age of forty-eight years.

After his father's death, George Salladay, Jr., was bound out until he

was sixteen years old, and had a hard time in life during his early boyhood. At the age of sixteen he went to work at about six dollars a month, and worked up to ten dollars a month, being employed on the farm and in a sawmill. For eight years he worked out, and lost only three days out of the eight years, except while attending school in the winter. While in the saw-mill he worked all day and half the night.

In 1851 George Salladay married Mary Spaid, who was born in March, 1831, near Pleasant City, Valley township, the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Secrest) Spaid. William Spaid was born in Virginia in 1800, and came to Guernsey county before his marriage to Elizabeth Secrest, who was the daughter of Jacob and Mary Secrest, of Virginia. Mrs. Mary Salladay is the sister of Michael Luther Spaid, of Richland township.

After his marriage George Salladay, Jr., bought eighty acres in the north part of Valley township, for one thousand one hundred dollars. He followed farming, but at the same time made wool buying and the dealing in all kinds of stock his main business, riding horseback all over Guernsey, Noble and Muskingum counties. He was a fine judge of stock, did a large amount of business, and never had any trouble with any one with whom he had dealings, while he amassed a fair amount of property by his operations. Since purchasing his first eighty acres he has bought and sold several tracts, and at one time owned more than two hundred acres, but has sold off all but one hundred and sixty-five acres. For fifteen years, including the period of the Civil war, he was trustee of Valley township, and the last time he was elected he declined to serve. During the war he gave his services in recruiting soldiers for the Union army.

George Salladay, Jr., is the father of four children: Lewis Frederick, whose sketch see; Amanda Catherine, who married William E. Heaume, of Cambridge, whose sketch see; Jacob William, who lives near Derwent, see sketch; and Elmer Luther, who died in infancy. Since 1896 Mr. Salladay has been a Republican, but is independent enough to vote for a better man on the other ticket. He and his wife are members of the Evangelical Lutheran church at Pleasant City, and are earnest workers in the church. Though past four score years of age, Mr. Salladay is physically well preserved, and his mental faculties are not in the least impaired. During his life he has witnessed many changes in the character of the country in which he has lived, and an almost total revolution in the methods of living. He has made many friends, the most of whom have gone before him to the after life, but he now possesses the esteem of all who know him.

REV. WILLIAM HENRY WILSON.

The writer of biography, dealing with the personal history of men engaged in the various affairs of every-day life, occasionally finds a subject whose record commands exceptional interest and admiration, and especially is this true when he has achieved more than ordinary success or made his influence felt as a leader of thought and a benefactor of his kind. Rev. William Henry Wilson, of Byesville, Guernsey county, is eminently one of that class who earn the indisputable right to rank in the van of the army of progressive men and by reason of a long and strenuous career, devoted to the good of his fellows and to the dissemination of the Gospel, he occupies a position of wide influence and has made a name which will long live in the hearts and affections of the people, although he cares little for the plaudits of men, merely seeking to do his duty in following in the footsteps of the Nazarene.

William H. Wilson was born near Milnersville, Monroe township, Guernsey county, Ohio, November 27, 1867, and he is the son of John Neal Wilson and Christian (Morrow) Wilson. Both parents were born and reared in this county and are still living near Milnersville, a highly respected couple, now advanced in years. William H. grew to maturity on the farm and after receiving a common school education and attending various normal schools, his early life was devoted to the profession of teaching. After four years of successful work as a teacher, he entered Dennison University and took select work in view of the ministry. He was licensed to preach on May 27, 1893, by the Baptist church at Milnersville, and he was ordained to the ministry on March 22, 1894, by the Pleasant View Baptist church at Newcomerstown. During the years of his pastoral labor he has very ably and acceptably served the following churches, building them up and strengthening them in a manner that has proven him to be a conscientious and untiring worker: Union Valley, Piedmont, Pleasant View, Bridgeville, White Eyes Plains, Adamsville, Dresden and Byesville. On December 7, 1903, he came to Byesville in response to a call from the Baptist church, which was then only a mission of the old Cambridge Baptist church. Shortly after he came it was organized as an independent church, and he has been pastor of this church to the present time, his work in this place having been wonderfully blessed. This church now has a membership of two hundred and thirty and is constantly growing, and it has a remarkable Sunday school, consisting of about two hundred and fifty members. The church is full of life and vigor and their meetings are like one continuous revival. Their pastor has implicit confidence in the

promises of God and inspires his flock with the same faith in the Supreme Leader, with the result that the congregation is ever faithful and earnest. His leadership has received honorable mention throughout the state. He was for two years vice-president of the southeastern district of the Baptist Young People's Union of Ohio. For about four years he has been moderator of the Cambridge Baptist Association. For three years he was president of the Guernsey County Sunday School Convention. He was active in organizing the Byesville Law and Order League about 1904 and has been chairman of the same ever since. The population has grown a great deal since that time, with a large influx of foreigners, but so well has the town been governed that Byesville is an unusually law-abiding place, with officials chosen not for political reasons but for well known merit. The moral element was active from the first under the leadership of the Reverend Wilson, and had this not been the case the local government might easily have got in the control of the baser element.

Reverend Wilson is an able organizer and in his own church has adopted what he is pleased to call "The company plan," of keeping each member actively at work as part of a small organization or company. This plan has produced great results and has been highly commended not only locally, but has been approved and praised by men of national prominence and leadership in the denomination. In the pulpit Reverend Wilson is an earnest, logical and forceful speaker, often truly eloquent. Besides his busy life as pastor and citizen, he is also director of the First National Bank of Byesville, and he has found time to write several books that have received wide recognition. One of them is on "homiletics," especially for the pastor, and is highly commended by ministers of all denominations. Another is "Our Responsibilities in the World's Conquest." He has a large and carefully selected library of the world's choicest literature.

At Cleveland, Ohio, in 1907, at the international convention of the Baptist Young People's Union of America, his church at Byesville took both banners, one for the highest grades in Christian culture work, the other for all-around Christian work. For four years the church was awarded the two state banners for the same merits and held the Christian stewardship banner until it became the property of the church. Such records are criterions enough to show the courage, the sound judgment and the great earnestness of Reverend Wilson.

On May 23, 1900, occurred the marriage of the Reverend Wilson to Estella Henry Ferrell, of Dresden, Ohio, the daughter of Henry and Emma (McFarland) Ferrell. She was born near Dresden, and when twelve years

of age moved to that place, where she attended high school, completing the course there, and made that city her home until her marriage. She is a lady of talent, culture and beautiful Christian attributes and an efficient church worker, and, as president of both the senior and junior branches of the Baptist Young People's Union, had much to do with bringing them to their present state of efficiency. In her the Reverend Wilson has a most earnest and faithful assistant, a competent aid in many branches of church and Sunday school work. She is president of the Woman's Baptist Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the Cambridge Baptist Association.

THOMAS C. CLARK.

By persevering in the pursuit of worthy purpose Thomas C. Clark, well known in railroad circles of Guernsey county and at present freight agent for the Pennsylvania lines at Cambridge, has won definite success in life. He has always stood well among his fellow men and been regarded by those who have met him as most faithful, trustworthy and energetic, meriting the utmost confidence.

Mr. Clark was born at Washington, Guernsey county, September 8, 1852, and is the son of Richard J. and Ann Matilda (Beymer) Clark. Richard J. Clark was born in Maryland and came to Cambridge in 1839. He clerked in the dry goods store of Craig & Bryant here in the early days. After some years he went to Washington, this county, and there he met Ann Matilda Beymer, daughter of Gen. Simon Beymer and wife.

Gen. Simon Beymer came to Ohio from Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. He was of German ancestry and his wife, it is believed, was of English descent. The old hotel sign of the Black Bear bore the date of 1806, probably the date when the hotel was established. His license to run the hotel was issued from Pennsylvania. The Beymer family were the first settlers of the locality of Washington. General Beymer was commander of the Fourth Regiment of Ohio Militia for several years after the war of 1812. Mr. Clark has many papers showing that he had a great deal to do concerning the regiment. He was captain in the war of 1812. He kept the Black Bear hotel at Washington, while the National road was the great artery of travel east and west, and his hotel was the stopping place for the stage coaches and travelers from far and near.

Washington was first called Beymerstown, named after his family, the

first settlers. Gen. Simon Beymer and wife were the parents of these children: John, who was for two terms sheriff of the county; William, Joseph and Conrad, both of whom were stock buyers and drovers; Ellen, who married John Lawrence; Anna M., mother of the subject; Richard, a saddle and harnessmaker in Cambridge in early times, who was a hotel keeper. Three brothers of the subject's father, Thomas, Stephen and William, became well known physicians. Their father was a brick mason by trade.

Richard J. Clark was the son of John Clark, of Maryland. John Clark was in the war of 1812 and was in the battle of Bladensburg. When the National road extended only to Cambridge, he brought his family here in wagons, intending to go to Zanesville, but, being delayed from further progress by bad roads, concluded to stay here.

After Richard J. Clark went to Washington he remained practically there all his life and he became a very prosperous business man. He had a general store, known as the Ark, where he did a big business. He also bought and sold wool and pork and dealt largely in other commodities. He often carried large sums of money, sometimes as high as twenty-five thousand dollars, riding over the country at night and day buying food and other commodities to ship east. He bought hogs and cattle by the thousands, during the war. He was a big hearted, generous man, who never refused needed aid, and extended credit of many thousands to those who never could or would pay. He lived up to the Golden Rule far better than most men. He moved to Cambridge during the eighties and spent his later years here. He died about 1893. His wife made her home among her daughters after that and lived till March, 1907, dying in her seventy-sixth year, about the same age as Mr. Beymer when he died.

In their family were four sons and five daughters: Otha B. Clark, now of Minneapolis, has three daughters and one son. Harry B., of Ludlow, Kentucky, has two daughters and one son. Erastus died in 1864. Thomas C., the subject, has two daughters and two sons. Mollie, wife of J. M. Porter, lives in Pittsburg, has one son and one daughter. Jennie, wife of Alonzo Burke, now of Milwaukee, has two daughters. Lillian, who married J. N. Todd, of Pittsburg, is deceased. Ellen married R. B. Hoover, then of Washington, and is deceased, and he is in Springfield. She had two sons and two daughters. Dora makes her home with her sister, Mrs. J. M. Porter, in Pittsburg.

Thomas C. Clark lived at Washington until he was about sixteen years old, in 1869. He learned telegraphy at Washington, then went to Pittsburg with Mr. Hoover, who was an operator, and was there three or four years.

Then he came to the Cleveland & Marietta road, first at Caldwell, then to Canal Dover, where he was agent and operator. He was the first operator to receive by sound at Canal Dover. He then went to Marietta and was train despatcher, then came to Cambridge and became trainmaster. The road changed management a number of times and in 1900 was merged with the Pennsylvania lines. He then became local freight agent at Cambridge which position he still holds.

Mr. Clark is a member of Cambridge Lodge No. 301, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the encampment. He was married in 1872 to Mina St. Clair Crawford, who was born in Brooklyn, New York, but resided in Allegheny when she and Mr. Clark were married. She was the daughter of Robert Crawford. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have four children, namely: Claude St. Clair Clark, who married Sadie Graham, of Kimbolton, and to them were born one son and one daughter, Willard and Mina. Claude died May 19, 1902. Harry Curtis Clark, who lives in Cambridge, married Grace Hare, of Quaker City, and had two sons, Wilbur and Harry. Daisy Belle Clark married George Wilbur Hilles, of Barnesville, and she has three sons, Thomas, Clark and George. Francis Dye Clark married William K. Krepp, Jr., of Columbus, now resides in Pittsburg, and has one son, Kinsman.

Mr. Clark built a large, cozy and beautiful home at No. 224 North Sixth street in Cambridge, where he now resides. He is a large-hearted and hospitable, steady, diligent and reliable man whom everybody likes.

LEWIS F. SALLADAY.

Among the citizens of Jackson township, Guernsey county, the late Lewis F. Salladay was for many years well known and influential. He was born on his father's farm, three-quarters of a mile west of Derwent, in Valley township, the son of George and Mary (Spaid) Salladay, whose record is given more at length in this volume. Lewis F. Salladay grew to manhood on his father's farm, where he lived until the time of his marriage. In 1876, he was united in marriage with Mary Johnston, a daughter of Jesse L. Johnston. She was born and raised on a farm near Blue Bell, in Valley township.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Salladay moved to a farm three miles west of Derwent, on the Clay pike, in the northwest part of Valley township, where they lived for ten years. Then Mr. Salladay sold his eighty-acre farm, and bought one hundred and sixty acres in the southwest

part of Jackson township, a short distance west of Harmony. Here Mr. Salladay lived to the end of his days, following farming and stock buying. Four children were born to him, Clovis, Warren, Blanche and one who died in infancy. He was not an office seeker, but was for several years the trustee of Jackson township. Both he and his wife were members of the Methodist church at Claysville, and he was a great lover of his home and family, where he found his greatest pleasure. When he first moved to his Jackson township farm it was nearly all in woods and totally unimproved, but he built a house and cleared the land, and in 1888 he built the larger house which is now the homestead.

Mr. Salladay's death occurred in 1905, and for the next year the family lived at the old home. Mrs. Salladay now lives in Perryopolis, Pennsylvania, with her son Clovis, who is a minister in the Methodist church. Blanche married Pearl Gregory, and lives near Rix Mills, Ohio.

Warren Salladay married Sylvia Gregory in August, 1906. She is the daughter of John and Mary Gregory, and was born and reared in Richhill township, Muskingum county, Ohio. Warren Salladay bought out the other heirs, and now owns the home which his father established in Jackson township and the entire farm of one hundred and sixty acres. He has one child, a bright little son, Lewis, born in July, 1907. Warren Salladay is a member of the Odd Fellows at Cambridge, Ohio. He and his wife are members of the Methodist church at Claysville, Ohio.

The Salladay family has been one whose members have been upright, honorable and substantial citizens of Guernsey county, and Warren Salladay is a young man who fully exemplifies the family characteristics. He has been successful in his farming, and has many friends in the community.

JAMES B. STEWART.

A leading citizen of Cambridge township and one of the well known men of Guernsey county is James B. Stewart, a man of marked business enterprise and capability, who carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. He has long been an important factor in business, educational and social circles of the county and his success and popularity are well deserved, as in him are embraced the characteristics of an unabating energy, unbounding integrity and industry that never flags.

Mr. Stewart was born June 8, 1867, in Cambridge township, this

county, and he is the son of John and Margaret (Starkey) Stewart. The father is a farmer and still resides in this township, where he is highly respected and where he has labored to goodly ends. The mother died when the son was a mere child.

James B. Stewart was educated in the common schools of Cambridge township and was graduated from the Cambridge high school in 1882. He was reared on the home farm and when old enough participated in the general farm work when not attending school. He returned to the farm after leaving high school and remained there until 1890, when he began teaching school, and he has been one of the county's popular and progressive teachers ever since, except for a period of about four years—so popular with both pupils and patrons that he taught for seven years in his home district, No. 10, Cambridge township, and after that long period of faithful service he voluntarily retired from the district. The remaining years he has taught in the schools of Cambridge, Center, Jackson and Jefferson townships.

Mr. Stewart was married on September 16, 1887, to Cora B. Johnston, a lady of strong characteristics and the daughter of John A. and Jane B. (Smith) Johnston. Mr. Johnston was a progressive farmer of Cambridge township and his death occurred in 1900; his widow survives. To Mr. and Mrs. Stewart five children have been born, namely: Charles W., a student in the electrical engineering course of the Ohio State University; J. Edgar is a student in the agricultural department of the same university; Celia M. is a student in the Cambridge city schools; Mary F. and J. Storkey.

The Stewart home is located about four miles northeast of Cambridge in Cambridge township, and their farm of two hundred and forty acres is one of the best in the township, being well kept, well improved and under a high state of cultivation. The dwelling is a commodious, modern and attractive one, being elegant in all its appointments and furnishings, and the other farm buildings are also models of convenience and adaptability. Everything round about is in perfect order, and the beautiful lawn around the residence is evidence of the refined taste of the proprietor of this valuable and desirable country place.

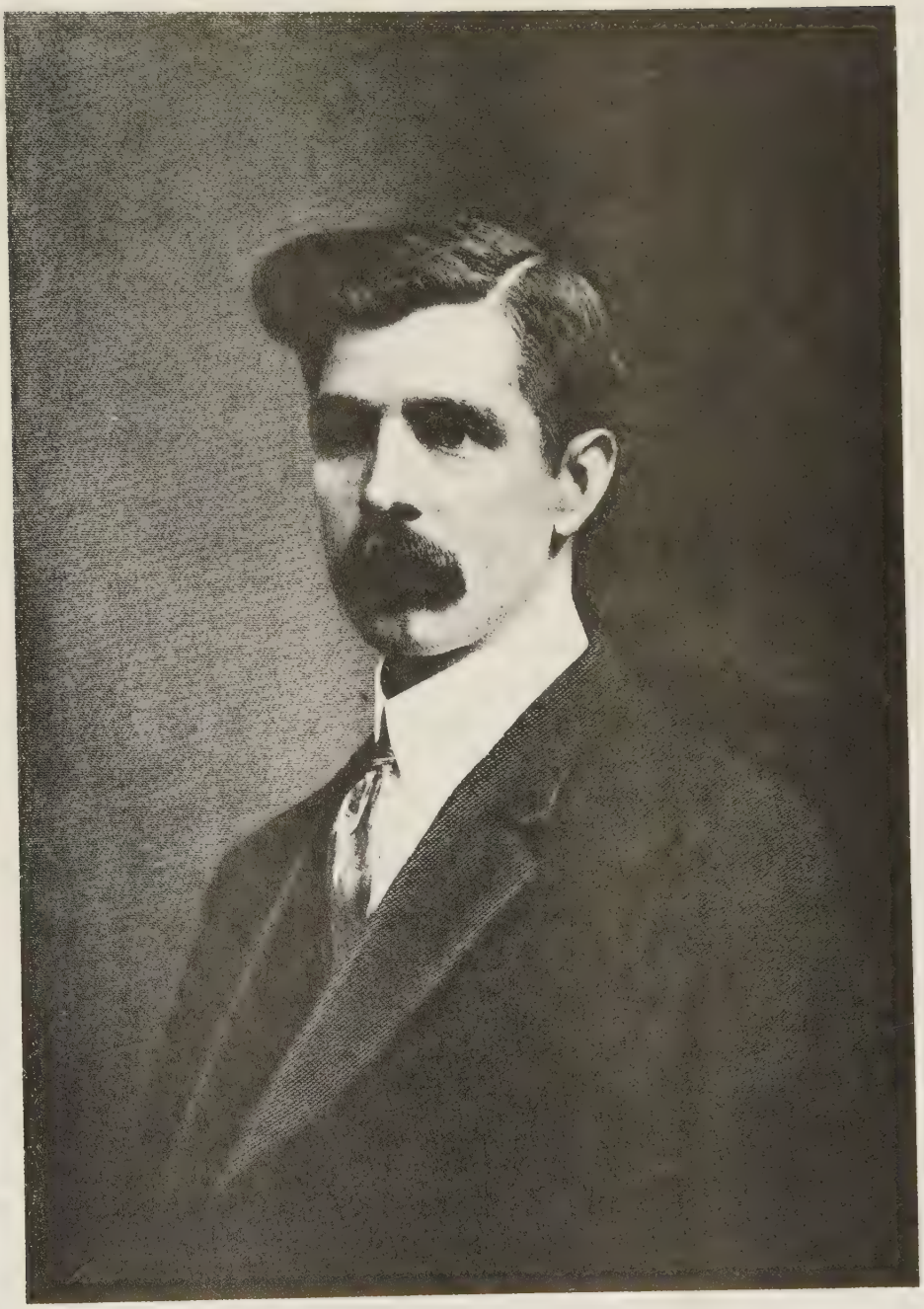
Mr. Stewart and his family are very busy people; in addition to the care of their large farm, with its abundant crops, numerous herds and flocks, Mr. Stewart continues to teach school and his sons and daughters are students at the universities and advanced schools. For many years Mr. Stewart has also been an extensive wool buyer during the wool season; he is also agent for the Armour fertilizers, and the DeLeval cream separator, in all of which he has an extensive business. He is a very busy and successful man,

turning to success whatever he undertakes, and yet he finds time to mingle with his friends and neighbors in a social way. Politically, he is a Democrat and an active worker in the party, taking a deep interest in public matters. He is a member of the Democratic county central committee, and almost invariably represents his township in county, district and state conventions, and he has served as a member of the county board of elections. He is a member of the Rock Hill Grange, the Patrons of Husbandry and is master of the Grange, and county deputy in the state Grange organization. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are active in church and Sunday school work. Mr. Stewart was superintendent of the Sunday school for a number of years and he continues to be a teacher in the school. He is a man of many fine traits and qualities, a man of unimpeachable character and he stands high in the estimation of his fellows. It is such citizens as Mr. Stewart that bring advancement to any community along all lines.

WILEY OSCAR MOORE.

One of the leading young men of Guernsey county is Wiley Oscar Moore, proprietor of the Cambridge *Herald*, known throughout this locality as both a journalist and educator of a high order of ability. United in his nature are so many elements of a solid and practical nature, which during a series of years have brought him into prominent notice and earned for him a conspicuous place among the enterprising citizens of the county of his residence, that it is but just recognition of his worth to herein set forth conspicuously a record of his life and achievements.

Mr. Moore was born September 11, 1876, in Wood county, West Virginia, and is the son of Joseph D. and Jane C. (Johnson) Moore. The parents were residents of Liberty township, Guernsey county, at that time, but the son was born while his parents were on a visit to the maternal grandparents at the old home in Wood county, West Virginia. The parents moved to Noble county, Ohio, in 1888, where they remained until 1894, when they returned to Liberty township, Guernsey county. The father has always been a farmer, and he now resides two miles northwest of Cambridge, where he and his faithful life companion are spending their declining years in serenity and in the midst of all the comforts of life. This family are faithful members of the United Presbyterian church, and are active church and Sunday school workers.



J. M. Moore

Wiley O. Moore, of this review, grew to maturity on the home farm, and was educated in the country district schools. After spending two terms at Scio College he entered Muskingum College at New Concord, Ohio. Thus well equipped for his life work, he began teaching in 1896 in the country district schools, and he continued very successfully for fourteen years, becoming one of the best known educators in the county. His services were always in great demand, for he was popular with both patrons and pupils, being an entertainer as well as an able instructor in the school room. He always kept abreast of the times in his work, was progressive, thorough and painstaking. Six of the fourteen years were spent in the district schools and eight as superintendent of schools, five years of the eight at Washington, and while superintendent of the schools there he organized the Washington summer school, which proved to be very popular and which he conducted with much success for five summers. From Washington he went to Senecaville and was superintendent of the schools there for three years, closing with the school year 1909-1910. He has both a common-school life certificate and a high-school life certificate, a very unusual acquirement for one not a college graduate. As a superintendent he is a splendid organizer, soon having in operation a splendid system that works for the general harmony and good results from both teachers and pupils.

Notwithstanding his very commendable services as an educator, Mr. Moore believed a larger field of usefulness existed for him as a journalist, and on August 10, 1910, he purchased the Cambridge *Herald,* which he is very ably and successfully conducting as a Republican organ, advocating clean politics and upholding the basic principles of his party, being himself an ardent Republican and always deeply interested in public affairs, believing that an active interest in all public matters is the duty of all good citizens, his motto being "to do all the good one can to all the people possible." He has never been an office seeker, but has served the public as one of the county school examiners, being first appointed in 1906, and reappointed for a second term of three years in 1909. He has brightened the appearance of the *Herald* very materially, not only in mechanical appearance, but in the strength of its editorials and the crispness of its new columns. Its circulation is increasing and its value as an advertising medium rapidly growing. Under his capable and judicious management, its future success is assured and it is taking its place as one of the important molders of public opinion in eastern Ohio.

Mr. Moore is a member of the Ohio State Teachers' Association, the Eastern Ohio Teachers' Association, and he is a member of the executive committee of the County Teachers Institute, and a member of the executive

committee of the State Association of County School Examiners, and he has been very active in all state and local educational matters, his influence being generally recognized in all these associations.

Mr. Moore was married on July 3, 1900, to Mary E. Taylor, daughter of Thomas S. and Margaret (McWilliams) Taylor, a farmer of Liberty township and a highly respected family. Mrs. Moore grew to maturity in her native community and has a good education. This union has resulted in the birth of three children, Helen V., Mabel F. and Wallace O. Mrs. Moore was a teacher in the schools of Guernsey county prior to her marriage, and, like her husband, was popular and progressive. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are members of the First United Presbyterian church of Cambridge and are active in church and Sunday school work. Mr. Moore is an advocate of healthy, sane athletics among students and young, advocating whatever is for the general good of the youth.

SAMUEL C. CARNES.

Though yet young in years, Samuel C. Carnes, of Cambridge, has made a very commendable advance in one of the most exacting of professions and is rapidly pushing his way to the front ranks in a community long noted for the high order of its professional talent. He was born March 17, 1882, in the city where he still resides, and he is the son of Samuel S. and Mary (Ferbrache) Carnes. The father was born in Pennsylvania and the mother in Guernsey county, Ohio. Both families were early pioneers and influential and prominent in their respective communities, taking an active and prominent part in the general development of the localities where they resided. Samuel S. Carnes was a farmer and became prosperous; he was a man who stood high among his friends and acquaintances and whose reputation was never assailed. His death occurred in September, 1895, the family having moved to Cambridge some years previously. His widow still resides here.

Samuel C. Carnes grew to maturity in Cambridge and attended the common schools here, graduating from the Cambridge high school in 1900. Being ambitious to acquire a higher education and take up the study of law, in the fall of the year mentioned he went to Denver, Colorado, and entered Denver University and spent two years there, in the regular academic course. He entered Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, in the fall of 1903, where he spent one year, then entered the Columbian University at Washington, D. C., where he completed the course in law and was given the

degree of Bachelor of Law, in June, 1907. Thus exceptionally well equipped for his life work, he returned to the Buckeye state and passed the Ohio bar examination in December of that year, and he immediately began practicing in Cambridge and he was successful from the first and is now enjoying a very liberal patronage and has a rapidly growing clientele.

In the summer of 1909 the Republican party nominated him as their candidate for city solicitor of Cambridge. In November of the same year he was elected to this office, and he has discharged the duties of the same with signal ability and success, winning the hearty commendation of all concerned. He is profoundly versed in the law, is cautious, painstaking and is an earnest and forceful speaker before a jury, having natural qualities which make him a strong advocate and a safe counselor. He is recognized by all classes as a young man of fine attainments and sterling qualities.

Mr. Carnes is a master Mason and while in college he was a member of the Kappa Sigma Greek-letter fraternity.

On November 12, 1908, Mr. Carnes was married to Elizabeth Craig, daughter of Samuel A. and Della (Gregg) Craig. Both the Greggs and Craigs were prominent pioneer families and both are yet active in business and prominent in the social, educational and church life of this county and city. Mrs. Carnes is a lady of culture and many estimable traits, which render her popular with a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, like her husband, they being regarded as among the best young people of Cambridge in every respect. They are members of the First United Presbyterian church of Cambridge and prominent in the social life of the city.

JOHN M. McCONNELL.

One of the best known men in the vicinity of Senecaville, Richland township, Guernsey county, is John M. McConnell, who comes of an excellent old pioneer family here and who has spent his useful and active life in this county, successfully engaged in agricultural, stock raising and shipping pursuits.

Mr. McConnell was born July 31, 1845, in Center township, this county, and he is the son of Thomas and Lucinda (Smith) McConnell. The father was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and the mother was a native of Guernsey county. The paternal grandfather, Joseph McConnell, came to this county from his home in Washington county, Pennsylvania, about 1812, making the overland journey by wagon, in typical pioneer fashion, settling in

the woods in what is now Center township. This was before the building of the National pike, which passed near the home of the McConnell family. Thomas McConnell, father of the subject, worked on this road when it was being constructed through that vicinity. Grandfather Joseph McConnell became the owner of a large tract of land and his son, Thomas, also became a farmer and stock raiser, both being noted in the early days of that locality for their thrift and honest dealings with their fellow men. The latter was a man active in the political affairs of the township, and he filled many offices of the township in which he lived. He was a Democrat in politics and was a Presbyterian in his church relations, being devout and loyal in his support of the same. His death occurred in the year 1889, at the advanced age of eighty years, his widow dying several years later. To this worthy couple thirteen children were born, all but one growing to maturity; they were as follows: Mary, now Mrs. Williams; Elizabeth (Thompson), deceased; Catherine, deceased; John M., of this review; W. N., deceased; Martha, deceased; Nancy, of Cambridge; Amanda, wife of John Lowry, deceased; Sarah, now Mrs. Hugh McCreary, of Cambridge; Palmer, of Center township; Ella, wife of Samuel Oliver, deceased; Charles also lives on the old home farm in that township; Lucy, now Mrs. Eugene Scott, of Cambridge.

John M. McConnell, of this sketch, grew to maturity on the home farm, where he assisted in the general work, and was educated in the district schools of his community. He was married October 18, 1868, to Mary Bruner, daughter of John and Mary Bruner, of Richland township, this county. Mr. Bruner was a farmer and he came from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, with the early pioneers, having brought his belongings here in a one-horse wagon and started life amid primitive conditions, but in due course of time he became a prosperous farmer. He and his wife have both been deceased a number of years and are buried in the cemetery at Senecaville.

To Mr. and Mrs. McConnell two children have been born; one daughter died in infancy, and Anna May, now Mrs. W. N. McConnell, of Zanesville, Ohio.

Following his marriage Mr. McConnell continued farming in Center township and from there he moved to near Claysville, in Spencer township, where he remained for about six years, coming to his present farm in 1882, in Richland township. He has a farm of eighty acres, which he has managed in such a manner as to make a very comfortable living. He carries on general farming and stock raising, also buys and ships stock, though of late years he has not followed the stock business.

Politically, he is a Democrat, but has never been especially active in party

affairs. He has been a member of the local board of education in Richland township. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian church, of which he has been an elder for a number of years, and is active in church and Sunday school work.

GEORGE W. FRYE.

A well known citizen of Valley township is George W. Frye, who has been very successful in his chosen vocation because he has not waited for some one else to do his work for him, but has been independent and courageous in dealing with all life's problems. He was born in the northwestern part of this township, Guernsey county, in 1852, and he is the son of Henry F. and Sarah (Trenner) Frye. The father came from Hampshire county, Virginia, in the Shenandoah valley, where the family was well established and well known as planters in the early days. When a young man he accompanied his parents to Guernsey county and settled west of Byesville, before there was any town there, the country being new and undeveloped. For some time there was no road to Cambridge, but finally the citizens of that town chopped out a road for the accommodation of the new-comers. The elder Frye died of typhoid fever soon after coming here, but his widow survived to a ripe old age, more than ninety years. Henry Frye had one brother, Noah, and several sisters, among whom were Sarah, wife of Henry Trenner; Mrs. John Burt, Mrs. Reasoner, who moved to Indiana in an early day; another also married and moved away very early. Noah died in Indiana. Henry F. Frye married Sarah Trenner, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Secrest) Trenner, in 1826. She was born in Frederick county, Virginia, in 1803, and came to this county with her parents in the fall of 1818 when the land was raw and covered with a primeval forest. She was a sister of Henry Trenner, father of Benjamin Trenner, who is mentioned in this work, in which sketch is found the ancestry of the Trenners.

After his marriage Henry F. Frye bought eighty acres of land in the northwestern part of Valley township, but soon sold it and bought a place a short distance east of there. At one time he owned a farm of about four hundred acres, a part of which he sold after his boys grew up and left home. He was one of the leading farmers of this section in his day and was a well known and highly respected citizen. Politically, he was a Democrat and was justice of the peace for many years. He was one of the founders of the Lutheran church in the north edge of Noble county.

On January 30, 1845, Henry F. Frye, Henry Secrest, Peter D. Rolins, John Hickle, John Berkhammer, William Spaid, Henry Trenner, Abraham Albin, Michael Spaid and Jacob Cale held a meeting in Hartford, Ohio, for the purpose of considering the matter of establishing a Lutheran church here. At that meeting it was decided to erect a substantial frame edifice. During the next three years the building was completed. On the 22d day of January, 1848, a permanent organization was effected, and Henry F. Frye and Henry Secrest were the first elders chosen. During the first year of this church's existence the membership increased to sixty-nine. In 1896, after serving as a place of worship for forty-eight years, the first church structure was replaced by the present house of worship. Mr. Frye was a very devout man and assisted in furthering the interests of his community in any way he could.

There were thirteen children in his family, namely: Elizabeth, who lives in Derwent with her brother, William, Eliza, Isaac and Mary died when just reaching maturity; George W., of this review; Silas died in Kansas, leaving a wife and five children; John lived in Jackson township and died a few years ago, leaving a wife and one son, Charles; Noah lives in South Dakota; Henry lives in California; Catherine is the wife of Lewis Winnett and lives near Senecaville; Sarah married George Frye, who is now deceased, and she has one son; Benjamin lives in Indiana. Henry F. Frye spent the rest of his days on his farm in Valley township, where he and his wife both died.

George W. Frye, of this review, remained on the home farm until he was twenty-three or twenty-four years of age, and he received his education in the common schools. For two years he traveled in various parts of the United States, including North Dakota and California, and was also in the South about four months, Richmond, Virginia, Washington, D. C., then back to Minnesota, then returned to Guernsey county, where he has lived ever since. This traveling in his youth greatly benefited him, for he has always been a keen observer, and he talks interestingly of general topics. He has followed farming since he settled here and has been very successful. He now owns a splendid farm south of Hartford, not far from Pleasant City, which he has brought up to a high state of improvement and cultivation. He formerly owned another farm nearby, which he has sold.

Politically, Mr. Frye is a Republican, and he very ably served as justice of the peace for some time, resigning in his third term because of lack of time to give this office proper attention. He was elected first in 1880, and having made a splendid record was twice re-elected, and resigned in 1887. As a public official he performed his duty in a manner that reflected much credit upon himself and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

Mr. Frye has never assumed the responsibilities of the married state.

The Frye family have always been regarded as public-spirited citizens. When the Marietta railroad was built those living along the right-of-way contributed liberally toward its construction. The subject had hardly reached manhood, but he gave fifty dollars and his father and brother gave about five hundred dollars. The father was a great hunter here in the early days, and when fourteen years old he shot a bear almost on the present site of Byesville, and in his vicinity frequently found old bears and cubs.

JAMES E. ROBINS, M. D.

Among the oldest families of Guernsey county is the Robins family, whose ancestors came originally from the isle of Guernsey to this county, and who have since taken a very prominent part in the affairs of the community. James E. Robins, the well known and successful physician of Hartford, was born at that place in 1871, the son of Martin Luther and Catherine (Secrest) Robins. Martin Luther Robins was also born at Hartford, the son of Peter D. and Deborah (Thompson) Robins. Peter D. was the son of John, Sr., and Mary (Hubert) Robins, both natives of the isle of Guernsey, and for whose native land this county was named.

John Robins, Sr., of America, was a son of John Robins, and came to this country in 1807. The old Robins home in Guernsey, a strongly-built stone structure, is still standing, and on it is still the same cement and thatched roof, in good condition, that John Robins, Sr., put on it before he came here in the very early days of this county's history. John Robins, Sr., could do a great many things unusually well. He could shock oats so they could stand out in the weather three years, and not spoil even the top sheaf. He was good at figures and, although he had no schooling in English, he could read and write English, was a neat penman, could keep books, and was a good business man. When he came here from Guernsey, he located at the salt springs near Coshocton, and stayed there a year or two. In 1810 he married Mary Hubert, also a native of Guernsey, and came to Valley township, where he entered eighty acres of land from the government. Not long afterwards he entered eighty more, and thus began the successful financial career that has made him and his descendants among the wealthier families of this county. Saving his money carefully, he bought more land from time to time, until he owned eight hundred acres in Valley township, and four hundred acres south of Cambridge.

Not only was he successful as a money maker, but as a good citizen and earnest Christian left a worthy example to those who came after him. For some time he was justice of the peace in what was then Buffalo township, now partly Valley township, Guernsey county, and Buffalo township, Noble county. An active member of the Bethel Methodist church, he helped to build the old church, and gave the ground for the cemetery, in which he was laid after his death on October 11, 1840. His wife was called to join him on October 23, 1845, and her mother survived until April 12, 1846, and was buried beside her daughter and her daughter's husband. She was not less than ninety-nine years old, and some said one hundred and one.

Peter D. Robins was the oldest of eight children of John Robins, Sr., and lived for the greater part of his life on a farm in Valley township, becoming an influential citizen.

Martin Luther Robins spent his life at Hartford, where for many years he was a successful merchant, but in later years followed farming. His wife, Catherine Secrest, was a sister of Noah E. Secrest, Sr., whose sketch see elsewhere. All his life Martin Luther Robins was an active Republican. He and his wife were faithful members of the Lutheran church, and lived consistent Christian lives. Mr. Robins' character was such as to make him an element of power in the community, on the side of right and justice, and he was much esteemed. He died in June, 1908, his wife in 1906. They were the parents of three children, James E., Isa Deborah, who is living at Glenwood Springs, Colorado, with her sister, and Elsie Elizabeth, who married Rev. G. A. Foote, of Sharon, Noble county, Ohio, and then moved to Glenwood Springs, Colorado.

James E. Robins grew up at Hartford, and attended Starling Medical College, from which he graduated in 1895. He at once began practice in his native town, where he has since been, and has built up a very large medical and surgical practice, while he also operates a small drug store at Hartford, and is thus enabled to fill his own prescriptions.

In January, 1897, Doctor Robins was married to Martha Maria Laughlin, the daughter of James Laughlin, of Pleasant City. To this marriage has been born one son, Herbert Secrest Robins. Doctor and Mrs. Robins are members of the Lutheran church at Hartford. The Doctor is a Republican in politics.

Doctor Robins is a man of strong native endowments, which he has trained and strengthened by hard study, and he keeps fully abreast of the latest advances in his profession. To do this and to satisfy the demands of the large and increasing practice which his success has brought to him occupies the greater portion of his time, and makes him a busy man, yet he is always

kind and courteous in manner, and is ever ready to aid in any good work. His position in the community is one of influence, and the reputation of the Robins family has not been diminished, but enhanced by his life. His ability and skill in his profession are recognized by the other members of that profession, who often consult him on important cases, as well as by the public.

JOHN R. HALL.

Specific mention is made of many of the worthy citizens of Guernsey county within the pages of this work, citizens who have figured in the growth and development of this favored locality and whose interests have been identified with every phase of progress, each contributing in his sphere of action to the well-being of the community in which he resides and to the advancement of its normal and legitimate growth. Among this number is he whose name appears above, peculiar interest attaching to his career from the fact that his entire life has been spent within the borders of this county.

John R. Hall was born January 2, 1854, in Quaker City, which at that time was known as Millwood, Guernsey county, and is a son of Isaac W. and Elizabeth (Vail) Hall. The father was married three times, Elizabeth Vail being his second wife. His first union was with Margaret Thomas, to which union was born a daughter, Phoebe, now deceased. To the second union were born two children, the daughter dying in infancy, and the son being the subject of this sketch. The third marriage was to Sarah Gomery, of Harrison county, this state, and one son was born to this union, dying in infancy. Isaac W. Hall was a son of John Hall, who came from North Carolina to what is now Millwood township, this county, in 1806, with his parents. They entered land near Spencers Station, the woods roundabout being peopled by Indians and alive with wild animals of all kinds. John Hall became an extensive land owner and engaged in the mercantile business, in which he was quite successful. He was a heavy buyer of tobacco, which at that time was an important crop in this county, and he made a gratifying profit in this line. He was enterprising and able, both in private and public affairs and attained to a position of relative distinction in the community. His death occurred in May, 1854. His family consisted of six sons, Cyrus, Isaac W., Thomas, John P., Eli and Jesse, and two daughters, Hannah and Eliza W. The sons, with the exception of Thomas, all married and reared families, and all became prominent in the affairs of the community, all spending their lives in the

vicinity of Quaker City. The daughter Eliza was an invalid and never married, but she lived to old age, surviving the other members of the family.

Isaac W. Hall became a prominent and successful business man, being possessed of extraordinary qualities. John Hall had been influential and active in securing the location and building of the Central Ohio railroad (now the Baltimore & Ohio) west from Wheeling to Columbus, through Quaker City, and he became a director of the company, as was the son Isaac W. afterwards, the latter being succeeded subsequently by his son, the subject of this sketch. In young manhood Isaac W. Hall engaged in mercantile business, from 1843 to 1872, and he also engaged extensively in buying tobacco. In those early days it was the custom for a team to haul a load of tobacco to Baltimore, a load of merchandise being hauled on the return trip, this custom prevailing until the advent of railroads. In 1872 Mr. Hall took an active part in the organization of the Quaker City National Bank, one of the solid and influential monetary institutions of Guernsey county. Mr. Hall, who was the heaviest stockholder, was chosen president of the institution and held this office up to the time of his death, in 1886, when he was succeeded by his son, John R. Hall, who still holds the position. The capital stock of this bank was originally fifty thousand dollars, but a few years later it was increased to one hundred thousand dollars. From its very beginning the bank's management has been noted for its conservatism and has enjoyed the confidence of the people to an extent rarely enjoyed by any bank in the country. The bank is now installed in its elegant new home on the corner of Broadway and South streets, into which it moved in February, 1909. The present officers of this bank are as follows: John R. Hall, president; I. P. Steele, cashier; H. S. Hartley, assistant cashier; directors, T. M. Johnson, T. C. Hall, Joel Hall, D. C. Goodhart, H. S. Hartley, I. P. Steele, John R. Hall. The bank enjoys a wonderful prosperity, its deposits and loans being now in excess of that of any other bank in Guernsey county

When Isaac W. Hall became identified with the bank he relinquished his other active business affairs and devoted himself entirely to the bank, its success being mainly attributable to his personal influence and efforts. This good man and honored citizen died on May 28, 1886, and is buried, with other deceased members of his family, in the burying ground near the Friends church, a short distance east of Quaker City. Religiously he was a stanch member of the Quaker denomination and remained true to his faith throughout life.

John R. Hall received his elementary education in the public schools of Quaker City and, because of the fact that his health was not rugged, he could

not pursue his studies further. His first business experience was as assistant cashier of the Quaker City National Bank, retaining this position until 1884, when he was advanced to the cashiership. In 1886, on the death of his father, he became president of the institution, in which position he has since remained. He is also a stockholder and director in the Central National Bank, of Cambridge, and is also a director in the old Central Ohio railway organization. He owns and operates the Quaker City Flour Mills, a modern mill, with complete roller process, having a capacity of fifty barrels a day. This mill was built in 1854 by Isaac W. Hall and associates and has ever since remained the property of the Hall family. Mr. Hall also owns farm lands and other real estate interests. In all his business affairs, Mr. Hall has exhibited the same eminent business qualities which characterized his father and grandfather and today he is numbered among the foremost citizens of his city. He takes a keen interest in the welfare of the community and has materially contributed to the advancement and prosperity of Quaker City, as well as to the county.

Politically, Mr. Hall is affiliated with the Republican party and is deeply interested in public affairs, though in no sense has he ever been an office seeker. He still retains his allegiance to the church of his father, the Friends, to the support of which he contributed generously. Mr. Hall is unmarried and resides in Quaker City, where he moves in the best social circles and enjoys the companionship of his many friends.

PULASKI CUBBISON.

The name of Cubbison is a well known one in Valley township, Guernsey county, and in all the relations of life the members of this family have played well their parts and have long been regarded as among our best citizens. One of the best known is Pulaski Cubbison, who was born in Spencer township, this county, September 1, 1860. He is the son of James and Ellen (Nelson) Cubbison, the father born June 5, 1829, in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He was the son of Joseph Cubbison. When James was fifteen years of age, about 1844, the family moved to the southwest corner of Valley township, on the Spencer township line. There Joseph Cubbison bought a farm and made the family home and there James Cubbison was reared, taking up farming which he followed all his life. He married Ellen Nelson, a native of Spencer township, after which he bought a farm just west of the old homestead in Spencer

township. He became the father of seven children, namely: Dana; Pulaski, of this review; James Q.; Ella B., wife of Cyrus Jordan; Jennie; Iva, wife of William Turvy, and May.

Pulaski Cubbison grew to maturity in Spencer and Valley townships, and early in life began working on his father's farm. Being an industrious lad, he was of much service to his parents in maintaining the farm and keeping up the home. He took to agricultural pursuits quite naturally and has made this his life work and has been very successful.

Mr. Cubbison was married in 1888 to Rebecca Secrest, daughter of Jacob F. and Eliza (Shriver) Secrest, a sketch of whom appears on another page of this work, as does also a complete sketch of James Cubbison. Eleven children, all living, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Pulaski Cubbison, namely: Cora May, Mark D., Ada, Gertrude, Brodie, Jacob, Reuben, John, Clovis, Mildred and Mary. They are all with their parents.

After his marriage Mr. Cubbison rented a farm joining the one where his grandfather first settled in Valley township and farmed there about sixteen years, during which time he laid by a competency and got a good start. After he had been there about ten years, he bought the place, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres. On October 20, 1903, he purchased a farm a short distance farther north. By judicious management and close application he has prospered in all phases of his work and now has a fine farm of nearly three hundred acres, which he has kept well improved. He resides here at present and is one of the leading general farmers and stock raisers in the township. He is an excellent judge of all kinds of livestock and it is a pleasure to look over his well kept farm and his attractive and neat residence. He is a man of modern ideas and is honest in all his dealings with his fellowmen, consequently has their good will and esteem.

JAMES CUBBISON.

An aged and highly honored citizen of Cumberland, Spencer township, is James Cubbison, who has long maintained his home in Guernsey county, having devoted his life successfully to farming interests. His life has been exemplary in every respect and has been lived to good purpose and he now enjoys the undivided esteem of a very wide circle of friends. He was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, June 5, 1829, and is the son of Joseph and Jeanette (Bell) Cubbison. The father was born in the mountains of Pennsylvania and

the mother was also a native of that state. In 1844, when James, their son, was about fifteen years old, the family came to Guernsey county, Ohio, and located on Crane run, in Spencer township, and there the mother died. The father moved to Monroe county and there his death occurred.

James Cubbison grew to maturity on the home farm, and on August 20, 1853, he was married to Ellen Nelson, daughter of Peter and Catherine Ann (Winters) Nelson. She was born and reared in Spencer township, this county. Her father was born near Delaware river in eastern Pennsylvania, while the birthplace of the mother was New Jersey. Peter Nelson and wife came to Guernsey county in the spring of 1833 and located where Mrs. Cubbison was born.

The subject has devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits all his life, as before intimated, and he is the owner of an excellent farm in the eastern part of Spencer township, where he has spent most of his life, being very successful as a general farmer; but in the fall of 1910 he moved to Cumberland, where he is now spending his declining years in peace, surrounded by all the comforts of life as a result of his former years of activity.

Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Cubbison, namely: Dana, Pulaski (see sketch), James Quick, Mrs. Ella Belle Jordan, Jennie, Mrs. Iva Turvy and May.

Mr. and Mrs. Cubbison both belong to the Methodist Episcopal church, the latter having been a member of the same for over sixty years. This fine old couple, whom every one highly respects, were married fifty-seven years ago, dating from August, 1910.

During the dark days of the early sixties, Mr. Cubbison proved his loyalty to the government by serving in the Union army as a member of Company C, One Hundred and Seventy-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Jacob Winters, the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Cubbison, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, enlisting from New Jersey.

WILLIAM DENNISON GREGG.

The history of Valley township, Guernsey county, would be incomplete without mention of a man of excellent family and wide acquaintance, an able farmer and efficient miner, whose worthy character has gained for him many friends—William Dennison Gregg. He was born in Buffalo township, Noble county, Ohio, on October 4, 1859, the son of Col. William J. and Mary Ellen (Ball) Gregg.

Col. William Jackson Gregg was born in Buffalo township, Noble county, Ohio, on September 2, 1830, the son of Jacob and Nancy (Heel) Gregg, both of whom were natives of Wales. William J. grew to manhood in the township of his birth. In 1855 he married Mary Ellen Ball, the daughter of Jonas and Amy (Archer) Ball, who was born at Sarahsville, Noble county, and lived there until her marriage. Her father was from Wales and her mother was born in Noble county. After their marriage, William J. Gregg and his wife lived on a farm in Buffalo township. In 1862 he enlisted in Company I, Sixty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served about a year, when he received a discharge because of sickness. After his return he joined the state militia, and became a colonel in that organization after the war. He spent his life in farming, and was one of the prominent agriculturists of his county. In politics he was a Republican, and for six years was commissioner of Noble county, besides holding other offices. In August, 1887, Colonel Gregg moved to what has ever since been the Gregg home, along the north line of Noble county, about two and one-half miles southeast of Hartford, Guernsey county. Colonel Gregg and his wife were both members of the Methodist Protestant church. He died on January 30, 1905, and his wife is still living on the home place in Noble county, which is just across the county line from the Walhonding mine No. 2 in Valley township, Guernsey county. Colonel Gregg was a man of much influence in his neighborhood, and highly respected.

Colonel and Mrs. Gregg became the parents of eight children: Jonas Homer, of Missouri; Mrs. Amy Ann Secrest, deceased; William Dennison; Mrs. Alice Pearl Secrest, deceased; Mary Emily, now Mrs. Simon Isaac Dudley; Martha Jane, the wife of Charles Sherman Dotts, of Pleasant City; Louisa Belle, widow of Martin V. Cale; Carrie, wife of Samuel Clark Groves, whose sketch see elsewhere.

William Dennison Gregg grew to manhood on his father's farm in Noble county. On March 1, 1887, he was married to Leah Birdilin Drake, the daughter of John W. and Mary (Larrick) Drake. She was born near Mt. Zion in Buffalo township, Noble county, on March 14, 1865. Her father, John Wesley Drake, was born on February 2, 1837, and died on December 26, 1904. He was the son of Elisha and Rebecca (Clark) Drake. Through Rebecca Clark, the family traces back its ancestry to a soldier in the American Revolution. Rebecca was the daughter of Benjamin and ——— (Gregory) Clark. Benjamin Clark, who lived from 1790 to 1872, was the son of a Revolutionary soldier.

The Drake ancestry can be traced back as follows: John Wesley was the son of Elisha, who was the son of John and ——— (Kackly) Drake. John

Drake's mother was a White before marriage, and the mother of ——— Kackly, his wife, was a Whitman before marrying his father.

Mrs. Gregg's mother was from an old pioneer family in Guernsey and Noble counties. She was the daughter of James Hall Larrick and Margaret (Dudley) Larrick. James Hall Larrick was the son of Jacob Larrick (born on June 30, 1773) and Catherine (Spillman) Larrick (born on April 2, 1785). Jacob Larrick was a son of Frederick Larrick.

For four years after marriage Mr. and Mrs. Gregg lived in Noble county, but in 1892 he bought a farm bordering on the south line of the eastern portion of Valley township, and has ever since been a resident of Guernsey county. His residence is large, well built and well kept, situated on high ground overlooking the valley near the Walhonding mine No. 2. Besides farming, he has engaged in coal mining for many years.

Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Gregg: Roy Raymond, born on January 26, 1888; Lora Lenore, born on May 9, 1890, and Byron, born on November 16, 1901. Mrs. Gregg died on November 23, 1901. She was a true helpmate, a loving mother, and a consistent Christian, both she and Mr. Gregg being members of the Methodist Protestant church. Mr. Gregg is a Republican in politics. He is a reckoned among the solid and substantial citizens of his community.

JACOB F. SECREST.

Jacob F. Secrest is remembered as a man of fine characteristics and a citizen of a high standard. He was born in Buffalo township, Noble county, Ohio, in July, 1831, and was the son of Isaac and Mary (Slater) Secrest, the latter being the daughter of John Slater, a Welshman who came to America in an early day and delighted in hunting deer with the Indians. Isaac Secrest was the son of Jacob Secrest, a German, who came from Virginia to Buffalo township, Noble county, Ohio, in an early day and located there. Jacob F. Secrest grew up at Pleasant City and ran the mill there from fifteen to twenty years. About 1875 Mrs. Secrest inherited a part of a farm west of Pleasant City and Mr. Secrest bought out the other heirs and there they made their home the balance of their lives. They became the parents of seventeen children, four of whom died in early childhood; thirteen of them are now living, nine sons and four daughters, namely: Charles W. is living on the old home place; Andrew J. lives near the old home; Mary Rosella, wife of Doctor Kackley, of Pleasant City; Ida M., widow of S. A. Bird, lives in Cambridge;

William Boone lives near the old home west of Pleasant City; Rebecca J., wife of Pulaski Cubbison, living in the west part of Valley township; Oleetha, wife of Charles S. Messer, lives in Fairview; Curtis lives near the old home; Levi E. lives west of Blue Bell in the edge of Spencer township; Francis M. also lives near the old home; Other B., Noah Homer and John J. A. also live near the old home.

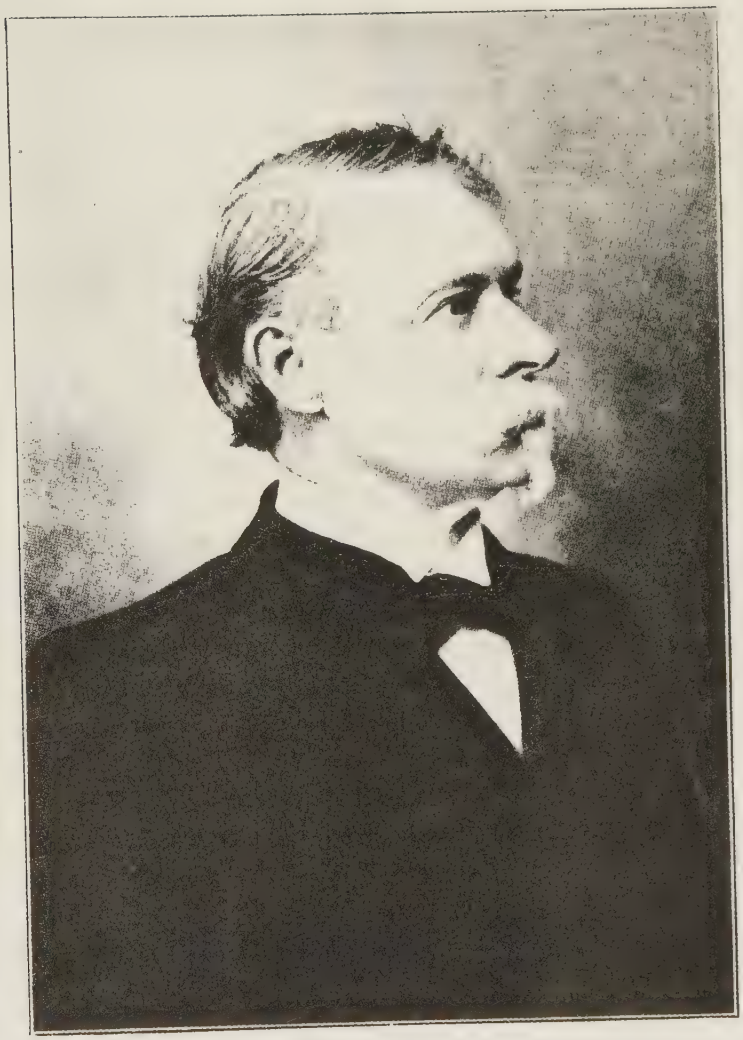
Politically, Jacob P. Secrest was a Republican and for a number of years ably served as trustee of Valley township. He was a Mason fraternally, and took an active interest in lodge work, for many years being master of the Pleasant City lodge. He also belonged to the chapter of Royal Arch Masons at Caldwell. He was a member of the Methodist church and was class leader in the same for many years. The death of this excellent citizen occurred on March 20, 1901. His widow, now seventy years of age, still lives on the old home place, strong and active for one of her years. She, too, is a faithful member of the Methodist church.

Mr. Secrest was the owner of an excellent and well-kept farm of two hundred and sixty acres west of Pleasant City. About thirty acres of this land has been laid off in town lots and comprises part of the Fairview addition to Pleasant City.

DAVID D. TAYLOR.

Few men of Guernsey county were as widely and favorably known as the late David D. Taylor, of Cambridge, who for more than three decades wielded a powerful and potent influence through the medium of the Guernsey *Times*, long recognized as one of the best edited newspapers in this part of the state. He was one of the strong and influential citizens whose lives have become an essential part of the history of this section of the state and for years his name was synonymous for all that constituted honorable and upright manhood. Tireless energy, keen perception and honesty of purpose, combined with every-day common sense, were among his chief characteristics and while advancing individual success he also largely promoted the moral and material welfare of his community.

David D. Taylor was born July 24, 1842, in Oxford township, Guernsey county, Ohio, and came to Cambridge with his parents in 1860. He led the life of a country lad in his youth and until he was eighteen years of age he attended school in that old district which has become a sort of mecca of patriots and statesmen and is celebrated in story and song as "Pennyroyaldom." Prac-



DAVID D. TAYLOR.

tically a farmer, something of a coal miner and a fairly expert typographer, he had taught a term of school and served four months as a soldier in the Union army, before casting his first vote for Brough as against Vallandigham in 1863. With a previous training at the Fairview select school of his brother, the late Congressman J. D. Taylor, he took a term at the Cambridge high school with Dr. S. J. Kirkwood, later professor of mathematics in Wooster University, and for a time attended a special select school taught in Cambridge by Rev. John S. Speer, D. D. He was a successful teacher, active in institute and other educational work, one of the four charter members of the Eastern Ohio Teachers' Association, served as school examiner of Guernsey county with Dr. John McBurney and Hon. R. S. Frame; served as coroner of Guernsey county once, and was postmaster of Cambridge for twelve years, first by appointment of General Grant, serving under four Presidents. In many public matters, in educational affairs, institutes and literary societies he was an organizer and leader. He was for a long time an officer in the Methodist Episcopal church, and as president of the Guernsey County Sunday School Union for seven years, he conducted large and interesting annual conventions. The presiding genius and program maker of the Pennyroyal Reunion, he gave that society a state-wide reputation as the greatest of all harvest-home picnics. And all the while, he was, with brief intervals, connected with the *Guernsey Times,* the oldest paper in Guernsey county and one of the stanchest of Republican organs; first as an apprentice, local editor, partner sixteen years, and then sole proprietor and editor-in-chief until his death. As early as 1870 he had a financial interest in the *Times* and he made an outright purchase of a half interest on January 1, 1874, becoming sole proprietor in 1890.

To fight Democracy was a second nature to David Taylor, and in this business he was an old campaigner; but he made no compromises with what he considered to be wrong or unfair in his own party. As a result of his peculiar radicalism along this line, he was defeated by a narrow margin for the Legislature in 1887, although he had been fairly nominated on the first ballot over half a dozen other good candidates in the convention. At the next recurring convention he was again nominated by a unanimous vote, every one of the one hundred and forty-two delegates rising to his feet, and he was elected over the strongest candidate that the Democrats could set against him, and in that off-year (1889) Guernsey county gave the Republican nominee for governor, J. B. Foraker, a gain of one hundred over his vote of 1887, for re-election to a third term. In the next campaign, when Mr. Taylor was again the unanimous choice of his party, the Democratic, Prohibitionist and People's

parties combined to defeat him, and incidentally a United States senator, and traded off everything and anything from governor down to accomplish their purpose; but in this contest he gained his most signal triumph, coming out with a majority over all, which was almost equivalent to the high-tide Republican plurality of about one thousand for McKinley for governor.

As a member of the sixty-ninth and seventieth General Assemblies he was prominent and was author of the standard time law, the "masher" law, and hazing law, the first of which stopped every court house clock in the state about thirty minutes and made the time the same in every city. He was a member of the Commercial Congress held in Kansas City, being appointed by Governor Campbell. At the inauguration of William McKinley as governor, Mr. Taylor was a member of the escort committee and rode with McKinley and retiring Governor Campbell in the inaugural procession, being the representative of the lower house of the Legislature. While a member of the latter body he became popularly known as "Guernsey Taylor." In 1899 he was a candidate in the Guernsey district for state senator and greatly reduced the large Democratic majority. His last political ambition was for the nomination of his party as their candidate for lieutenant-governor, and he had received testimonials from newspapers and friends in every part of Ohio promising support, but this campaign was hardly on until he was taken sick, when he laid the whole matter aside in an effort for return to health.

Mr. Taylor's career was one of real accomplishment. Born among the unproductive hills of Guernsey county, he had a boyhood of hard work, went to the front when a boy of only eighteen years as a private in the Eighty-fifth Ohio Regiment, and after the war learned the printing trade, when he graduated into the editorial chair. The immediate clientele of his paper, the *Guernsey Times,* was not large, but it is doubtful if any rural weekly had a wider political influence. The paper was Taylor and Taylor was the paper. If he was for anybody or anything, there never was any doubt about it. He said what he felt, and he said it vigorously, and kept on saying it until his views made an indelible impression on his readers. He was an honest and true man, genial and generous. He was a friend, upon whose friendship one could rely whenever the opportunity offered for its service, and he was never in the "doubtful" column. He was of high character and his purposes were always true. He was a clear thinker and a vigorous writer. He had ambition, and rightfully so, but he never fought save in the open, commanding the respect of both friends and opponents. As a legislator he was as breezy, aggressive and industrious as he was as an editor. It was his bill which made standard time legal in Ohio.

One morning the papers contained an account of an unusually pitiable case of deception of woman. "Guernsey's" wrath rose. He quickly drafted a bill and made a speech which sent the bill racing through both houses. Hence the so-called "masher" law, applicable to married men who represent themselves as single.

David D. Taylor knew no environment. All lines that were for the betterment of men and things were his and he used all of his powers for this purpose in all of the sixty-two years of his life. He signed the Washingtonian pledge at two years old with his baby hand in that of his mother and most faithfully did he keep the pledge and the *Guernsey Times* has been the exponent of temperance that has kept the county in the front rank in that reform. His truth and integrity none ever doubted and none ever dared to openly gainsay. In all of his many battles in his political career he was always glad and ready to shake the hand of the foe when the battle was over. He used all of his weapons and fought an open fight, but always with no characteristics of the assassin and with no personal feeling against the foe. The poor never sought him in vain and the weak he regarded as worthy of his best help. He was not a man of great means, but no public enterprise of Cambridge lacked his help and advocacy.

Mr. Taylor died at the family home in Cambridge May 14, 1905, and is buried in the cemetery of his home city. He was a good citizen of Cambridge and of Ohio. His friends, loyal and loving, are numbered by the thousands. Richer in good will than in material wealth, he departed this life leaving a heritage of memory that should be enough to console the last moments of the most fortunate. He was a picturesque character. In politics, in the editorial sanctum and society his personality was magnetic and his responsibilities were borne with courage and fortitude. As an editor he wielded a trenchant pen, as a politician he was not confined to the narrow lines of partisanship. He ably and completely filled his place in life; his duties were well performed.

In 1871 Mr. Taylor was married to Martha Craig, of Cambridge, and to them were born seven children, three of whom, Margaret McFadden, Samuel Craig and David Danner, died in childhood. Rowland Corwin Taylor is special agent of the interior department with headquarters at Boise, Idaho. Maxwood Petty Taylor is managing editor of *The Teller,* Lewiston, Idaho. John Sherman Taylor is a law student at the Ohio State University, and Martha Craig Taylor who, with her mother, resides in Cambridge. Mr. Taylor was the son of Alexander Dallas and Sarah (Danner) Taylor and was a member of a family of nine sons and three daughters. Of this large family the only survivors are Dr. G. K. Taylor, of Cincinnati, and T. C. Taylor, of Washington, D. C.

ALEXANDER L. COEN.

The family from which Alexander L. Coen, of Washington, Wills township, descended was long an influential one in Guernsey county, the older members doing much to start the physical and moral development of the same.

Mr. Coen was born March 22, 1864, on a farm one and one-half miles south of Washington, and is the son of Samuel and Mary (Ferguson) Coen. The father was born near Coen's Methodist Episcopal church in Noble county, Ohio. His grandfather, Richard Coen, was an early settler of Noble county and was the founder of the Coen Methodist Episcopal church, four miles southeast of Senecaville, Guernsey county. He was a devout churchman and prosperous farmer, clearing his farm from the woodland. He lived and died on the farm near the Coen church and is buried in the Coen church cemetery. His son, Samuel, the father of the subject, came to Guernsey county in 1855 and married Mary Ferguson, daughter of Lemen and Lurinza Ferguson, an early pioneer family of Millwood township, Guernsey county. Samuel Coen engaged in farming and was a prosperous man. He was also an extensive stock dealer in connection with his farm interests. He was always a Republican in politics, but not active in party work. He filled several township offices and was a man of affairs. He was a lifelong member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a devout churchman. He left the farm in 1882 and moved to Washington, where he resided until the time of his death, which occurred in October, 1900, and is buried in the cemetery at Washington. His widow still survives, aged seventy-eight years, at the old family home in Washington.

Samuel and Mary (Ferguson) Coen had only one child, Alexander L., the subject of this sketch. The son spent his childhood and youth on the home farm until fifteen years of age and he was educated in the country district schools. Later he attended the Washington high school, and later still spent one term at Lebanon Normal School in Warren county, Ohio. When aged about sixteen years, he became the engineer at the flour mill in Washington, having learned the engineer's trade prior to that. He followed engineering, both stationary and railroad, for about ten years, and when a state examination and certificates were required for engineers in Ohio, Mr. Coen was the eleventh to receive a certificate in the state, and when he first had charge of an engine, at the age of sixteen years, was the youngest engineer in the state having charge of an engine.

Leaving engineering, he took up the study of optics at the South Bend College of Optics, at South Bend, Indiana. He received his degree of Doctor

of Optics from the South Bend institution and the Jacksonian Optical College, Jackson, Michigan, and has followed the profession ever since, having offices and residence at Washington. He has a very complete optical outfit and is a recognized authority in his profession. He has also farm interests requiring considerable of his time. Mr. Coen has always been a Republican in politics. Has served as a member of the county election board and has been a frequent delegate to the various conventions.

Mr. Coen was married in December, 1887, to Nellie Chapman, daughter of Dr. James and Amanda (Weaver) Chapman, of Washington, where Doctor Chapman practiced medicine for many years, coming to Washington from Mount Vernon, Ohio. Doctor Chapman and wife have been dead for several years.

To Mr. and Mrs. Coen one daughter has been born, Nellie, now Mrs. John Williams, in business in Washington.

Mr. Coen is not a member of any church, but Mrs. Coen is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and their daughter is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Coen occupies the old family home in Washington.

ANDREW S. T. JOHNSTON.

A popular and highly honored citizen of Byesville, Guernsey county, who is too well known to need any introduction by the biographer, is Andrew S. T. Johnston, who was born in Richhill township, Muskingum county, Ohio, March 15, 1855. He is the son of Francis and Sarah (Spencer) Johnston, the father born in August, 1812, near Tanela, county Fermanagh, Ireland, and he lived there until 1848. He taught school seven years, eleven months of the year. On June 20, 1848, he married Sarah Spencer, a native of Weymouth, nine miles from London. His people have lived in the same big stone house for nearly three hundred years. In the fall after their marriage Francis Johnston and wife came to America and located near the east line of Muskingum county, Ohio, between High Hill and Cumberland. There he bought a farm and went to farming. Two or three years later he sold the first farm and went to a place between High Hill and Chandlersville, and was there at the time the subject was born. This was the family home until 1869, when the parents moved to Claysville, this county, and lived there the rest of their days. There Francis Johnston engaged in mercantile business, and also owned a farm on which Claysville now stands. He was a

man who took a high patriotic interest in public affairs. He was an ardent abolitionist and an active and faithful member of the Methodist church. From the time he was five years old he very rarely missed attending the regular meetings of his church. He lived to be eighty-nine years old, dying in 1900.

Francis Johnston was converted when a young man and continued a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church until his death. His life was a splendid representation of the qualities which make for Christian manhood. His life came to its earthly close full of years and honors. He was a teacher in the Sunday school and steward up to within a year of his death. His character was a rare combination of sweetness and strength. The uprightness, sincerity and manliness of the man were beyond suspicion. He was a scholar, and loved the Bible, the church and its ordinances. He died as the good die, with no fear in his heart, no cloud in his sky.

Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Francis Johnston: Marie J., Maggie, Esther, and Andrew S. T. of this review.

Andrew S. T. Johnston was about fourteen years old when the family came to Claysville and there he has lived most of his life. He grew up in the mercantile business with his father. He attended Muskingum College, at New Concord, then returned to Claysville and continued with his father in the business.

In 1880 Mr. Johnston married Emma C. Brown, who was born and reared near Claysville. She is the daughter of William and Harriett (Johnson) Brown. Her father was a farmer near Claysville and for three terms of three years was a county commissioner. After his marriage, Mr. Johnston went into partnership with his father, and thus continued as long as his father lived. After his father's death he became sole owner of the business and also owns the farm his father owned, adjoining Claysville. He also ran a creamery at Claysville about five years. For about thirteen years he was postmaster at Claysville, held that office even for a time after leaving Claysville, until a successor could be obtained. For many years he was township clerk, having held the office as long as he would accept it.

In 1901 Mr. Johnston sold his business at Claysville and moved to Byesville. Here he built and ran a laundry a few years in partnership with his son, Francis W. Johnston. After Squire Elza Trott resigned as justice of the peace to become county clerk, Mr. Johnston was appointed to fill out his unexpired term. In the fall of 1909 he was elected to the same office, which he now holds, giving his usual high grade service. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, also of the Masons, having

attained the degree of Knight Templar. He and his wife both belong to the Methodist Episcopal church.

Squire Johnston still has a Bible that was given to his father when he was eleven years old. It was given to the boy as a prize for being the best versed in the Bible of any in the class of which he was a member and in competition with men and women. It is a highly prized memento in the family.

Squire Johnston and wife have four children, Francis W., Harriett S., Edwin B. and Edna B. Edwin B. married Ethel Chapman, of near Byesville, and he now runs a store at Claysville.

Francis W. Johnston grew up at Claysville, and took a course at Meredith Business College at Zanesville. After leaving business college he came to Byesville and he and his father started a steam laundry, which they conducted about two and one-half years, but having been brought up in the merchandise business the son was dissatisfied with anything else, and went into the general merchandise business in which he is now engaged, in Byesville. They have a large and most complete stock of merchandise and enjoy a very extensive trade. Mr. Johnston belongs to the Knights of Pythias; the Pythian Sisters; Masons up to the Knight Templar degree; to the Order of the Eastern Star and to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Maccabees.

ROBERT NOAH ATKINS.

One of Cambridge's progressive and worthy young business men is Robert Noah Atkins, for he has demonstrated beyond a doubt what one can do who has a well defined purpose, energy, persistency and who does not admit the word "fail" to his category. He comes of an excellent old family and was born in Cambridge in 1874. He is the son of Robert Henry and Martha (Hyatt) Atkins, whose life records are given in a separate sketch in this volume; suffice it to say here that they each represented pioneer families of the greatest worth.

Robert N. Atkins grew to maturity in his native town and attended the local schools, later attending the Ohio State University with a law course in view. He was compelled to give this up by the death of his father, and at the request of his mother he went to Chicago in 1892 and 1893 and learned the jewelry business in the Chicago Watch Makers' Institute, thoroughly mastering his chosen vocation. From there he went to Toledo, Ohio, where

he was employed in jewelry work about eight months; he was then employed at Newark, this state, about a year, and three months at Zanesville, then a year at Athens, after which he returned to Cambridge and took a position in the jewelry store owned by his mother, which had been established by his father about 1850. He remained in the store assisting his mother until about 1908, when he bought the store, which he has continued to conduct in a most satisfactory manner. It has never been out of the family since it was first started and is one of the best known and one of the most popular jewelry stores in Guernsey county, having a prestige second to none and drawing a trade from a vast territory. Here is always to be found a very large, modern and carefully selected stock of goods. The highest grade of repair work is also done promptly.

Mr. Atkins was married in 1895 to Queen Markley, of Newark, Ohio, daughter of George and Ellen (Wilson) Markley, an excellent and influential family, and to this union two children have been born, Marian M. and Robert M.

Mr. Atkins is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and he and his wife belong to the Presbyterian church. He is a popular and highly esteemed young man and has ever sought to bear aloft the untarnished escutcheon of the family name, for the Atkinses have long been among the best known and most highly respected residents of Cambridge, both in business and social life.

JOHN L. BRUNER.

A member of as fine an old family as Guernsey county can boast, and a public spirited, progressive business man of strict integrity and high social standing is John L. Bruner, of Cambridge, who has spent his useful and very active life in his native locality and has played no inconspicuous role in the development of the same. He was born in this county, between Senecaville and Byesville, on January 12, 1844, and he is the son of John and Mary N. (McQuade) Bruner, both natives of Pennsylvania, the father born, it is believed, in Somerset county, in December, 1813, and the mother in Westmoreland county, January 5, 1815. They were married May 3, 1836, and came to Guernsey county in the following November, locating on the Alex. Loflin farm, where they lived for four years, then bought forty acres in what was called the "military land," of which a part was cleared and improved. They established a good home here and paid for the land by hard

work and economy, raising tobacco, wheat and hogs. They had a hard time getting a start and their first land paid for, but they prospered at length and finally added to their original purchase until the place consisted of two hundred acres. Their family consisted of ten children, of whom John L. of this review was the fifth in order of birth. The family continued to reside in that neighborhood until the children grew up and, in fact, that was the family home during the life-time of the parents, the father dying in October, 1894, when nearly eighty-one years of age. He was a Democrat, but no politician. He with his entire family belonged to the Presbyterian church. The mother remained on the farm after the father's death until she passed away, on February 23, 1907, having attained the remarkable age of ninety-two years, one month and eighteen days.

John L. Bruner lived on the home place until he was over twenty years of age. He proved his patriotism during the Civil war by enlisting, on July 24, 1864, in Company K, Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he faithfully served until honorably discharged, being mustered out on July 4, 1865. He returned home and remained there until twenty-four years of age. In 1872 he moved to Kansas, where he engaged in farming and cattle and horses, the latter business growing rapidly from a small beginning; he remained in the Sunflower state about fifteen months, when he returned to Guernsey county on a visit, expecting to go to Oregon, but while here he was married, in 1873, to Mary M. Rogers, daughter of Lawson Wesley and Alice Ann (McGaw) Rogers. The parents came from Hartford county, Maryland, about 1842 and located on the "military land" near where John L. Bruner was born. There her father followed farming nearly all his life, dying in 1883, his widow surviving until April 4, 1891, reaching the age of eighty-two years, five months and three days.

After his marriage, John L. Bruner, in partnership with his brother, bought a farm, two and one-half miles southeast of Claysville, and on February 12, 1874, he and his brother, Valentine M., moved there. About two years later, Valentine M. sold his interest to a brother-in-law, and on July 12, 1876, John L. Bruner rented a farm about two and one-half miles southeast of Rix's Mills, and lived there about four years, then moved back to south of Byesville and lived there a short time. He bought a half interest in the mill at Byesville and moved there in the fall of 1880. Eight months and four days later he sold out and traded part of the farm for a one-third interest in the Cambridge mills. In the fall of 1885 he disposed of his interest in these mills and went to Belle Center, where he engaged in the milling business until 1895, having a one-third interest in the mill there, which he

traded on the last date mentioned for a farm in Logan county, but soon sold it and engaged successfully for a time in the insurance business, then moved to Bellefontaine and started his sons in a grocery, which was continued about a year, when the store was sold and the family moved to Mechanicsburg and bought a half interest in a mill and lived there about two years, then moved to Kenton, Ohio, where they remained three years. While there Mr. Bruner bought an interest in a mill and elevator at Mt. Victory which they owned a little over two years; Mr. Bruner had a large grain trade, shipping large quantities in car-load lots. He moved to Byesville again in August, 1903, after having been away twenty years. He bought a bakery there and ran the same about eighteen months. Selling it in the spring of 1905, he went to Cambridge and bought the City Bakery, which he still manages with much success, enjoying an extensive trade, both wholesale and retail; he ships large quantities of bread to other towns.

Mr. Bruner has never sought office, but while living in Cambridge the first time he was elected to the city council and was re-elected and served until he moved away. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian church. He is a Mason and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bruner six children were born, of whom four are living: Alma B.; Otho R., a traveling salesman; Mary Alice; John L., of Bluefields, West Virginia, where he is in the employ of a milling supply company; Myrtle Ethel died at Mechanicsburg in July, 1900, when eighteen years of age; Grace died when five months old in Cambridge. The two living daughters are still at home.

The parents of Mrs. Bruner were active and faithful members of the Methodist Protestant church. The father was born on September 18, 1804. The family settled in Jackson township, this county, in an early day. Mr. Bruner's father was a deacon in the Presbyterian church and his mother was for eighty-one years a member of the church.

CHARLES S. SHEPPARD.

As one of the younger class of lawyers at the Cambridge bar, the entire career of Charles S. Sheppard has been emphasized by persistent industry, strict attention to business, unswerving integrity, the closest application and study, and a degree of care, prudence and promptitude in the disposition of responsibilities intrusted to him, worthy of imitation.

Mr. Sheppard was born December 10, 1871, in Belmont county, Ohio (near Fairview). He is the son of Dr. Isaac H. and Harriet (Grimes) Sheppard. For many years the father was a successful and prominent practitioner in Guernsey, Noble and Belmont counties, and he and his wife are still living, making their home in Fairview, this county.

Charles S. Sheppard received a good education in the public schools, later attending high school and finished with a course at Valparaiso College, Valparaiso, Indiana. He afterwards taught school for three years in Guernsey county, and later taught two years in a high school in Illinois. He was a very capable instructor and his services were in great demand, but he began the study of law early in life and left the school room for this profession, being admitted to the bar on October 14, 1897. For one year he practiced at the town of Fairview, then moved to Cambridge where he has since been very actively and successfully engaged in practice, building up a large and growing clientele.

Mr. Sheppard is an ardent Republican and he never loses an opportunity to further the interests of his party. He has been a member of the Guernsey county election board for some time. In the summer of 1905 he was nominated by acclamation by the Republican county convention for the office of prosecuting attorney of Guernsey county, and he was elected at the polls in November following by a majority exceeding that given the regular party ticket, which is evidence of his general popularity among all classes. He made such a commendable record that in 1908 he was renominated by acclamation and again elected the following November by a like heavy vote, and he is now serving the last year of his second term, and he has made a most efficient and popular officer, standing boldly for law enforcement which he considers the essence of all good government. He is always faithful in the discharge of his duties. He has also a large general practice, so that he is always a very busy man, and he holds a very high rank as an attorney in all the courts of the county and the state. He is a broad-minded and prudent man, with a high sense of honor and integrity, and is worthy of the high esteem in which he is held by the citizens in all walks of life. He is a student of progress, well informed on the latest decisions and revised statutes and is profoundly versed in jurisprudence. He is a very careful investigator and is an eloquent pleader. He is influential in selecting good men for local offices, and he is regarded as a leader in political and civic affairs in Guernsey county.

Mr. Sheppard was married on August 3, 1899, to Della Gardiner, daughter of John and Cecilia (Moore) Gardiner, the representative of an excellent family, and she herself a woman of education, tact and refinement.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mr. Sheppard has been a trustee for a number of years, also a teacher of an advanced class in the Sunday school. He is a member of the Cambridge Country Club, and he enjoys an occasional game of golf for recreation. The family home is at No. 212 North Tenth street and is a neat and desirable residence and a place of genuine hospitality to the many friends of the family. Mr. Sheppard's suite of office rooms are on the second floor of the Central Bank Building and his large law library and accessories make them among the most attractive and well equipped law offices in all southeastern Ohio.

OSCAR O. BELL.

The enterprising citizen whose name heads this article has been for some time identified in a prominent way with the industrial life of the city of Cambridge, and he has manifested an abiding interest in the public welfare of Guernsey county. By a life consistent in motive and action with correct ethics, he has won and retained the confidence of all who have had dealings with him in any way.

Oscar O. Bell was born in Liberty township, Guernsey county, November 23, 1873, and he is the son of George and Mary (Milligan) Bell. The father also was born in Liberty township, and was the son of Hamilton and Nancy (Bell) Bell. The family lived in Indiana before they came here, having emigrated to Guernsey county about 1830 and located in Liberty township. Hamilton Bell opened up a very extensive salt works there and for many years carried on a very satisfactory business. He was a prominent man in this locality in those early days. George Bell was born in Liberty township in 1836 and during his younger years did a great deal of farm work, and also hauled salt for his father from the works to the surrounding cities and towns and the country districts roundabout. During the Civil war he was a soldier in the Union army, having enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and saw some hard service, being in nineteen noted battles. He was in Sherman's Death Valley campaign. Before his career in the army he was married, in 1858, to Mary Milligan, daughter of Alexander Neally Milligan and wife. She was born in Liberty township and lived there until her marriage. After the war George Bell continued at the salt works and also followed farming. He owned a good farm, on which he spent the major part of his mature life.

His family consisted of twelve children, an equal number of boys and girls, all of whom are living, namely: Hamilton L. lives in Oklahoma on a farm; Ellen Jane, wife of Lafayette Hamilton, lives in south central Kansas; Amanda married Leslie Adams and lives in Liberty township, near Tyner; Margaret married John McKahan and lives in Jefferson township, this county; Della married Lincoln Hellar and lives in south central Kansas; John M. lives in Cambridge and is a mill worker; James M. lives at Uhrichsville, Ohio; Harriet married J. P. Lanning and lives in Center township, this county; Oscar O., of this review; Robert F. is married and lives in Washington county, Pennsylvania; George W. lives in Cambridge and is timekeeper in the Inter-State Iron & Steel Company; Mary is the wife of Parker Carson, a civil engineer, of Yampa, Colorado.

The mother of these children passed to her rest in Liberty township, on August 6, 1898. She and her husband belonged to the United Presbyterian church, and the father was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. This family is noted for its robust health; all the large family of children are now married and have children of their own with two exceptions.

Oscar O. Bell grew to maturity on the home farm in Liberty township where he was put to work in the fields when young and he attended the neighboring schools during the winter months. When only fifteen years of age he was given a teacher's certificate, and he began teaching school before he was seventeen years of age and, following that vocation with singular success for eleven years, he became widely known as an educator of a high order of ability. His services were in great demand and he taught in various parts of this county. He attended the normal schools both at Byesville and Kimbolton, also attended Muskingum College. After leaving college, he resumed teaching, which he continued with his usual satisfaction until 1901, when he abandoned the school room and moved to Cambridge where he became engaged in the bar mill of the Inter-State Iron & Steel Company. After working at general work for eight months, he became shipping clerk and has held that position, while the mill was owned by three different companies, which is an evidence of his ability, faithfulness and trustworthiness. In July, 1910, he was promoted to the responsible position of works auditor of the local plant, which he is filling with his usual ability and satisfaction.

Mr. Bell was married in 1895 to Mattie R. Porter, daughter of Harrison and Margaret (McCullough) Porter. She was born and reared in Liberty township and lived there until her marriage. Her father was born at Kimbolton. Her mother was the daughter of David and Anna McCullough, and she was born in Liberty township. David and Anna McCullough were old

residents of this county. Mrs. Bell's father was a soldier in the Civil war, having been in the service about three years.

Mr. and Mrs. Bell are the parents of four children, named as follows: Howard Earl died in infancy; Lula May, Oscar Ray and Harry Edgar are members of the home circle.

Mr. Bell is a loyal Republican, as were his ancestors. He takes an interest in party affairs and is ready to assist his friends. He and his wife belong to the First United Presbyterian church in Cambridge.

Personally, Mr. Bell is a genial, unassuming, companionable gentleman, highly educated, well informed on current topics of the day, frank, straightforward and scrupulously honest, and he is a man who makes friends readily and has no trouble in retaining them.

PHILIP W. EATON.

One of the highly honored and respected citizens of Guernsey county, who is now living in the city of Cambridge, but who is still engaged in agricultural pursuits on his excellent and well improved farm, is Philip W. Eaton, who was born in Belmont county, Ohio, in 1839, the son of John and Harriet (Hunt) Eaton. In 1851 the family moved to Guernsey county, Ohio, and located a mile east of Cambridge on the old National road, where the father bought a farm which has been the family home ever since.

Philip W. Eaton was one of a family of five children, three boys and two girls. Of these, one brother, James, was killed on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad while it was being built in 1853; Mrs. Lydia Ann Jones, the eldest sister, died in Arkansas; those living are, Philip W., of this review; Mrs. Adeline Lowry, of Knox township, this county; Joel, of Bloomington, Indiana.

Philip W. Eaton grew to maturity on the home farm east of Cambridge and assisted with the general work about the place when he was a boy. He attended the district schools during the winter months, and he has made this place his home nearly all his life, his efforts as a farmer having been rewarded with a reasonable degree of success.

Mr. Eaton was married in 1858 to Maria Donaldson, daughter of Joshua and Maria Donaldson, and this union resulted in the birth of six children, namely: James Edwin, whose sketch appears on another page of this work; Anna, who died at the age of seven years; Dora Eunetta is the wife of Alex.

Rankin, of McKeesport, Pennsylvania; William also lives in that city; Hattie is at home with her parents; Charles lives near the old farm and is employed in the grocery business in Cambridge.

Philip W. Eaton continued to make his residence on the old homestead until about 1900, engaging in general farming and stock raising and making a very comfortable living and laying by a competency for his old age. He purchased a home in Cambridge about ten years ago and has since lived here, but he has continued farming, as already indicated. He has a very pleasant home in this city and he has a host of warm personal friends throughout the county. Although now somewhat advanced in years, he is still hale and hearty and he has lived a life of which he has nothing to regret or to be ashamed.

Mr. Eaton's father passed away in 1853, and the mother subsequently married James Cullens and resided in Knox township, in the northwestern portion of this county, until her death about 1888. The Eaton family is one of the old and highly honored ones of Guernsey county.

JAMES ROSS McBURNEY.

A well known business man and progressive citizen of Guernsey county is James Ross McBurney, who was born in Cambridge, Ohio, on June 13, 1866. He is the son of Prof. John McBurney, a prominent educator who is given proper mention in another part of this volume. He grew to maturity in the city of Cambridge and attended the local schools, later taking a course in Muskingum College, from which institution he was graduated in 1891. He then entered Duff's College at Pittsburg where he taught for more than a year. He returned to Cambridge in 1893 and identified himself with the Cambridge Roofing Company as bookkeeper. In 1897 he was made secretary, which position he has continued to hold to the present time. He is a director and vice-president of the Guernsey Building & Loan Association.

On October 14, 1904, occurred the marriage of Mr. McBurney to Minnie E. Nash, the daughter of Rev. J. H. Nash and wife, whose biographical records are given in a spearate sketch in this work. The union of Mr. and Mrs. McBurney has been blessed by the birth of one son, John Dorman McBurney.

Mr. and Mrs. McBurney are members of the United Presbyterian church.

HOWARD W. ARNDT, M. D.

The gentleman to whom the following tribute is paid embodies all the necessary pre-requisites and necessary qualifications, in a marked degree, to insure success in the medical profession, and by energy and application he is drawing to himself a large and remunerative practice, and at the same time is building up an enviable reputation, being recognized as one of the leading physicians of Guernsey county and a man of honor and integrity at all times.

Dr. Howard W. Arndt, of Lore City, Ohio, was born April 12, 1872, near Senecaville, Guernsey county, but his paternal home was just over the county line in Noble county. He is the son of David and Elizabeth (Ward) Arndt. The father was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, while the mother is a native of Noble county, this state. The Arndts are of German descent, Grandfather Charles Arndt coming from Germany in 1818, first settling in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and he came to Noble county, in 1836. He was a cabinetmaker, being the first in the locality where he settled on the border line between Guernsey and Noble counties. His death occurred in 1861, after a useful and upright life. His son, David Arndt, the father of the Doctor, was a carpenter and followed that trade most of his active life. In an early day the Arndts bought land near Cambridge, and for many years the grandfather worked at his trade here; however, the family finally settled near Senecaville, where Charles Arndt spent the remainder of his life and he and his wife are buried in the cemetery there. When advanced in years, David Arndt gave up carpentering and devoted his attention to his farm near Senecaville, in Noble county. He is now living in retirement and with his wife lives at Senecaville, on the Guernsey county side, the town being on the dividing line between Guernsey and Noble counties. Mr. Arndt has reached the age of eighty years, while his wife is seventy-three. They have journeyed down life's pathway, through its sunshine and shadow, hand in hand, for a period of fifty-two years, this union having been a most fortunate and harmonious one. November 5, 1910, marked the fifty-second anniversary of their marriage. In their family were four daughters and one son: Howard W., of this review; Allie, who married James Callow, of Platteville, Colorado; Texanna, who married George Black, of Columbus, Ohio; Ruth, who married Hugh Bergmer, of Senecaville; Bartha, who married Tecomseh McLaughlin, a farmer living on the old homestead.

Howard W. Arndt spent his childhood and youth on the home farm and his early education was obtained in the district country schools, attending later, for a short time, Muskingum College at New Concord. In 1893 he

HOWARD W. ARNDT, M. D.

entered Starling Medical College at Columbus, Ohio, and, making an excellent record there, he was graduated from that institution on March 25, 1897. Two days later he located in Lore City and began the practice of his profession, and he has been here ever since, building up a very satisfactory patronage and taking a very high rank among the leading medical men of this locality. He is not only very successful as a general practitioner, but also as a surgeon, and he has the full confidence of the people in both lines of his practice.

The Doctor was married on December 30, 1897, to Carrie Melick, daughter of John and Mary (Davis) Melick, of Malta, Morgan county, Ohio. Her father was formerly an undertaker in that city, but is now retired. His wife is also living; they were never residents of Guernsey county. Doctor Arndt has no children.

In addition to his extensive practice Doctor Arndt is engaged in large farming operations, being the owner of two fine farms adjoining Lore City, mostly bottom lands in the Leatherwood valley. They are well improved, well kept and under a high state of cultivation. He engages in general farming and gives special attention to the raising of fine stock, cattle and horses, being an excellent judge of both. His cattle are regarded as of the best grade for grazing purposes, and when ready for the market always command top notch prices. He is a breeder of thoroughbred Percheron horses, which are always in demand. His residence is in Lore City and is one of the most attractive, modern and convenient in the vicinity. He is a member of the county, state and national medical societies, and he belongs to the Senecaville lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having been allied with the same since he was twenty-one years of age. He also belongs to the Masonic order and holds affiliation with the Cambridge chapter of Royal Arch Masons, and the Cambridge commandery of Knights Templar. He and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal church, the latter being organist at the local church and interested in church and Sunday school work, being a teacher in the latter for years. She is a member of the Rebekah lodge at Lore City, and the Order of the Eastern Star of Quaker City.

Doctor Arndt is an ardent advocate of outdoor sports and recreation, and he likes to spend a day occasionally with his dog and gun. Politically, he is a Republican and has long been active in the affairs of the party, and he has served as a member of the Republican county central committee and is a frequent delegate to county, district and state conventions, and he always makes his influence felt at such gatherings. He has never been an office seeker, being too busy with his large practice and his extensive farming and stock raising. He is always ready to aid in any cause looking to the general ad-

vancement of his community, is one of the leading citizens of Guernsey county in every respect, and the Arndt home is prominent in the social life of the community.

SAMUEL CARTER.

From one of the oldest and best families of this section of the national union comes Samuel Carter, one of the progressive farmers and honored citizens of Oxford township, Guernsey county, and he has always tried to live up to the high standard set by his progenitors, and has therefore won and retained the esteem of a wide circle of acquaintances and friends.

Mr. Carter was born on June 8, 1855, in Monroe county, Ohio, and is the son of John and Mary (Scott) Carter, the father born in Maryland and the mother in Washington county, Pennsylvania. When twenty-four years old the father came to Fairview, Oxford township, Guernsey county, in 1827, and after a short time he went to Wheeling and established a grist-mill, which he operated for eight years. He then established the first steam grist-mill on the upper Ohio river at Pawhattan, on the West Virginia side of the river, and he operated this mill for ten years. Then he built a steam mill at Clarington, Monroe county, which he conducted for ten years, then bought a farm near St. Clairsville, in Belmont county. He farmed there until 1875 when he moved to Fairview, Guernsey county, and retired from active business, living at Fairview until his death, on November 1, 1894, at the advanced age of ninety-two years; his wife died in April, 1891, and both are buried at Fletcher's cemetery. He was a very successful business man and made good money out of his mills and farms, and he was a man of strong character.

Grandfather Joel Carter was a miller on Rock Run, Maryland, on the Susquehanna river, and he taught his son John, father of Samuel, the milling business. During the war of 1812 his mills were destroyed and financial disaster visited the grandfather. In the evening-up of business matters Joel Carter gave his son John two silver dollars with the statement that this would be the extent of his financial aid. But John Carter was a man who did not need aid, being strong in body and mind and of unswerving courage. He came west, as has been shown, and became a pioneer miller and amassed a fortune, also establishing for himself an envied reputation among all men with whom he came into contact in a business or social way.

Samuel Carter, of this review, was taken to Belmont county by his parents when four years old and he received a good education in the country schools there. He grew to maturity in that county and made it his home until he was twenty years of age. He began life for himself there by teaching two terms of school. He then came to Oxford township, Guernsey county, and taught with pronounced success for a period of eight years, his services being in great demand.

Mr. Carter was married on May 22, 1879, to Louisa Smith, daughter of John and Margaret (Temple) Smith. Mr. Smith was a farmer of Millwood township and he and his wife are both deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Carter three children have been born, namely: Etta L., deceased; Alfred N. is married and is living at home on the farm which he now works, but he was formerly a teacher for five years; Della Margaret is unmarried and is living at home.

Mr. Carter has lived in Oxford township ever since coming to this county, and since 1881, when he gave up teaching, he has engaged in farming on a fine, well improved farm of two hundred and seventy-six acres which he bought at that time. It is as good land as the county can boast and he has been very successful as a general farmer and stock raiser. He has a modern, attractive and comfortable residence and good outbuildings. Of late he is giving most of his attention to live stock, of which he is a good judge. His farm is well adapted to raising sheep and he is especially interested in this branch of stock raising.

Politically, Mr. Carter is a Democrat, but he has never been active in public matters, but always interested in whatever tends to the development of his community and county. He has served as township clerk for three years, trustee for two years, assessor for three years, and he is a member of the township board of education, having held this position for the past twenty-four years. As a public servant he has done a great deal of good to his community and has gained the esteem of all concerned. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and he has been a class leader for the past thirty-eight years, and he has been a trustee and steward for many years. His son succeeds him as class leader in the church. The family has long been active in church and Sunday school work. Mr. Carter was superintendent of the local Sunday school for a period of twenty-seven years, and he is yet a teacher of a Bible class for men.

The Carter home has an atmosphere of refinement and culture and the family is prominent in the social life of the community.

JAMES EDWIN EATON.

To a great extent the prosperity characterizing all industries of our country is due to the honest industry, the sturdy persistence, the unswerving perseverance and the wise economy which so prominently characterize the business element in the Buckeye state. Among this class should be mentioned James Edwin Eaton, of near Cambridge, Guernsey county, where he maintains a well improved place and a popular and up-to-date sanitary dairy. By years of indefatigable labor and honest effort he has not only acquired a well-merited material prosperity, but has also richly earned the highest esteem of all with whom he has associated. He is a retired merchant.

Mr. Eaton was born a mile east of Cambridge, this county, in 1859, and he is the son of Philip and Maria (Donaldson) Eaton, a complete sketch of whom appears on another page of this work. Suffice it to say here that they were among the highly honored early families of this community, the father having come here when ten years of age from Belmont county, this state, his parents buying the farm where James E. Eaton was born. He was a member of a family of six children and he grew to maturity on the home farm. When fifteen years old he turned his attention to merchandising, finding employment in a grocery store in Cambridge, and for a period of thirty-three years he was engaged either as an employe or proprietor in the grocery business on one square in Cambridge, during which time he was very successful, enjoying an excellent trade and becoming acquainted with nearly everybody in the county. When he was about thirty-two years old, an old injury in his leg, received when a boy, began giving him trouble anew and became so aggravated that it incapacitated him for business, and he was thus disabled for two years and had three amputations performed on the member before the wound finally healed. He then bought a grocery in the same square where he had been employed so long and he continued in business until 1908, when he sold out and moved to his farm just east of the city, which he had bought while engaged in the grocery business. He had been very successful as a merchant because he had always sought to please his customers and was honest in all his dealings with his fellowmen. He and his wife have both been very diligent and no small part of the subject's success has been due to the faithful assistance and wise counsel of his wife. They now have a beautiful home east of Cambridge on a part of the farm on which he was born. He engages in fruit growing, raises poultry and has an excellent dairy of Jersey cattle. It is a pleasure to look over his well kept place, his modern dairy and his attractive home and fine orchard. He

is eminently deserving of the large success he has attained, owing to his life of hard work and habits of fair dealing.

In May, 1889, Mr. Eaton married Emma Wilson, daughter of George and Maria (Butler) Wilson. She was born in Coshocton county, near the Knox county line. Her mother died when she was about a year old and she was taken into the home of her sister in Newark and later into that of her aunt in Columbus, Ohio, and for five years prior to her marriage she lived at the home of J. O. McIlyar and clerked in his store until her marriage. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Eaton, Fred and Marie; the former makes his home in Michigan, while the latter remains with her parents.

Politically, Mr. Eaton is a Republican, and he takes considerable interest in local political affairs. He served for a period of twelve years as township treasurer and as city treasurer of Cambridge for six years. He made no special effort to get these offices, but they were literally "thrust upon him," owing to his peculiar fitness for the positions, and, useless to add, that he discharged his duties in a manner that reflected much credit upon himself and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JAMES D. ABELS.

No more progressive or broad-minded citizen is to be found in the vicinity of Byesville than James D. Abels, and no more public spirited man in Guernsey county, consequently he is gladly given a place in this history. He was born near Middleton, Guernsey county, in 1834, and is the son of John, Jr., and Mary Ann (Seveard or Bevard) Abels. The paternal grandfather, John Abels, Sr., was the son of a pilot on an ocean vessel that plied between Holland and New York city and it is believed that he was born in Holland. His father, the pilot, brought him on a trip to New York when a small boy, prior to the year 1800 and on the voyage the father died, and the boy was left alone at New York. A stranger took him up-town and kept him over night, taking him to the market the following morning, and inquired if any one wanted a boy to raise. Thomas Thorne, a farmer living near the city, being pleased with the boy's appearance, took him and reared him, keeping him until he was married. Later he moved to Guernsey county, Ohio, and settled near Middleton, taking up land, being among the early settlers.

His son, John Abels, Sr., was born in 1808, and grew up in Guernsey county, and there married Mary Ann Bevard. Her parents came from Maryland and were pioneers in the locality lying between Middleton and Quaker City. Nine children were born to this union: Rachel, James D., Rebecca, Nancy, Margaret (who died when three years old), William, Sarah Jane, Phoebe and Susan M.

About 1840 John Abels, Jr., entered land in Washington county and moved there, but his land lying in the midst of an almost impenetrable forest, he had to stop on his removal thereto several miles away until a road could be cut to it. On his trip he took his family and all his belongings in a wagon drawn by oxen. A short time before he came another settler had cut a road to his own new home, which was about two miles from that of Mr. Abels. This road was followed by the latter as far as it went, then he finished cutting a road to his land; then went afoot until he found where he could get water. He then cut a road back to his wagon and brought the family on into the forest, cleared a little space, drove down stakes and piled brush over them for a shelter to live under until he could clear a larger space and build a log cabin. So dense and unbroken was the forest that the father got lost on his own farm, one evening, only two or three hundred yards from his home, but hearing a cow bell, followed his cows home. In due course of time he had a good farm cleared and improved, James D. taking his share of the work. The father made this his home until 1873, then sold out and moved to the southwest part of Jackson township where he bought a home, and there he and his wife spent the remainder of their days, dying there and they are both buried at Mt. Zion church cemetery, having been members of that church. The father had been a Baptist minister back in Washington county, also preached in adjoining counties, but he gave up active preaching when he moved to Guernsey county, although he still preached occasionally.

James D. Abels grew to maturity on the farm in Washington county. After he grew into manhood he came over into Jackson township, this county, and worked about a year in the mines and on the farm, and here he met the woman he later married. Returning home, he remained there a year, then in April, 1858, returned to Jackson township and married Rebecca Delarue, daughter of John and Martha (Dennison) Delarue. She was born and reared in Guernsey county, her father having come to this country from France. He died in 1846, leaving a widow and large family to be supported on an eighty-acre farm which he owned. The mother died in 1876. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. James D. Abels established their home in the western part of Jackson township, directly south of the court house in Cam-

bridge. When Mr. and Mrs. Abels were married he ran the farm for her, later bought more land adjoining and now has a fine farm of one hundred acres, which is well improved and under a high state of cultivation.

Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Abels, one of whom is deceased. They are: John T., who lives on the home farm, married Alta Beach and his family consists of nine children, of whom six are living, Charlie, Harry, Thomas, Albert, Frank and Eva. William E., who is a general merchant in Byesville, married Mary Long and has had a family of five children: Virgie died in Iowa when four or five years old; James D., Jonathan, Roy and Dorothy. Mary M. married Alexander Newman, and their children, four of whom are living, are, Ethel, Ora, Otto and Homer; Mary, their other child, died in 1907. Cora Abels married W. K. Booth, a grocer in Cambridge, and they became the parents of six children, only two of whom are now living: Vera and Freda. Elizabeth married Durward Williams; they live in Salesville and have two children, Bernetta and Cora.

Mr. Abels was one of the loyal sons of the North who fought to defend the flag in the Civil war, having become a member of Company E, One Hundred and Seventy-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served very faithfully, and he is now a member of the Grand Army of the Republic post at Cambridge. He and his wife belong to the Mt. Zion Baptist church near his old home in Jackson township. About 1903 he moved his family to Cambridge, with the expectation of buying a home there, but a year later decided to locate in Byesville, and they now have a beautiful and comfortable home there.

ALEXANDER COCHRAN.

The name of Alexander Cochran will never be forgotten by those who had the opportunity of knowing him, and although he can be seen by mortal eyes no longer, his influence is still active for good among his fellow men, and—thanks for the assurances of hope—upon the great ocean of eternity, his life, not in the embrace of sleep nor in the apparent selfishness of rest, but in activity of service in the courts of heaven, has burst into splendor.

Mr. Cochran was born February 26, 1832, in Oxford township, this county, and he was the son of William and Martha (Henderson) Cochran. The Cochrans were of Scotch-Irish descent, and grandfather Alexander Cochran came to Guernsey county, Ohio, in the early days of the nineteenth century when the country was all a dense forest, inhabited by Indians and wild game.

The father, William Cochran, was a farmer and his son, Alexander, grew to maturity on the home place and assisted in clearing the land and tilling the soil. During the winter months he attended the neighboring schools, which were taught in log cabins. When he was nineteen years of age he went to California to seek his fortune in the gold fields, making the trip by way of the isthmus of Panama, and experienced the usual hardships. He remained in California about six years, spending his time in the mines north of Sacramento. He was very successful there and his experiences were of lasting benefit to him. Returning to Ohio, he engaged in various business enterprises, acquiring valuable lands, now Quaker City, when there were only a few crude houses along the one street, the town being started along the main road that passed through the settlement. He bought land in this locality from time to time and acquired a large acreage, and he changed the name of the place from Millwood to Quaker City, owing to the fact that the locality had been settled principally by Quakers. He engaged in all kinds of mercantile enterprises, and he encouraged young men to take up various lines of business, being in every way active in the development of the community. He built houses and sold them to individuals wanting homes. He was, in reality, the founder and builder of Quaker City. Later he became the proprietor of a large planing and saw-mill, which he continued to operate until his death and which is still operated by his family. He was a very successful business man and one of the leading citizens in every respect of this part of the county.

Mr. Cochran was married on March 17, 1872, to Susan A. Gregg, daughter of John and Mary (Holcher) Gregg, a prominent family of Belmont, Belmont county, Ohio. To this union one daughter was born, Lena G., who married Rev. Charles H. Williams, a Congregational minister, of Gloucester, Massachusetts. Mrs. Williams is a highly educated woman, being a graduate of Oberlin College and the Boston Conservatory of Music.

Mr. Cochran was a Republican in politics from the organization of the party, and he was always active in its affairs and deeply interested in all public matters. No man did more for Quaker City and vicinity than he, and his name is now a synonym for progress, success and right living, both in private and public life. In addition to his business interests in Quaker City, he was an extensive land owner and farmer and for several years he was an extensive and successful coal operator, being among the early pioneer coal operators in this part of the coal producing field.

Mr. Cochran was a thirty-second-degree Mason and was prominent in the order. Mrs. Cochran is a member of the Presbyterian church, and Mr. Cochran's parents were members of the same denomination. While Mr.

Cochran was not a member of the church, he was a strong advocate of churches and a liberal supporter of the same.

The death of this excellent citizen, kind-hearted neighbor, valued friend and indulgent father and husband, occurred on August 14, 1904, meeting death in a tragic manner, having been killed in a railroad accident in Wheeling while attending to some business matters. His funeral was conducted by the Masonic order, of which he was so long a member, and delegations from lodges from many surrounding cities were in attendance. He was a man of sterling worth and character and no man occupied a higher place in the estimation of the people among whom he lived and labored to such goodly ends and his memory will always be revered by all classes here.

MARTIN VAN BUREN McKIM.

For seventy years a resident of Kimbolton and its vicinity, Martin VanBuren McKim is well acquainted with the history of the community, and has borne his share in its activities. He was born on September 10, 1840, on a farm in the round-log cabin home of his parents, two miles southeast of Kimbolton. His parents were Burr W. and Catherine (Hines) McKim. His father was of Scotch ancestry, and was born in Loudoun county, Virginia; his mother was born of German ancestry in the same county. They were married in Loudoun county, and in 1835, shortly after their marriage, they came west over the mountains in a one-horse wagon with all their worldly possessions. Burr W. McKim was a man of good education for those days, a civil engineer, a school teacher, and also an expert weaver. After coming to Guernsey county he was extensively engaged in civil engineering, surveying most of the lands of Liberty township and laying out the village of Kimbolton, and also did much surveying in other parts of the county. He was also a skillful violin player and furnished music at many of the dances of the early settlers, and was welcome at all social functions. He also owned a farm, but did not give much time to farming. Being expert with tools, he made the first grain cradles that found their way into Liberty township. In politics he was a Democrat, and very active.

Burr W. and Catherine McKim were the parents of ten children, namely: A son who died in infancy; James, deceased, a soldier in the Civil war; John, deceased, also a soldier in the Civil war; Elizabeth, deceased; Rebecca, deceased; George, a soldier in the Civil war, now living in Lawrenceburg, Ten-

nessee; Martin VanBuren; Catherine, deceased; Hiram, four years a soldier, deceased; and William, also for four years a soldier. In all, six sons served in the Civil war, and not one was wounded or taken prisoner, though they served actively during almost the whole war. The mother of these children died in 1883. The father died in 1871, aged about seventy-two.

Martin V. McKim grew up in the environment of his parents' activities, and attended the country district schools when his services were not required in work. Until he enlisted in the army, in August, 1861, in Company B, Fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, he had worked on the farm and at other vocations. The first enlistment was for three months. In February, 1864, he enlisted again in the same company and regiment, and served to the close of the war as a private in General Sherman's army, participating in all the battles of that army, including the Atlanta campaign, but did not go with him to the sea, being transferred to Texas, where he served until the close of the war. On returning from the army he resumed farming, but soon gave that up for stone masonry, and in the years that followed did a great deal of work for the Columbus & Marietta railroad when it was in process of construction. He followed this until 1903, when, because of advancing years, he gave up his trade, and has since lived retired. He has always been a Republican, and while not particularly active, has been interested in public affairs, having served as a member of the school board and as constable and road supervisor. In 1906 he was elected mayor of the village of Kimbolton, and is now serving his second term. He is a member of Meagher Post No. 442, Grand Army of the Republic, and has filled the office of chaplain ever since becoming a member over twenty years ago. Mr. McKim was also a member of the local grange of the Patrons of Husbandry for several years, and was chaplain of that organization.

Mr. McKim has been twice married, first on February 1, 1865, to Hannah L. Carnes, the daughter of Henry and Maud (Ellis) Carnes, of Knox township. To this union thirteen children were born, two of whom died in infancy, the others being: Elmer E., of Kimbolton; William, of Newcomerstown; Samuel, of Cambridge; Emma, the wife of E. T. Erickson, of Parkersburg, Iowa; Joseph W., of Byesville, Ohio; James A., of Cambridge; Rachel, the wife of Frank Bashard, of Waterloo, Iowa; Alva, of Liberty; Walter O., of Pittsburg; Martha M., now Mrs. Harry Tarbell, of Cambridge. The wife and mother died in April, 1884, and Mr. McKim was married a second time on August 13, 1885, to Mrs. Elmira Snyder, the widow of Samuel Snyder and a daughter of David and Jane (Reubencan) Snyder. By her first marriage Mrs. McKim has four children: Joseph F., deceased; Da-

vid M., of Cambridge; Samuel E., of Oregon; Hattie M., now Mrs. E. M. Britton, of St. Joseph, Missouri. By the second marriage Mr. and Mrs. McKim have no children. Mrs. McKim's parents came from Beaver county, Pennsylvania, to Guernsey county about 1830. Mr. Snyder was a blacksmith by trade, and both he and his wife died about fifteen years ago. Mr. and Mrs. McKim are members of the Methodist church, Mr. McKim since 1867, and he is a class leader, a member of the official board and Sunday school superintendent. He is a strong temperance advocate and a worker in the cause. A man of strong convictions and high principles, he firmly adheres to these in the conduct of his life, and is a true Christian.

WILLIAM H. GIBSON.

Prominent among the representative farmers of his community is William H. Gibson, who has spent his entire life near Kimbolton and is descended from a family of old settlers. He was born on December 30, 1837, on a farm near Kimbolton, Guernsey county, Ohio, the son of James and Matilda (Morrison) Gibson.

James Gibson was born in St. Clairsville, Belmont county, Ohio, and his wife in Virginia, near Wheeling. Great-grandfather Gibson came from Ireland about 1768, and settled in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and his son William, the grandfather of William H., was born there and came to Belmont county, Ohio, in 1802. He remained in Belmont county for five years, and then, in 1807, came to Cambridge, Guernsey county, carrying his goods on pack horses and driving his cattle and sheep. The family came down Wills creek to Cambridge in canoes, driving their stock to the land near what is now Kimbolton, where they settled. William Gibson had come the year before and entered several hundred acres of land, and then returned to St. Clair county for his family. A log cabin house was erected by driving forks in the ground, putting up cross poles, and covering the same with bark. This constituted the family house until the following February, when a more pretentious cabin home was erected, which stood until very recent years. William Gibson was a prosperous man and active in all matters looking to the good of the community. He lived to the age of seventy-five, dying in 1849. His wife, Nancy (Larison) Gibson, lived to be ninety-eight years old, being born on February 23, 1776, and dying in 1873. Their son James, the father of William H., the subject of this sketch, was born on November

15, 1804, and when the family came to this county was but about four years of age. He followed farming, became a large land owner, and was a man active in public affairs, and a devout member of the United Presbyterian church. He died on September 4, 1895, in his ninety-second year. His wife died on April 26, 1900. They were the parents of eleven children, eight sons and three daughters, whose names and the dates of whose births are: Angelina, born September 7, 1834, died on September 6, 1892; Leroy, born February 8, 1836, died on September 4, 1837; William H., born December 8, 1837; Naphtali L., born January 7, 1842, died on April 13, 1886; Porter W., born January 7, 1844; Anderson, born November 21, 1843, died November 19, 1853; Nancy M., born February 19, 1845; Thomas D., born January 19, 1848, died on November 27, 1848; Margaret J., born November 14, 1849; James M., born February 18, 1852; Milton, born April 11, 1854.

William H. Gibson grew up on his father's farm and attended the district schools. He remained with his parents until his enlistment, in September, 1862, as a member of Company B, Fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, and served until the close of the war, being discharged in May, 1865. His regiment was in the armies of the Ohio and the Cumberland, a part of General Thomas' corps, and was in the Atlanta campaign, and saw hard service. Mr. Gibson was never wounded or taken prisoner, and has a splendid war record, always being faithful to his duty, and was often detailed for special services.

After leaving the army Mr. Gibson worked on the farm with his father until 1870, when he went to Monmouth, Illinois, and engaged in farm work. He also spent some time in Kansas. In 1873 he returned to Ohio, and again engaged in farming with his father, remaining with him until his marriage, in May, 1889, to Mary Seward, the daughter of Isaac and Mariah (Marquand) Seward. Mr. Seward was a prominent citizen of Kimbolton, serving for many years as postmaster and justice of the peace. The Marquands were one of the families who came originally from the island of Guernsey, from whom the county takes its name. Mr. and Mrs. Seward died some years ago. Mr. Gibson has always been a farmer and actively engaged until recent years, when he retired. He has always taken a full share of interest in the affairs of the community. In politics he is a Republican, and has always been active in party work. He has served as county assessor, and in 1910 was real estate appraiser for the village of Kimbolton. He has also been a member of the village council, and is now one of the county board of supervisors of the blind. A member of Meaghan Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, he has filled the position of quartermaster almost continu-

ously since the organization of the post. He and his wife are members of the United Presbyterian church. Both are highly esteemed and respected in their community.

WILLIAM L. SIMPSON.

The gentleman whose name heads this review is one of the leading farmers in his community in Guernsey county, having long maintained his home in Adams township; he is also known as a public official of high character. Tireless energy and honesty of purpose are the chief characteristics of the man.

William L. Simpson was born on June 8, 1835, in Brooke county, West Virginia, and he is the son of Robert and Margaret (Lyons) Simpson. The father was also born in Brooke county, West Virginia, of Scotch parentage; the mother was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania. These parents came to Tuscarawas county, Ohio, in 1837 and engaged in farming, and in 1851 they moved to Guernsey county to a farm where their son, William L., of this review, now resides, and where he has since lived. The father owned one hundred and sixty acres. He was a member of the United Presbyterian church, which was organized in 1858 in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, between the old Associate church and Associate Reformed, he being an elder in the Associate Reformed church, and a lay delegate to the general assembly in 1858 when the two churches united. He was a devout churchman and a citizen of high character. The death of the elder Simpson occurred in March, 1894, and that of his wife on February 17, 1874. They are buried in the Lebanon cemetery. They were the parents of two children, a son and a daughter, the latter, Elizabeth, dying in her twenty-fifth year; the son, William L., of this review, is now the only survivor.

William L. Simpson grew to maturity on the home farm, on which he worked during the summer and attended the neighboring schools in the winter time. He later attended Madison College at Antrim, Guernsey county, after which he engaged in farming, which he has made his life work and at which he has been very successful. He was married on June 22, 1864, to Mary McGonagle, daughter of James and Margaret (Turner) McGonagle, who lived on a farm in the same neighborhood in Adams township, this county. Her parents were good people, members of the United Presbyterian church; they are both now deceased and are buried in the Lebanon cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson have no children.

After his marriage Mr. Simpson continued to live on the old home place

and engaged in farming, his farm of well improved and well tilled land now consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, on which he carries on general farming and stock raising. He has a very comfortable and well located home.

Mr. Simpson is a Democrat in politics, and although the county gave George H. Nash, Republican candidate for governor in 1899, a large majority, Mr. Simpson, who was a candidate for the Legislature on the Democratic ticket, was elected by a majority of over six hundred, which was certainly evidence of his universal good standing and a high compliment to his popularity with all classes, irrespective of party alignment. He made such a commendable record in that important body that he was re-elected to this office in 1901, thus serving four years as a member of the seventy-fourth and seventy-fifth General Assemblies. He made his influence felt for the good of his constituents and proved to be a well informed man on current issues of the day and one deeply interested in the welfare of the public. He has also served as treasurer of Adams township, and he has been a member of the township school board for a period of thirty-five years, having always been deeply interested in educational matters and he has done much to promote local educational standards. He and his wife, who is a woman of many estimable traits, are members and faithful supporters of the Lebanon congregation of the United Presbyterian church, the church of his fathers, and, like them, he, too, is an elder and has frequently been a lay delegate to the general assemblies of his church. He is a man of fine mind and splendid attainments, and is always an influence for good in the church, Sunday school and in fact everything that pertains to the general good of his community, county and state, and is deserving of the high rank he holds as a leading citizen of Guernsey county.

JOHN W. FROST.

Industry and honesty, coupled with ambition and good common sense, seldom if ever fail to win the goal sought. With no great aid from any one, John W. Frost, of Fairview, Oxford township, Guernsey county, has won a comfortable competence and can look forward to an old age of ease and quiet.

Mr. Frost was born on April 7, 1859, in Fairview, Ohio, the son of William H. and Mary (Flynn) Frost. The father was a native of Virginia and the mother was born in Ireland, coming to America with friends when fourteen years of age, her parents having died in Ireland. John W. Frost and

Mary Flynn were married in Fairview, Ohio. The father, who was a tanner by trade, died on September 11, 1872, and his wife died September 10, 1904. They were the parents of two daughters and one son, the subject of this sketch, upon whom the support of the family devolved after their father's death. He was then only a mere lad, but he undertook and continued to make a home for his mother, until her death. One daughter, Martha E., died some years ago; another daughter, Catherine W., is now Mrs. James M. Carter, of Steubenville, Ohio.

The son, John W., gained a limited education in the public schools of Fairview, but most of his time was employed in making a living for the family. He worked at whatever he could find to do in the stone quarries, in the mines, in the fields, in fact at whatever his hands could find to do, always maintaining his home with his mother in Fairview. He had never learned a trade and the locality of Fairview being a great tobacco producing section, he decided to learn the trade of a cigarmaker. This he did and in 1890 established a business in Fairview, which he yet continues, making high-grade cigars and stogies, which are all taken by prominent jobbers. He has built up a prosperous business and is also a tobacco grower and packer of considerable proportions. Mr. Frost has prospered as he has deserved to do, for he is a man of industry, energy and sterling integrity. While a very busy man with his own affairs, Mr. Frost is always a booster and ever ready to say something and do something for the good of the community. It was in Mr. Frost's mind that a practical plan for building a railroad to Fairview and the rich coal fields of that locality took definite shape. He studied the field, went over different routes, had prints made showing coal deposits and the different routes, had lines run, and at last, with the assistance of a few others whom he had gotten enthused, succeeded in getting the matter to the attention of railroad promoters and builders. This effort resulted in the organization of the Marietta & Lake Railroad Company, and the proposed road from the river to the lake, touching Fairview and lapping the adjacent rich coal field. Four miles of the road is now completed and in operation from Lore City to Washington and further work on the right of way is progressing favorably. When all this is completed it will stand as a monument to the perception, perseverance and never-tiring energy of John W. Frost, of Fairview.

Mr. Frost is a Republican in politics and while not active in party affairs, is always a voter. Though never an office seeker, he served as mayor of Fairview, as a member of the town council and the board of education.

Mr. Frost married, on October 8, 1890, Lillian R. Jones, daughter of James E. and Mary E. (Stackhouse) Jones, Mr. Jones being an attorney of

Monroe county, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Frost have been born five children, namely: Herman E., Mary E., Clyde W. McKinley, Beulah U. and John W., Jr. Mr. Frost and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and liberal supporters of the church and Sunday school. Mr. Frost is a splendid citizen and the family home is a new, modern structure and one of the most attractive in Fairview. A most excellent man and most estimable family.

WILLARD B. JOHNSTON.

The life of Willard B. Johnston, an honored citizen of Cambridge, Guernsey county, has indeed been a busy and successful one and the record is eminently worthy of perusal by the student who would learn the intrinsic essence of individuality and its influence in molding public opinion and in giving character and stability to a community.

Mr. Johnston was born September 1, 1860, in Monroe township, Guernsey county, and he is the son of John A. and Jane B. (Smith) Johnston, both natives of Guernsey county; thus this family has been well known here since the pioneer days. The father was a prosperous farmer and a man of excellent character. His death occurred in May, 1901; his widow is still living.

Willard B. Johnston grew to maturity on his father's farm and engaged in the general work about the place during his youth. He attended the common schools during the winter months in Monroe township. He remained with his father until he was twenty-one years of age, when, like many another young man of an ambitious bent, he went to the far West to seek his fortune, and located in the state of Washington, later went to Oregon and other points, prospecting, and he remained in that country for three years, and upon his return he again became a partner with his father in agricultural pursuits.

Mr. Johnston was married in January, 1884, to Clara C. Campbell, daughter of John S. and Elizabeth (Oldham) Campbell, of Cambridge township. Her father was a well-to-do farmer and a highly respected citizen. Both are now deceased, Mr. Campbell dying about sixteen years ago, and Mrs. Campbell dying October 20, 1910. To Mr. and Mrs. Johnston one daughter has been born, Mary L., who is still a member of the family circle.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Johnston continued farming in Monroe township until 1893, when they moved to Cambridge, and since then Mr. Johnston has been engaged in the iron mills of this city. For a time he conducted a dairy.

Mr. Johnston has long been prominent in political circles and is a loyal Republican. He has frequently been a delegate to county, district and state conventions, where he has made his influence felt for the good of the ticket. He served as trustee of Monroe township and resigned the office when he left the township and for many years he was a member of the township school board. In 1908 he was nominated by his party for the responsible office of county commissioner and was elected the fall of the same year, and during the year 1910 he was re-nominated and elected. He has made a splendid record in this office, and he stands high in the estimation of all parties, always very ably and faithfully performing his every duty. He is well qualified in every respect for a public official. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is an active worker and liberal supporter of the same. He takes a deep interest in all movements looking to the general good of his township and county and is a man whose record is without stain.

ARTHUR J. BENNETT.

Arthur J. Bennett, the popular and well known president of the Cambridge Glass Company and one of the representative citizens of Guernsey county, has, notwithstanding the somewhat limited theater of his operations, achieved a reputation which places him among the county's eminent business men.

Mr. Bennett is the scion of a sterling old English family, he himself having been born in Middlesex county, England, where he first saw the light of day on January 18, 1866. He is the son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Crocker) Bennett. The father was a general merchant and the son grew up in this environment. These parents never came to America. They gave their son, Arthur J., the advantages of a liberal education in the schools of London, and he entered the business world early in life, his first employment being as a clerk in a book and stationery store, and he subsequently served an apprenticeship in the china and glass business in one of the largest stores in London. Believing that the United States held peculiar advantages for one of his bent of mind, he came to Boston, Massachusetts, in the year 1886 and remained in the Hub city for a period of four and one-half years as a salesman for a well established Boston house. For the next five years he was foreign buyer for a large department store in that city. In 1896 he went to New York City and was a partner in a large china importing house. In 1902 he

came to Cambridge, Ohio, and accepted the responsible position as president and general manager of the Cambridge Glass Company, which was at that time owned by the National Glass Company and operated as an independent company, the National being a holding company. The first piece of glass was made May 8, 1902, Mr. Bennett having come here and finished the construction of the plant prior to that date. In November, 1907, the company became separated from the National people and Mr. Bennett purchased the stock of the company and has since conducted the same as an operating company, and he has met with a large degree of success. Here is manufactured a fine grade of near-cut tableware, druggists' sundries and an excellent specialty line covered by patents. The business has grown immensely, the plant never having been shut down for lack of business, but has always run to its utmost capacity, having been shut down only during brief periods for repairs. During the panic of 1907 it was the only plant of this character that continued to run full capacity, and during that year, and, in fact, throughout the financial depression, the payroll of this company was thirty thousand dollars greater than during any previous year. The business has outgrown the Cambridge factory and in April, 1910, the factory at Byesville, making the same line of goods, was added under the same management and supervision. The gross business of the combined plants will reach seven hundred thousand dollars annually and there are more unfilled orders on the books now than ever in the history of the company, notwithstanding the fact that both plants are running full capacity and full time. They are both equipped with the most modern machinery and up-to-date equipment obtainable and are models of their kind in every respect, sanitary, convenient, managed under a superb system and would be a credit to any community.

The immense and rapidly growing trade of this large concern covers the entire United States, with an export trade to all European countries and South America. This trade is reached through local representatives and jobbers. Mr. Bennett's very wide and favorable acquaintance with the trade everywhere has been responsible for bringing fully fifty per cent. of the trade to this concern. The goods are sold on their merits and one order always brings another. The products are high grade of their kind in every particular and are eagerly sought for owing to their superior quality. Only first-class artisans are employed and the very best workmanship turned out.

Mr. Bennett's domestic life began on October 13, 1892, when he led to the hymeneal altar Martha C. Locke, a lady of talent, culture and refinement, and the daughter of a prominent family. her parents being Everett S. and Ella (Goddard) Locke, of Lexington, Massachusetts, where Mr. Locke was a

former well-known business man. He and his wife are still living, enjoying the esteem of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

One daughter, Marjorie, has graced the union of Mr. and Mrs. Bennett, also one son, Arthur, the latter deceased. The family home is on North Seventh street, Cambridge, in the best and most desirable residence district of the city, and it is a beautiful, commodious and modern structure from an architectural viewpoint, and is known as a place of hospitality and good cheer to the many friends of the Bennetts.

Mr. Bennett is a member of the Masonic order, also the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Cambridge, and he and his wife affiliate with the Presbyterian church and are prominent in the best social circles of Cambridge. He is president of the Cambridge Country Club, and plays golf for recreation, and he is a great lover of horticulture and rose culture and his lawn at home during the spring and summer months is truly a bower of beauty, and indicates the good taste of this practical man of affairs. All outdoor sports appeal to him, but business necessarily occupies most of his time. Personally, he is a genial and companionable gentleman, and the high regard in which he is held indicates the possession of characteristics that entitle him to the esteem and confidence of his fellow men.

JOSEPH BENSON DOLLISON.

One of Cambridge's successful business men and public spirited citizens is Joseph Benson Dollison, who, by his life of consecutive and consistent endeavor, has won and retained the utmost confidence and the undivided esteem of all classes and both as a business and public official his reputation has been that of a fair-minded, energetic and conscientious man of affairs.

Mr. Dollison was born on March 9, 1860, in Richland township, Guernsey county, Ohio, on a farm near Senecaville. He is the son of Harvey C. and Johanna C. (Lindsay) Dollison. The father was a native of this county, while the mother was born in Virginia. The Dollison family originally came from Maryland in the early pioneer days; the Lindsay family also came from Virginia when Mrs. Dollison was but a child. Mr. Dollison was a farmer and for many years a justice of the peace in both Richland and Spencer townships, where he lived. He was the legal advisor for the entire neighborhood, drawing up deeds and legal papers of all kinds, being an oracle among the people. He was always active in the affairs of the Republican party and a

valued advisor in political matters. He and his wife and family were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he was a devout churchman. The death of the elder Dollison occurred in February, 1887, his widow surviving him nearly a quarter of a century, having passed to her rest in March, 1910. She was a most estimable woman, and they are both buried in the cemetery at Senecaville. Nine children were born to them, six of whom are living, namely: Lucinda married James F. Culver, of Cumberland, Guernsey county; Minerva J. married William Jeffrey, of Claysville; the last two named are widows; Benjamin F., of Zanesville, Ohio; Dorothy A., now Mrs. Harvey Dennis, of Cambridge; John T., deceased; Joseph B., of this review; Mary F. became Mrs. Marion Nelson, deceased; Justin L., of Cambridge; William A. and Robert Madison, twins, the latter being deceased and the former lives in Denver, Colorado.

Joseph B. Dollison grew to maturity on his father's farm, which he worked when but a small boy, and he attended the public schools during the winter time. He later took the teacher's course at the Valparaiso (Indiana) Normal School, after which he taught in the district schools of Spencer township for five years. He then went into the general merchandise business in Claysville, in which he continued successfully for five years. As a teacher he was progressive and popular and had he continued in that line of endeavor he would have no doubt become one of the leading educators in this part of the state. In 1895 he left Claysville and moved to a farm in Adams township and engaged in the implement and vehicle business in Cambridge and had a good trade from the first. He always took a great deal of interest in the affairs of the Republican party, and, recognizing his worth and appreciating his efforts in this connection, his party, in the fall of 1898, elected him sheriff of Guernsey county, and he took office on January 1, 1899, when he moved to Cambridge. He made such a creditable record the first term that he was re-elected for a second, thus serving four years in a manner that won the hearty approval of all concerned, being an efficient and popular officer. He has never lost an opportunity to foster the principles of the Republican party. While living in Westland township he served as a member of the township board and the board of education and was township clerk for several terms. After coming to Cambridge he served as chairman of the Republican county executive committee for two years and was regarded as a very successful manager and one of the principal local leaders. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 448, of Cambridge.

Mr. Dollison was married in 1882 to Mary Steele, an orphan girl whose father was killed in battle during the Civil war. To this union nine children

have been born, all of whom are living, namely: Cretie; Chloe, now Mrs. Paul Ralstone, of Cambridge; Gertrude, now Mrs. Charles C. McCracken, of Akron; Ralph H., who is in the office of the American Sheet and Steel Company at Cambridge; Emma, Virginia, Mildred, Helen and Bernadine.

After leaving the sheriff's office in 1903, Mr. Dollison again engaged in the implement and vehicle business, which he has continued with his usual success to the present time. He carries a very carefully selected stock and enjoys a large and rapidly growing trade. He is an agreeable companion and a good mixer and is popular with all classes. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are active in church and Sunday school work. The family home, which is a pleasant one, is located at No. 1149 East Gomber street. It is a fine, modern residence, elegant in all its appointments and neatly kept, and Mr. and Mrs. Dollison are devoted to their home and family and find great enjoyment and diversion in the family circle, maintaining a model home.

JOSEPH B. FERGUSON.

The name of Joseph B. Ferguson is one that the people of Guernsey county is familiar with and one that all delight to honor, for his life has been led along lines of high endeavor and he has been faithful in discharging his duties in every respect. He was born August 15, 1844, in Cambridge, and is the son of Col. John and Eliza (Bute) Ferguson. The father was born in Cambridge and the mother near Uniontown, Pennsylvania. The great-grandfather, John Ferguson, came to America from Ireland in the early years of the nineteenth century and he first settled near Steubenville, Jefferson county, Ohio. Later he moved his family to Cambridge when only a few houses constituted the village and he became active and influential in the pioneer life here and he and his family were prominent here, as have been his descendants. His son, William, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, formerly owned a farm of three hundred and twenty acres, one mile north of Cambridge, and he was a man of wide influence and prominent in the affairs of the early settlers. His son, Col. John Ferguson, father of Joseph B., of this review, was thoroughly educated and became a man of great prominence. After leaving college he took up the study of law and in due course of time became one of the leading lawyers of this section of the state, becoming prominent in legal affairs, not only in Guernsey county but all over the state. He was a man of striking appearance and a fine horseman, and he never failed

to attract a great deal of attention when astride his favorite charger. At the breaking out of the Civil war he became active in recruiting soldiers, aiding in the organization of several companies, before recruiting Company F of the Twenty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of which company he went out as captain. This regiment first served in the Army of West Virginia and later joined the Army of the Cumberland and was conspicuous in the service of that army, participating in most of the hard-fought battles in which that noted army took part. For gallant and meritorious service he rose to the rank of colonel and was placed in command of the Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Later he recruited the One Hundred and Seventy-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry for three months' service and he was colonel of that regiment during its service and with this he terminated his service in the army, having made a record of which his descendants may be justly proud. After the war he resumed the practice of law, which he continued with great success until shortly before his death, which occurred on October 5, 1886. Prior to the war he was a Democrat and served in the Ohio state Senate and he was also prosecuting attorney of Guernsey county in early life, filling these offices in a manner that reflected credit upon himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. He was held in high esteem by men in all walks of life. His widow, a woman of many sterling characteristics, survived him until November 19, 1901, and both are buried in the Cambridge cemetery.

Joseph B. Ferguson, of this review, was educated in the public schools of Cambridge, at Madison College and at Muskingum College, at New Concord, Ohio, being a student in the latter when the war between the states began. He proved his patriotism by serving through this war in a manner befitting a true American soldier. He rose to the rank of captain and, according to his comrades, he was very faithful in the discharge of his duties, although but a boy. After the war he joined the regular army and served as a commissioned officer for a period of seventeen years on the plains and in the West, participating in the Indian wars. After his career in the army he returned to Cambridge, took up the study of law with his father and was admitted to practice in September, 1878, and he has continued to practice in the Guernsey county courts ever since, also practicing in the district, Ohio supreme and United States courts. As a lawyer he is prompt, faithful and industrious in the preparation of his cases, courteous and dignified in his intercourse with bench and bar, and has so borne himself in his professional career as to command the respect and esteem, and often the admiration of his brethren in the profession. He is known to be an industrious, honest lawyer, his integrity unquestioned and his trustworthiness conceded. He is, in every respect, a worthy son of a worthy sire.

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business qualifications and high character, he was tendered unsolicited by William T. Cope, who was about to assume the duties of state treasurer, to which position he had been elected, the position of cashier in the state treasurer's office at Columbus. This, because of other business duties, Mr. Murray was obliged to decline.

On November 5, 1890, Mr. Murray was married to Lila Morton, the daughter of Hon. Isaac Morton, a prominent citizen of Guernsey county, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Murray is a refined and home-loving woman, and is active in many good works for the betterment of the community in which she and her husband are such prominent factors.

Mr. Murray is a public spirited citizen, and actively interested in all movements having for their purpose the improvement of conditions. He served for a time as treasurer of the town of Cambridge. He is a thirty-second-degree Mason, and affiliates with the Methodist church, of which his wife has been an active member since girlhood. Mr. Murray is a man whom it is a pleasure to know. High minded, intelligent and agreeable, he is a most companionable gentleman, one in whom the public have confidence, and for whom all have the highest regard.

Mr. Murray's mother was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, on October 31, 1815, and emigrated with her parents to Nova Scotia in early childhood. She was married to James Murray on June 30, 1833, who died in 1852, at the age of forty-seven. Left a widow, to fight the battle of life alone with her little flock, she right bravely performed the duty. A devoted mother and a genuinely Christian woman, she lived and died in the full faith of her God, honoring the memory of her departed helpmate with love and devotion to her children. She was a member of the Baptist church, and continued always faithful and contributed liberally of her time and means to the support of the gospel—a most lovable character.

HON. ISAAC MORTON.

Few names are better known or more highly honored in Cambridge than that of the Hon. Isaac Morton, who was lately one of her prominent citizens. He was born at Marlborough, a suburb of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on June 22, 1810, and died at his home in Columbus, Ohio, on January 5, 1893.

The infancy of Isaac Morton was spent among the steady-going Quakers of Pennsylvania, whose spirit he early imbibed and from whose faith he never

departed. He was the next to the youngest of nine children who came to Middleton, Guernsey county, in 1816, and after his father's death, in 1818, he went to Chester county, Pennsylvania, from whence, at the age of eighteen, he went to Philadelphia. He there learned the trade of a carpenter and builder and became one of the master mechanics of that city. As a contractor he built some of the finest structures on Arch street prior to 1838. He returned to Middleton and made his home with his brother, Jacob G. Morton, until February 14, 1840, when he was married to Rebecca Carlisle. He then engaged in farming until 1849, when they removed to their farm near Cambridge, where he took up milling and other business. Mrs. Morton died in 1876. Of the six children born of this union, Clarissa died in 1845, in childhood, at Middleton; Clara died in 1886, at Cambridge; Mary is the wife of Charles L. Campbell, who was assistant cashier of the Guernsey National Bank; Lelia is the wife of A. R. Murray, the vice-president of the National Bank of Cambridge; John C. is deceased, and Llewellyn lives in Chicago.

Mr. Morton was identified with different business enterprises, conspicuous among which was a connection with the building of the Cleveland & Marietta railroad, and without his efforts Cambridge might not today be enjoying the advantage of competing railway transportation, which gave the town its first permanent growth and development. Having been a trustee of the Cleveland & Marietta railroad with Cyrus W. Field and John Peyton, he assisted General Warner as receiver, and was afterward president and treasurer of the company until December, 1883, when in an accident in New York city he had both legs broken and was compelled to give up active business. It was after his marriage to Keturah Cogswell that he removed to Columbus, Ohio, in 1884, where he enjoyed a prominence and popularity allotted to but few men. Though he never held any great official or military stations, he was esteemed above many men who were so honored, and such titles as "Colonel" and "Governor" were affectionately bestowed upon him by those most familiar with his high social and intellectual qualities. He was prominent in connection with the affairs of all communities in which he lived, and active in the politics of his county and state.

Mr. Morton was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1864, and, with his cool judgment and keen foresight, opposed the turning from Hannibal Hamlin and the substitution of Andrew Johnson as the candidate for vice-president. He was the Republican candidate for Congress in 1878 in a district in which the gerrymander of the state placed Guernsey, Muskingum and Licking county with a large Democratic majority, yet he

gave Hon. Gibson Atherton, his opponent on the Democratic ticket, a sharp combat and pressed him hard for the goal. He was a man highly regarded wherever known. A man of large intellect, with a well disciplined mind, fully informed on all leading questions of the day, of broad comprehension and liberal views, great executive ability and foresight, especially upon industrial and financial questions, he was distinguished for his sturdy common sense and practical administrative ability. He was esteemed above the many, at home and abroad, by his political associates and opponents alike, and his was no mediocre mind. Honest and upright in all business transactions, true to his friends and fair to his opponents, devoted to his home and family, his was truly a noble character. His body lies in the cemetery at Cambridge.

LYNN S. REASONER.

From an old and prominent family is descended Lynn S. Reasoner, one of Cambridge's most representative men of affairs and one of the honored and public-spirited citizens of Guernsey county, having always striven to bear aloft the untarnished escutcheon of his influential and worthy progenitors.

Mr. Reasoner was born on April 24, 1851, in Adams township, Guernsey county, Ohio, the son of Thomas H. and Nancy Ann (Lynn) Reasoner. The Reasoners were French victims of religious persecution, escaping to Germany and from Germany to America, and first settled in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. Peter Reasoner was the father of Benjamin, Joseph, John, Peter, Spears and Nathan, six sons and the following daughters: Nancy, Sarah and Catherine. John was the first of the Reasoners that came to Guernsey county, in the year 1802, and found his location. He returned to Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and brought his family and located near what is now New Concord on the line dividing Muskingum and Guernsey counties. His family landed in their new home July 4, 1803, and at a later date the father of John, Peter Reasoner, came to the same location from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, with four of his brothers, his wife being dead and his family grown, but his four brothers all brought families; these brothers were John, Solomon, Benjamin and William. These with their families all settled in the vicinity of what is now New Concord, and within the boundaries of what is now Muskingum and Guernsey counties.

Catherine, the daughter of John Reasoner, who first came to Ohio, was the first white child born within the boundaries of what is now Guernsey

county. She married John Connor, and for many years lived in the vicinity of Claysville, living to the age of ninety-seven years. John Reasoner's wife, the mother of Catherine, was the seventh woman living within the boundaries of Guernsey county at the time of the arrival of the family, and she lived to be ninety-six years of age. Her husband, John Reasoner, died a number of years prior. John Reasoner built on his farm the first horse mill, for grinding grain, the horse being the motive power and the grain came from the mill simply ground, without any separation of the meal and flour from the bran. A man by the name of Arnold afterwards built a grist mill, of water power, on the same site of the old horse mill.

The Reasoners, of which Lynn S. Reasoner is the direct descendant, represent six generations in Guernsey county, first Peter, the father of John, the father of Benjamin, the father of Thomas H., the father of Lynn S., the father of Jay A. All have lived in what is now Adams township, of Guernsey county, except Jay A., who was born in Byesville, Jackson township, Guernsey county.

Thomas H., the father of the subject of this sketch, the representative of the fourth generation, was a farmer, as were all his ancestry, and a man prominent in the affairs of Adams township. His family consisted of seven children: Anna, deceased; Lynn S., the subject of this sketch; Margaret, deceased; Benjamin, deceased; McFarland, deceased; Jennie, who is now Mrs. Warren Young, of Muskingum county, Ohio; Celina C., now Mrs. Elmer E. Lorimer, of Zanesville, Ohio. The father died September 16, 1864, in the hospital at Rome, Georgia, being a member of Company H of the Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the Civil war. His widow died at the age of eighty years in April, 1904. Mrs. Reasoner's ancestral line in Guernsey county is as follows: Hugh Lynn, the father of Samuel, the father of Nancy, the mother of Lynn S. Reasoner, the father of Jay A. Hugh Lynn came from Pennsylvania and located in Adams township, Guernsey county, Ohio, some years after the Reasoners came. Hugh Lynn was a wealthy man in Pennsylvania and disposed of his property, receiving in payment Continental money. He deposited the money in the bank and came to Ohio to seek a new location, found it and returned to Pennsylvania to get his money to pay for the new land. The banker would only give him Continental money such as he had deposited and in the interim between the deposit and the demand for his money again Continental money had become not worth a continental, and he was transformed from a very wealthy man to a very poor one, and he never recovered the reverse in fortune.

Lynn S. Reasoner, the subject of this sketch, was born on a farm and spent his childhood and youth after his father's death as a farm hand. He obtained his education in the country district schools and for a few terms in the schools of New Concord. He afterwards taught school for five years in Muskingum county, Ohio, and from school teaching he entered the mercantile business at Creighton in Knox township, Guernsey county. He remained in Creighton two and one-half years, when he went to Wakatonika, Coshocton county, Ohio, for two years and a half, where he engaged in the mercantile business. From there he came to Byesville, Guernsey county, in 1884, and engaged in the mercantile business there for seventeen years. In 1901 he sold out this business in Byesville and came to Cambridge and engaged in the real estate business and has continued ever since.

Mr. Reasoner was married August 4, 1880, to Catherine M. Houseman, daughter of Johnson and Nancy (Gregory) Houseman. Mr. Houseman was a farmer of near New Concord, Muskingum county, Ohio. The Housemans were prosperous farmers. Both the parents of Mrs. Reasoner are now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Reasoner were born two children, one son and one daughter, Jay A. and Ethel. Both are graduates of the Cambridge high school and Jay A., who is also a graduate of the law department of the Ohio State University, has been admitted to the bar and is now practicing law in Coshocton, Ohio. The daughter, Ethel, is a graduate from the Cambridge high school, taking both the classical and scientific courses, either of which requires four years for completion, and, combined, the two require six years for completion, but she completed the combined courses in four years and on graduation received two diplomas, a feat accomplished by no other girl student in the Cambridge schools up to this date. She is now a member of the class of 1913 in the art college at the State University at Columbus.

Mr. Reasoner is a member of the Masonic order, Cambridge Lodge, also a member of Red Prince Lodge No. 250, Knights of Pythias, at Byesville. He is a Republican in politics, his ancestors being Republicans from the birth of the party in 1856. He has been active in public matters, was mayor of Byesville for four years and a trustee of Jackson township, and a member of the Byesville board of education for some years and has always been active in educational matters. In 1910 Mr. Reasoner was appointed justice of the peace. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Reasoner is a Christian Scientist, being a member of the mother church at Boston. The Reasoner home is at No. 230 North Sixth street, and is prominent in the social life of Cambridge.

HENRY H. WILSON.

The name of Henry H. Wilson is too well known about Byesville and generally throughout Guernsey county to need any special laudation on the part of the biographer, for his career, which has been a busy and upright one, is familiar to our readers, none of whom, we are sure, could or would say aught disparagingly against him.

Mr. Wilson was born two miles from Byesville, in May, 1847, and he is the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Witten) Wilson, the former born in Pennsylvania, near Peyton's Monument, about 1804. His father, Samuel Wilson, Sr., and his mother, Eliza (Dickinson) Wilson, came here from Pennsylvania very early in the nineteenth century, prior to 1804, and located near Middleton. The Indians acted somewhat hostile at their intrusion and the mother went back to Pennsylvania for safety and while there Thomas Wilson was born. She made the entire return trip to Ohio on horseback, carrying her six-weeks-old baby. Here the grandparents spent the rest of their days. Their family consisted of five children: Henry; Samuel; Jane is the wife of Philip Shoff; Zachariah died when twenty years old, and Thomas. When the last named child was two years old, he was stolen away by squaws, when his father was absent from home and endeavored to induce the mother to come into the woods after him, but she pretended as though she thought they were playing and remained within doors, and the Indians finally returned the baby to the house before the arrival of the father. Following is an incident illustrative of the rough pioneer life as given by Grandfather Wilson: A bully visited his cabin early one morning, determined to fight, for no reason other than to prove who the best man was. Mr. Wilson wanted to talk the matter over, but the intruder wanted to have it out at once. Grandmother Wilson encouraged her husband to "wade into him," and seized a butcher's knife and cut off his hair, which was worn long as was the custom of those days, so that the visitor could not pull it out and thus have the advantage. Needless to add, the bully was bested in the melee. Samuel Wilson was in the war of 1812 and, in company with a friendly Indian, acted as a spy three months during that war and rendered valuable service, making many perilous trips, during which, at times, they were nearly starved, following trails with no food. After the close of that war the old man and his good wife spent the balance of their days in Guernsey county.

Thomas Wilson, father of the subject, grew up in this county and entered several pieces of land from the government. Taking a fancy to one particular tract, which was wanted by others, and, having no money, he rode sixty-

five miles to the home of a relative down on the Ohio river and got the money, rode home, changed horses here and then rode to Zanesville, securing the land. He followed farming near Byesville all his life. He was also a foreman on the famous National pike east of Cambridge. He was a man of a great deal of natural ability and tact, although having scarcely any schooling. He dealt extensively in livestock, trading a great deal and could mentally figure what amount of money was due, before others could make the calculation on paper. He lived to be about eighty years old, dying June 14, 1884, his wife having preceded him to the "narrow house" two years before. They were a grand old couple and highly respected by all.

Henry H. Wilson, of this review, was one of a family of thirteen children, of whom five lived to maturity, namely: Mrs. Rachael Riddle, now living about a mile from Byesville; Mrs. Sarah Selby, deceased; Mrs. Lizzie Crowe, deceased, who formerly lived at Glenwood, Noble county, Ohio; Mrs. Malinda J. Forbes, of Byesville, and Henry H., of this review.

The subject grew to manhood on the farm near Byesville. Toward the close of the Civil war he enlisted in the one-hundred-day service; being then, however, only a boy, his father took him out of the service. He has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits and has been very successful. In December, 1865, he married Amanda Orr, the daughter of Josiah Parker Orr and Sarah (Burt) Orr. Her father was born in New York city, February 19, 1823, and there grew to manhood. He was the son of Watson and Lavina (Wheeler) Orr. Watson Orr was born on February 27, 1780, and his wife on January 7, 1788. Josiah P. Orr came to Jackson township, this county, in an early day and on October 12, 1847, married Sarah Ann Burt, daughter of Daniel Burt. Joseph P. Orr located at the northwest corner of what is now Byesville when it was all a wilderness. There he made his home and reared his family of five children, of whom Mrs. Wilson was the first in order of birth.

Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Wilson: Lizzie married Silas Conner, of Byesville; Lennie married Edwin Finley, cashier of the First National Bank of Byesville; she passed to her rest on July 5, 1907.

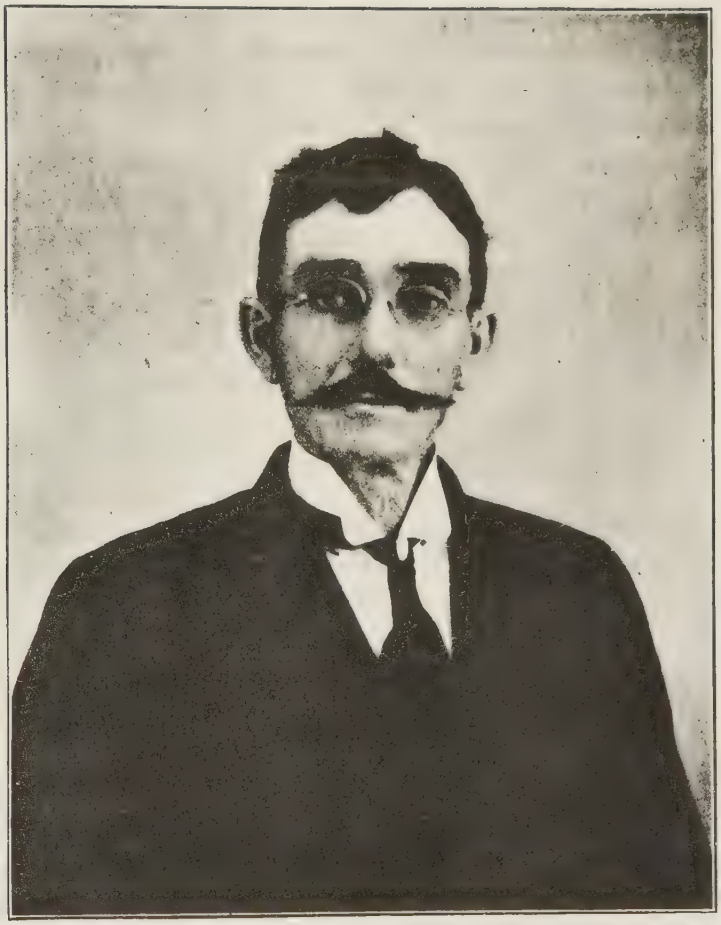
Most of Mr. Wilson's life was spent on the old homestead south of Byesville. About 1885 he moved into Byesville, where he now resides in a comfortable and neatly kept home; however, he has retained his farm, which is highly improved and is a very desirable property. He is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Byesville and has been financially successful in his life work, having been a very good manager and industrious. Politically, he is a Republican, as was his father, and he has held various township offices. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Protestant church. He is one

of the best known and most substantial and highly respected of Byesville's citizens. He, his parents and grandparents, consecutively, have made this vicinity their home for more than a century, during which time they have done much for the general upbuilding of the locality and have borne untarnished reputations. The same land has been owned by this family for nearly one hundred years.

D. DILLON MARSH.

One of the representative citizens of Byesville, D. Dillon Marsh, has won definite success in life because he has persevered in the pursuit of a worthy purpose, gaining thereby a satisfactory reward. He has never been found wanting in the support of such measures as were calculated to make for the general good in his locality and he bears a reputation for square dealing among his fellow men.

Mr. Marsh was born on August 31, 1850, on the farm of Daniel Bichard, four miles north of Cambridge, Ohio. He is the son of Abraham and Mary A. V. (Bichard) Marsh; the father, it is believed, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, and the marriage of these parents occurred on May 13, 1847. Abraham Marsh was the son of Jonathan and Lavina (Jones) Marsh. The latter was of Welsh descent, while the Marshes are of Irish descent, the father of Jonathan Marsh having come to America from near Dublin, Ireland. His father, Jonathan's grandfather, was an extensive land owner near Dublin. He had a large number of men working for him, one of whom imposed on him and in the melee Marsh injured him so severely that the bully was apparently dead. Fearing so, Mr. Marsh fled to America to escape answering to the charge of murder; though the man recovered, Mr. Marsh remained in America. Dillon Marsh, an uncle of the subject, died in 1909 at Logansport, Indiana, and it was for him that the subject was named. Abraham Marsh was a farmer and shoemaker and he won quite a reputation as a skilled maker of boots and shoes. In 1860 he moved to Cambridge, where he followed his trade until his death, on March 26, 1893. The death of his wife occurred on February 25, 1910, at the advanced age of eighty years; she had been making her home with her daughter, Maggie, wife of George Sarchet, at Byesville. Mary A. V. Bichard was the daughter of Daniel and Mary (Ferbrache) Bichard. The father was born in the isle of Guernsey, in 1798, was left an orphan and when about six years of age was brought to this country by the Sarchet family. Mary Ferbrache was four years old at that time and she was brought over on the same ship on which sailed her future husband, hav-



D DILLON MARSH.

ing accompanied her parents to the United States. She was the daughter of Daniel and Judith (Sarchet) Ferbrache, and was one of five children, born on the isle of Guernsey, in the English channel. The family came to America about 1806; they were of French Huguenot descent and natives of the isle of Guernsey. Three children were born to them after they came to America, one of whom was Dr. David Ferbrache.

Daniel Bichard grew to maturity in the Sarchet family and his one hundred and sixty acres of land four miles north of Cambridge was bought from the government at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. He was a justice of the peace for a number of years, and he farmed on the place mentioned above until his death, on May 4, 1872, at the age of seventy-four years; his wife died on February 9, 1879, when seventy-six years old. Mary A. V. Bichard grew to maturity on her father's farm and lived there until after her marriage. Grandfather Bichard was a very religious man, a class leader in the Methodist church. His wife, who was known as a splendid cook and a good woman, delighted in waiting on the subject when he was a boy and he spent much of his time at the home of his grandparents. The subject's parents were members of the Methodist Protestant church, the father being a trustee in the same.

With the exception of two or three years Dillon Marsh has lived in Guernsey county all his life. He attended high school at Cambridge. In 1874 he was married to Matilda Randles, of Jackson township, and this union resulted in the birth of two children, William A. and Rosa L.; the former resides in Cambridge, and the latter, who married Joseph Creighton, deceased, is also living in Cambridge, and has one son, Byron. Mr. Marsh was again married to Emma A. Bonnell, of Adams township, this county, who died without issue about two years after her marriage. The third marriage of Mr. Marsh was to Mrs. Maranda J. (Dugan) Dawson, of Wheeling township, in July, 1889. She was the daughter of William and Hannah Dugan. Her grandfather, Francis Dugan, was a pioneer in this county, as was also her mother's father, David Wolgamott. Francis and Nancy Dugan were natives of Ireland and there they were married, emigrating to America in an early day and taking up government land on Bird's Run, this county. David Wolgamott was born in Germany and he came to Wheeling township, where he entered land and had a good farm. Mrs. Marsh's first husband was Thomas D. Dawson, whose death occurred about 1887, leaving three daughters: Sarah, wife of Roy Dallas, of Cambridge; Emma, wife of Oscar Wigfield, lives in Tuscarawas county; Bertha E. is the wife of George Hilderbrand and lives in Byesville.

While a young man Mr. Marsh worked on the railroad at civil engineering under Charles Gould and later under William Carlisle. While working in the engineering corps he took up the study of civil engineering and followed the railroad branch of it. Later he took up the study of mine engineering for the coal mines near Byesville and for fifteen years was with the Cambridge Fuel Company, also their successors, the Wills Creek Coal Company, and he also worked for a number of other coal companies, continuing with much success in that line of endeavor until 1907 when failing health compelled him to retire. He has also done a great deal of surveying, especially laying off towns and additions to cities. He has surveyed a very large portion of the additions of Byesville.

In his younger days Mr. Marsh was an ardent Republican, but in late years he is more inclined to be independent. He was mayor of Byesville for two years and gave the city a most praiseworthy administration. Since becoming a mining engineer he has accumulated considerable property in Byesville, business and residence, also coal lands. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he and his wife belong to the Methodist Protestant church, as do his daughters, Sadie and Bertha. He has served as superintendent of the Sunday school. He takes an abiding interest in the material, moral, educational and religious progress of the community and county and lends his aid to all worthy movements. He is quiet, unassuming, but friendly and generous, so is well liked by all who know him.

SAMUEL M. JOHNSON.

We admire a man like Samuel M. Johnson, of Fairview, Ohio, for he has shown what honest, earnest, hard work can accomplish, although compelled to hew his own fortune from the obstacles that beset his way, finding pleasure in mounting the ladder of success round by round to the summit.

Mr. Johnson was born October 22, 1864, on a farm one and one-half miles south of Fairview, the son of Fred and Provy J. (Campbell) Johnson. The father and mother were both born in Belmont county, Ohio, near the Guernsey county line, and were married while residents of Belmont county. The father had been a farmer and grain dealer in Barnesville and on the old home in Oxford township, where he operated a flouring mill for many years. He was always an active business man and did an extensive grain business at Barnesville in addition to his farming interests and was a successful business

man. He is a Democrat in politics, but not active, though always a voter and interested in public matters. In the fall of 1907 the parents left the farm and removed to Fairview, where Mr. Johnson now lives a retired life. In his parents' family are eight children, seven sons and one daughter, namely: William E. is on a farm in Oxford township; Samuel M., the subject of this sketch; George W. is captain of police on the Grafton division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, located at Grafton; Fred H. is a farmer in Oxford township; Frank, of Wheeling; Herman, in Cambridge; Thomas E., of Colorado Springs, Colorado; Alma E., now Mrs. William E. Slasor, of Avalon, Pennsylvania.

The son, Samuel M., spent his childhood and youth on the farm and his early education was obtained in the country district schools, and later attended Muskingum College at New Concord, Ohio, during his vacations teaching school. He was a popular teacher in the schools of Guernsey and Belmont counties for six years. In March, 1889, he was appointed deputy county auditor and served nearly six years. He began a course of reading law, while teaching and while deputy county auditor, he completed his law studies with Judge Justus H. Mackey, of Cambridge, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1891. He began the practice in Cambridge and remained there for a number of years, but failing health necessitated his giving up the practice. In the fall of 1896 he established the Cambridge *Daily Sun* and published the daily and weekly editions, which he continued for eighteen months, when he sold out on account of ill health and returned to the country and has since lived in Fairview practicing law, and temporarily has been interested in various business enterprises. He is a Democrat in politics and has always been active in party affairs. Being a Democrat in a strong Republican county, he has never held any office. In 1893 he was the Democratic candidate for mayor of Cambridge and was only defeated by ten votes in a city giving nine hundred Republican majority. He has been a solicitor of the village of Fairview for several years and in 1910 was land appraiser for Fairiew corporations. He is now and has been for a number of years a member of the Fairview board of education.

Mr. Johnson was married on March 8, 1888, to Letta I. Smith, daughter of Thomas and Mary G. (Gracey) Smith, a prominent family of Fairview. To this union have been born three sons and three daughters: Carl M., a clerk in the auditor's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Pittsburg; Martha G., Marion C., Claire A., Theodore S. and Thomas F.

Mr. Johnson is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He and his family are members of the Methodist church; Mr. Johnson is presi-

dent of the board of trustees and he and his wife are active in church and Sunday school work. Mr. Johnson is also chorister of the church choir. Mrs. Johnson is active in the work of the different church societies and the Johnson home is prominent in the social life of the community.

GEORGE S. TRENNER.

Persistently applied energy and concentration of purpose rarely fail of success in the accomplishment of any task, however great, and in tracing the useful and interesting career of George S. Trenner, the able and popular president of the First National Bank of Byesville, and one of the most influential citizens in financial, civic and social circles in Guernsey county, it is plainly seen that these and other commendable attributes have been the secrets of his rise to a position of prominence and respectability. Being a public spirited citizen, he withholds his support from no movement intended to promote public improvement. What he has accomplished in life proves the force of his character and illustrates the steadfastness of his purpose, his secure position of credit and honor in the business circles of this locality being the direct outcome of his own worthy labors; however, he is plain and unassuming, and is therefore esteemed by all who know him.

Mr. Trenner was born in Valley township, this county, in 1845, being the representative of an excellent and prominent old pioneer family, the son of John F. and Mary (Sallady) Trenner, the father also born in Guernsey county on the old Trenner homestead in Valley township. He was the son of Henry and Sarah (Frye) Trenner, who came from near Winchester, in the Shenandoah valley, taking up their abode here about the close of the war of 1812, he having served as a soldier a short time in that war, and his brother also fought in that struggle. Henry Trenner's father emigrated to America from Germany during the Revolutionary war to fight for the British, but after reaching this country he decided to cast his lot in with the Americans and joined the patriot army and he lost part of a foot by being wounded in that conflict. He made his home in Virginia, finally moving with his son, Henry, to Guernsey county, Ohio, where he soon afterward died. They entered about two hundred and sixty acres from the government, of which the greater part is still in the possession of the Trenner family, having never been in other hands. Thus members of this sterling family have been well known in the various walks of life in this county from the days of the earliest settler,

and useless to add here that they have performed well their roles in the drama of local civilization.

When George S. Trenner, of this review, was five years of age his father and family moved to Blackford county, Indiana, and lived there four years, then returned to Guernsey county, making their home in Valley township until 1865. In that year they bought a farm on the north side of Byesville, the north line of the city touching the same, and there the subject grew to manhood and his parents spent the balance of their days, the father dying in 1906 and the mother in 1894. John F. Trenner was a man of many praiseworthy characteristics and was a man of influence in his community, his sense of honor and integrity being above reproach and he was widely known and highly respected. He devoted his life to agricultural pursuits. He and his wife belonged to the Lutheran church.

George S. Trenner received a good education in the local schools and after he grew to maturity he followed farming and when about thirty years of age became the owner of a good farm of his own and at one time owned about two hundred acres of valuable land; but notwithstanding the fact that he was successful as a farmer, his inclination seemed to lean strongly to business and he launched out as a hardware merchant in Byesville, about 1890, and successfully maintained a store for seven years, having bought out the store owned by Burt & Hoopman. Part of the time he and John Bliss were partners, but two or three years later he purchased the interest of Mr. Bliss and conducted the business alone, selling out about 1897 to L. S. Reasoner, of Cambridge. He then devoted his attention to his extensive farming interests and dealt some in real estate. He assisted in the organization of the First National Bank of Byesville, which began business on February 4, 1901, and from its organization to the present time he has performed in a most faithful and able manner the duties of president, giving the utmost satisfaction to stockholder and patrons, and, by his indomitable energy, business sagacity and keen foresight, has built up one of the most popular and sound institutions of its kind in this section of the state, whose standing and general prestige in the world of industry is second to none. The other officers of the bank are: John A. Thompson, vice-president; E. P. Finley, cashier; W. A. Thompson, assistant cashier; directors, H. H. Wilson, George S. Trenner, John A. Thompson, John W. Thompson, W. H. Wilson and E. P. Finley. Following is a partial statement of the condition of this bank on June 30, 1910: Loans and discounts, $114,986.81; banking house, furniture and fixtures, $5,500; total resources due from various banks, notes, checks, United States bonds, specie, currency, etc., $223,681.26. Liabilities, capital

stock, paid in, $25,000; surplus fund, $14,000; undivided profits, $456.42; national bank notes outstanding, $7,500; individual deposits subject to check, $153,949.39; demand certificates of deposit, $22,275.45; bonds borrowed, $500; total, $223,681.26.

In the month of November, 1874, Mr. Trenner was married to Lucinda Jane Grant, who was born in Hartford county, Maryland, and she was the daughter of a fine old family, William M. and Catherine (Rogers) Grant, and she herself a lady of culture and talent. Her family emigrated to Guernsey county about 1856, and located at Byesville, where Mr. Grant maintained a store until his death, and where also occurred the death of Mrs. Grant. The father was of Irish descent, although born in America, while Mrs. Grant was of Scotch descent. Mr. Grant maintained in Byesville a general store, going into business soon after coming here and was actively engaged for twenty years, having had a place for distributing the mails in connection with his store. He spent the last few years of his life in retirement; he was very successful in his vocation and became a man of influence and held a number of public positions, having been township treasurer for many years, also school director of the township, and he and his wife belonged to the Methodist Protestant church of Trail Run. The death of this excellent citizen occurred in 1885, having been preceded to the grave by his wife on March 18, 1878, when she was sixty years of age. She was an active and faithful church worker, a model wife and mother, whose presence created an atmosphere of moral healthiness and social joy.

The real estate owned by the subject lies in and about the city of Byesville and is valuable and desirable property, well kept and admirably located, his farm land being near the city and in a location that is almost sure to be covered by the city in future years. He has been one of the most important factors in the development of this city, having lived to see it grow from a hamlet of six houses to its present thriving condition. He remembers well when there was to be found only a mill, a blacksmith shop and a small store or two. He has always been an untiring worker for the general upbuilding of the place.

Mr. Trenner is an unswerving Democrat, and although his party is in the minority, he has been township trustee several times, also school director of Byesville. Fraternally, he belongs to the Knights of Pythias, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Protestant church, being earnest and faithful members and liberal supporters of the same. He was one of the leaders in the building of the present splendid edifice of this denomination here, having been, in fact, one of the heaviest contributors and a member of

the building committee. Personally, he is a man whom it is a pleasure to meet, friendly, kindhearted, generous and unostentatious, and one of the solid and substantial men of his county, and his modern, commodious and attractive home is a place of hospitable welcome to the many friends of the family, and the friends of both Mr. and Mrs. Trenner are limited only by the circle of their acquaintances.

JAMES A. SKINNER.

The prominence of James A. Skinner, publisher of the Byesville *Enterprise*, in the journalistic field of southeastern Ohio is such that he is recognized as one of the leading editors and citizens of Guernsey county, being progressive and public spirited in all that these terms imply. The apparent ease with which he has mounted to his present commanding position in the public eye, marks him as the possessor of talents and a close and critical student of men and affairs, so he experiences no difficulty in maintaining the high reputation he has gained in all circles.

Mr. Skinner was born at Marietta, Ohio, on December 20, 1858, and he is the son of Samuel and Adeline (Legett) Skinner, the father being the son of William Skinner and wife. The Skinner family is an old and honored one, and came to the Buckeye state from Maryland, being among the very earliest settlers of the Northwest Territory, braving the dangers incident to pioneer life, in the days of the hostile red man, and settled near Marietta, Ohio.

James A. Skinner spent the major part of his boyhood on the farm which he worked when old enough, near Marietta, and during the winter months he attended the common schools there. About 1890 he bought the New Matamoras *Mail*, having turned his attention to the journalistic field early in life, having been endowed by nature with marked talents in this direction. He successfully operated his paper at New Matamoras for a period of five years. The following five years he maintained a job office in Marietta and built up a very satisfactory business. In 1900 he came to Byesville, Guernsey county, and purchased the Byesville *Enterprise*, which was then owned by D. S. Burt. He built the paper up and had a good patronage from the first; and in 1905 he sold out, but fourteen months later he bought it back and has since managed it continuously. It is one of the best papers of its type in this section of the state, being a newsy, entertaining and well edited paper, its editorials strong, trenchant and convincing, its mechanical appearance second

to none, and it has been rendered very valuable to advertising patrons, its circulation having rapidly increased.

The plant has always been kept abreast the times, being operated by a gas engine, and has all modern equipment, including a junior linotype type-setting and casting machine.

From 1878 to 1883 Mr. Skinner was a soldier in the United States army, a private in Company F, Fourth Infantry. Most of the time he was stationed at Fort Russell, Wyoming, also Forts Sanders and Bridger; he also spent ten months at Camp Meeker, Colorado, following an Indian massacre there. The town of Meeker is now located at that point. While in the army he received a splendid education in the military schools which, together with his varied experiences, were of inestimable value to him. According to his commanding officers, he made a very faithful and efficient soldier. Mr. Skinner is a member of the Knights of Pythias in his fraternal relations.

On January 13, 1884, Mr. Skinner was united in marriage with Adelia L. Cooper, who was born and reared at Woodsfield, Ohio. She is the daughter of highly respected parents, William and Mahala (Steed) Cooper. The mother, a woman of remarkable vitality, Christian fortitude and generosity, is still living, being nearly ninety years of age, and is still doing her house work.

Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Skinner, namely: Leon B., who has followed in the footsteps of his father in a business way, is now employed on the *Enterprise;* Bessie is the wife of Fred Schumaker, of Cleveland, Ohio; Jim, the youngest son, is at home with his parents.

WILLIAM H. BROWN.

When an individual applies himself to his chosen vocation with the fidelity that has characterized the labors of William H. Brown, well known citizen of Fairview and Oxford township, Guernsey county, he is eminently deserving of the large success that he can today claim his own, for it seems to be a law of nature that success comes to the deserving.

Mr. Brown was born August 6, 1867, on a farm in Wills township, Guernsey county, Ohio, the son of James H. and Josephine (Wilkin) Brown. Both parents were born in Guernsey county, and the mother is still living on their farm in Belmont county, Ohio, near Fairview and the Guernsey county line. The Brown ancestry are of Scotch-Irish descent, the great-grandfather, George Brown, coming to America in 1810 and entered land in Ox-

ford township, Guernsey county. His son, Joseph, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was then only eight years of age. The Browns were farmers in those early pioneer days, when neighbors were few and the forests filled with all kinds of wild animals and game and the Indians were even yet disputing the title to the lands, and when heroic characters were necessary. These pioneers possessed all the necessary characteristics of the early frontiersmen. James H. Brown, the father of the subject of this sketch, after growing to young manhood on the farm, engaged in the mercantile business in Middleton, six miles west of Fairview on the National pike, and at that time a busy commercial point. During this time he was married and soon after the Civil war opened he enlisted in the army as a member of Company A, Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving through the war in the Army of the Cumberland, his regiment participating in most of the battles of that army. Twice he was wounded and his wife obtained permission from the government to go to the army hospital and nurse her husband, and where she remained for some time doing general hospital work.

After returning from the army Mr. Brown returned to Oxford township and engaged in farming, where he remained until 1882, when he sold his farm in Oxford township and purchased his present farm in Belmont county, adjoining Fairview, and where he died October 30, 1910, an honored and respected citizen. He and his wife have two sons and three daughters as follows: Hattie; William H., the subject of this sketch; Kearney B., who has served in the regular army and seen service in the Philippines, and who is now located in St. Louis, Missouri; Mary M., now Mrs. F. A. Kupfer, of Scio, Ohio; and Myrta I., an elocution teacher in the Statesville Female College at Statesville, North Carolina.

William H. Brown spent his childhood and youth on the home farm, assisting in the general farm work and attended the country schools. He later attended Ohio University at Athens. Leaving college, he read law in the office of Hon. Charles Townsend, an eminent attorney of Athens, and was admitted to the bar March 4, 1894. He began the practice, maintaining for a time offices both in Fairview and Cambridge, but in 1900 he was appointed deputy probate judge of Guernsey county, and after two years in the probate office, returned to the practice, maintaining his office in Fairview. He is a Republican in politics, as were all his ancestry, and an active participant in party affairs. He has served and is now a member of the Republican county central committee and has served as a delegate to county, district and state conventions, and also as a member of the county election board. Has been

mayor of Fairview and justice of the peace of Oxford township, which office he is now filling.

Mr. Brown was married October 4, 1898, to Augusta Rodocker, daughter of Capt. M. D. and Mary (Plattenburg) Rodocker, of Fairview. The Brown home is one of the most pretentious in the town of Fairview and is prominent in the social life of the community.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and active in church and Sunday school work. Mr. Brown is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and venerable consul of the Fairview camp.

Mr. Brown may also be very properly termed a farmer, as in recent years he has conducted his father's home farm, and is engaged in general farming and stock raising, and in addition to his profession and official duties is a thoroughly competent and up-to-date farmer.

CHARLES M. AULT.

Success has been worthily attained by Charles M. Ault, of Fairview, Guernsey county, for his methods have ever been those of the man of the hour and while laboring for his own advancement he has not been unmindful of his obligations to his neighbors and fellow citizens and has done much for the promotion of those movements looking to the general good.

Mr. Ault was born on September 19, 1864, in Fairview, Ohio, the son of Daniel and Mary (Cranson) Ault; the father was born in Belmont county, near St. Clairsville, and the mother was born in Oxford township. The Aults are of German extraction and grandfather John Ault came with his family to Ohio in the early pioneer days. Daniel Ault came to Oxford township, Guernsey county, in 1841, from the home and farm of his parents, to begin life for himself. He learned the trade of a tanner, then an important industry, and soon engaged in the business for himself, operated a large tannery and was very successful. In later years he engaged in the mercantile business in Fairview, then a most unimportant commercial point on the National road, and also engaged extensively in the saw-mill and lumber business, in all of which he was successful. On the completion of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad he was also one of the very foremost promoters of building at Quaker City, building a planing and saw-mill and other enterprises. He was decidedly a man of great activity and his interests were many and widely

diversified and invariably successful. It was said of him that his enterprises and holdings covered more ground with roof than any other man's in Guernsey county at that time, operating extensively in Oxford and Millwood townships. Later in life he gave up these activities and devoted most of his time by looking after his farm interests, always maintaining his residence in Fairview. His home was a large and pretentious brick residence for its time and it yet remains one of the most conspicuous residences of the town. He was a Democrat in politics and very active in public matters, believing this to be the duty of all good citizens. He filled various offices and was a justice of the peace for many years. He was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church and liberal in the support of Pisgah congregation, near Fairview, to which he belonged. He was three times married, his first two wives being sisters named Bratton. By his first marriage there were five children, and by the second marriage one child. From his third marriage to Mary Crauson three children were born, of whom Charles M., the subject of this sketch, is the only one living. Of the children of the two former marriages there are living, John W., of Fairview; George W., of Marion, Ohio, and Ella, now Mrs. R. E. Cowgill, of Belmont county, Ohio.

The son, Charles M. Ault, of this review, was born and spent his entire life in Fairview and obtained his education in the Fairview public schools. He has been and is yet engaged in farming, his farm being in Oxford township. He has engaged in the livery business in Fairview for twenty-five years, and for eighteen years in the undertaking business, all of which he still continues. He has other interests, too, that require considerable attention, and Mr. Ault is a very busy man. He is always a booster and with his time and his means he is always willing and ready to assist in every worthy effort that has for its object the development of the locality and benefiting the people. He was one of the moving spirits that conceived a way for getting a railroad to tap the rich, undeveloped coal fields of the locality. A careful estimate of the field was made and the matter was presented to persons connected with railroad building and extension. There were many disappointments in this effort, but he persisted and the results were the organization of the Marietta & Lake Railroad Company, with a contemplated road from the river to the lake, with Fairview and the adjacent coal lands on the line. Four miles of this road is now built, from Lore City to Washington, and the necessary preliminary activity is going on all along the line, and much of this effort and the work already accomplished is due to the perception and foresight of Mr. Ault, to whom much credit is given.

Mr. Ault is a Democrat in politics and an active party member,—in fact,

it is impossible for him to be a drone in any organization with which he is connected. He is a member of the Democratic county central committee and has served in the capacity of delegate to county, district and state conventions. He has filled various township offices, including justice of the peace and treasurer, most of the village offices and member of the board of education. He is a member of the Masons, Barnesville Lodge, and was made a Mason the night he was twenty-one years old. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. Ault was married February 8, 1887, to Mary L. Stevens, daughter of John and Mary (Coltrap) Stevens, a prominent family of Oxford township. To this union one daughter was born, Ann G., now Mrs. Thomas R. Reed, who resides with Mr. and Mrs. Ault, and there has been a little granddaughter born, named Lillian L. Reed.

Mr. Ault and family occupy the old Ault home in Fairview and are prominent in the social life of the community. Mr. Ault has for many years been one of the boosters of the Pennyroyal Reunion, a member of the executive committee and secretary of the organization. He retains his membership in the Evangelical Lutheran church and was a member of Pisgah congregation until the congregation was dissolved. Mrs. Ault is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and Sunday school, and is an active worker in both, as is Mr. Ault a liberal supporter.

ISAAC E. STUBBS.

The name of Isaac E. Stubbs carries a great deal of weight in legal, political and civic circles of Guernsey county. He is one of the most popular citizens of Quaker City, being known as a careful, cautious, painstaking lawyer in his office work, and in his trial of causes in court he devotes his entire energies to his claims in the contention, and with all his power and forces in a deliberate, firm, conscientious way seeks to maintain them. He is deserving of a great deal of credit for what he has accomplished, for he started in life as a poor boy, coming up from the soil, and he has worked his way through the world unaided, proving himself a young man of exceptional ability, and best of all, he has proven himself to be possessed of a sterling character.

Mr. Stubbs is the scion of an excellent old Belmont county family, and he was born on September 26, 1870, in that county, on a farm, east of Barnesville. He is the son of James and Elmina (Wood) Stubbs, both having been

born and reared in Belmont county. The father was a farmer and during the Civil war he proved his patriotism by enlisting in Company F, Thirtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three years, and later he re-enlisted and served until the close of the war in a very faithful and gallant manner. His three years' service was with the Western army and the Army of the Cumberland. He was present when Col. E. E. Ellsworth was killed at Fredericksburg during the early months of the war and he was with Grant at Vicksburg, was through the Chattanooga campaign and was in the battle of Atlanta, being wounded in the last named engagement, and was thus prevented from going with Sherman on his march to the sea. He returned home after the war and followed farming the rest of his life, his death occurring in 1907. His widow is now living in Quaker City. Like her husband, she has always been admired for her kind, noble traits of character.

Isaac E. Stubbs spent his youth on the home farm and participated in the general farm work during the crop seasons, attending the country schools in the wintertime, graduating from the Barnesville high school in 1892. He was an ambitious lad and studied hard, laying a broad foundation for higher learning in later years. He began life as a school teacher, and for several years he taught successfully in the common schools, studying law between terms, for early in life he was actuated by a laudable ambition to be a lawyer. He studied law with C. J. Howard, of Barnesville, and later attended the law department of the Ohio State University at Columbus, and was admitted to the bar with high honors in March, 1898. In the fall of that year he opened an office in Quaker City, where he has since remained, having enjoyed a very liberal patronage from the first. He practices in the courts of Guernsey, Noble and Belmont counties, in fact, he practices in all the state courts and has a large and rapidly growing clientele.

Politically, Mr. Stubbs is a Republican and active and influential in the councils of the party, and has served as a member of the party advisory committee. He was mayor of Quaker City for one term and he administered the affairs of the office in a manner that won the hearty approval of all concerned. He is now, and has been for some time, a member of the Quaker City school board, of which he is clerk, and he is an active advocate of advanced education. He is a man of literary tastes and a lover of books and he is familiar with the world's best literature. His office is located in the Quaker City National Bank building, and he has an admirably appointed suite of rooms, his office being well equipped with law books, and he keeps in touch with modern decisions and progress of general jurisprudence. He now practices alone, but formerly he was in partnership with F. B. Doudna, under the

firm name of Doudna & Stubbs. In 1910 he was a candidate for prosecuting attorney of Guernsey county, and his candidacy was looked very favorably upon from the first announcement, owing to his universal popularity.

Mr. Stubbs was married September 26, 1901, to Inice Gregg, daughter of Lindley and Mary M. (Lingo) Gregg, of Belmont county. She is a woman of fine attributes and comes of an excellent family. This union has been graced by the birth of four children, namely: Ellsworth G., Mildred M., Theodore J. and Ruth E.

Mr. and Mrs. Stubbs are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Stubbs is assistant superintendent of the Sunday school and a teacher in the same.

WILLIAM N. BRADFORD, M. D.

It is interesting to note from the beginning the growth and development of a community, to note the lines along which progress has been made and to take cognizance of those whose industry and leadership in the work of advancement have rendered possible the present prosperity of the locality under consideration. One of the citizens of Cambridge who deserves specific mention along this line is Dr. William N. Bradford, who holds high rank among the leading medical men of eastern Ohio and who is one of the representative citizens of Guernsey county. He was born February 14, 1867, in Highland township, Muskingum county, Ohio. He is the son of Harvey N. and Eliza Jane (Noble) Bradford. The father was a native of Muskingum county and the mother was born in Ireland, from which country she came to America with her parents when only four years of age, settling first in Canada, and a few years later, in 1848, they came to Muskingum county, Ohio, and here the parents spent the remainder of their lives. Henry Noble was a shoemaker and a most worthy citizen, who established a good home and was successful in his business life. Grandfather John Bradford came with his parents from Virginia about 1804 and settled in the woods when the Indians were still inhabitants of Highland township, Muskingum county, Ohio, and he became well known among the pioneers there. The great-grandfather, also named John Bradford, entered government land and cleared it for agricultural purposes, becoming prosperous and influential in the early pioneer days. The Bradfords trace their ancestry back to William Bradford, one of the "Mayflower" Pilgrims, coming from a distinguished English family. Harvey N. Bradford was a farmer in Highland township, Muskingum county, this state,

all his life being spent there. He was a man of quiet disposition, deeply interested and informed in public matters but taking no active part in public affairs, preferring to devote his time to his farm; he was one of the estimable gentlemen of the old school and was highly respected by all who knew him. He was a Democrat in politics, and for many years he and his wife were devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church. His death occurred in August, 1903, and his wife died on May 30, 1887; they are buried in the Bethel church cemetery in Highland township, Muskingum county. They were the parents of eight children, five sons and three daughters, namely: Dr. Andrew A., a practicing physician at Bremen, Ohio; Henry H. is a lawyer in Columbus, Ohio; William N., of this review; Etta May, deceased; Clara M. is single and is living in Columbus, Ohio; Amaziah B. is farming in Edgar county, Illinois; Calvin R. is an iron worker in Zanesville, Ohio; Mattie C. married Edgar H. Baker, an attorney of Zanesville.

William N. Bradford, of this review, was reared on the home farm and he attended the district schools. When fourteen years of age he began work as a farm hand for a neighbor at four dollars per month and board and worked thus for six months in the summer and attended school during the winter. He later spent two years at McKorkle College at Bloomfield, Muskingum county, and when only eighteen years of age he obtained a certificate to teach school, but did not do so. After leaving college, he was married, on January 1, 1891, to Mary L. Hutcheson, daughter of William and Eunice (Ramsey) Hutcheson, of Knox township, Guernsey county, Ohio. The father was a farmer and this family were pioneers here, well known and well established. Both parents are now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Bradford one child, Winona J., has been born, and is a student in the Cambridge public schools. After his marriage Mr. Bradford farmed in Knox township, this county, for two years, during which time he began the study of medicine with Dr. J. Ira Bradford, of Otsego, Muskingum county, this state, these gentlemen being cousins. After two years of farming and study, the subject entered Columbus Medical College at Columbus, Ohio, and the following year he entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, Kentucky, and was graduated therefrom in 1893 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Thus well equipped for his life work, he immediately began practice in Otsego with his preceptor, Dr. J. Ira Bradford, and he remained there one year, then went to Indian Camp, in Guernsey county, where he remained two years, coming to Cambridge in 1896 and he has practiced here ever since, building up a large and lucrative practice and taking rank among the leading medical men of the county. In 1904 he took a post-graduate course in surgery in the

University of Louisville, and he has been unusually successful as a surgeon in connection with his regular general practice.

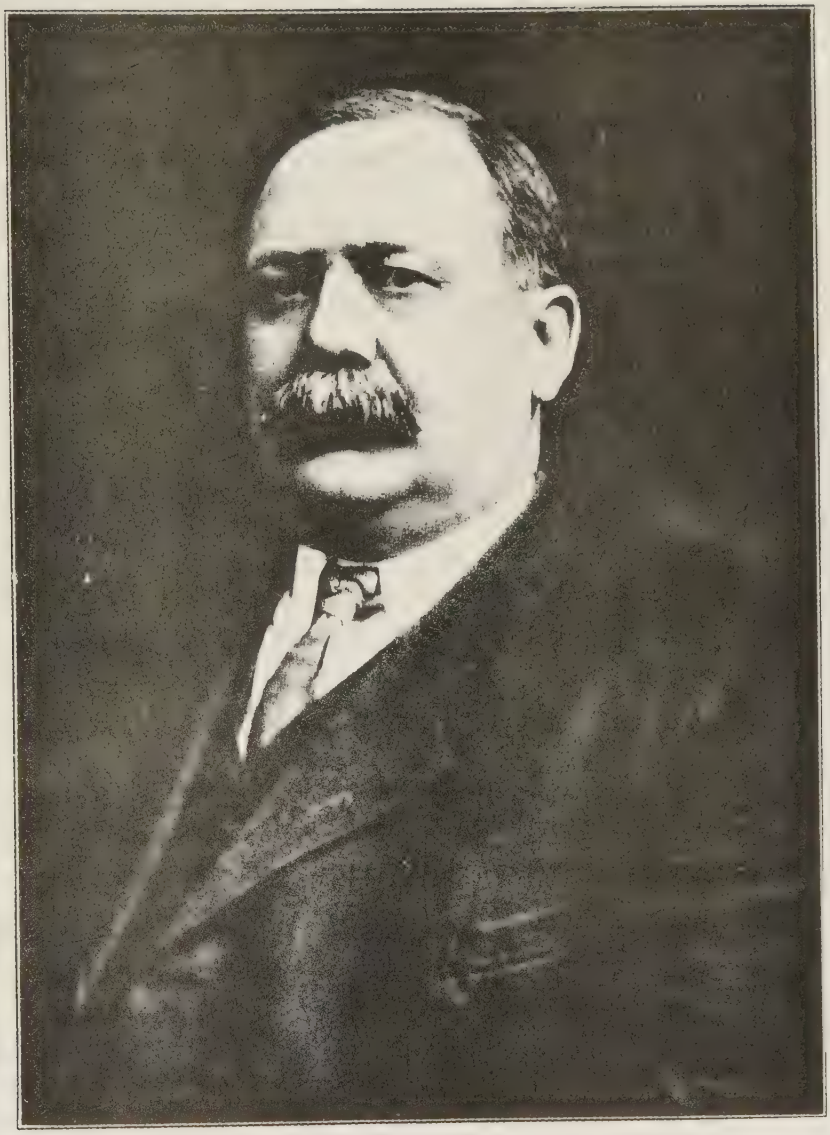
Politically, the Doctor is a Democrat and while always interested he has never been in any sense an office seeker. In 1905 he was nominated against his wishes as the Democratic candidate for mayor of Cambridge, and, although the city is overwhelmingly Republican, he was elected and assumed the office January 1, 1906. So successful was his administration that he was renominated for a second term, in 1907, and again elected, serving with the utmost satisfaction to all concerned until January 1, 1910, having refused to be a candidate for a third term. He was mayor in fact as well as in name and his administration stands indorsed by good citizens of all parties. It was a strong administration for good government and law enforcement.

The Doctor is a member of the Masonic order and also belongs to the Cambridge Commandery; he belongs to Cambridge Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Encampment; he is a member of Cambridge Lodge No. 448, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Bradford is a most estimable woman, devoted to her family and home. The Bradford residence, an attractive and neatly kept one, is located at No. 132 East Eighth street, and the Doctor's office is at No. 123 West Eighth street.

JUDGE HOWARD W. LUCCOCK.

In every community there are to be found men whose names are preeminently and unmistakably identified with that community's material growth and development, and who are always to be found associated with every movement which seems to promise an addition to that community's wealth, resources and enterprise, and to enhance the importance of its location and surroundings. Such men are seldom obtrusive, though always on the alert, and always to be found when called upon. The masses feel their presence, though it is not thrust upon them, and almost insensibly, but no less surely, do they leave their impress upon the character, institutions and developments of that community.

Such a man is Judge Howard W. Luccock, whose name is a familiar one, not only to the citizens of Cambridge, but to the people of Guernsey and adjoining counties, for he has held high rank at the local bar for many years and is a public spirited citizen and successful business man. He was born on



HON. HOWARD W. LUCCOCK.

March 8, 1859, in Kimbolton, Liberty township, Guernsey county, Ohio, and he is the son of Samuel W. and Elizabeth W. (Day) Luccock. The father was born in Coshocton, Ohio. The paternal grandfather, Naphtali Luccock, came to Ohio in 1829, and later to Kimbolton, the family being originally from Kimbolton, England. The father was a prominent factor in the affairs of the locality where he lived in this county, as was his father before him, both having been engaged in the mercantile business there for many years, also having large land interests. The parents of the Judge are still living, having been retired for many years, though the father has continued to look after the farming interests. He has a cozy and well furnished home in Cambridge, and he and his faithful life companion are held in high esteem by a host of friends in this community.

Howard W. Luccock, of this review, spent his youth in the family home at Kimbolton and he was educated in the public school there. Later he attended the University of Wooster, from which he was graduated in the class of 1880, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He had long entertained a laudable ambition to take up the legal profession, and after leaving college he entered the law office of Judge James W. Campbell as a law student, and, making rapid progress, he was admitted to practice in 1883. Thus well equipped for his life work, he opened an office in Coshocton, Ohio, where he soon had a very satisfactory practice and where he remained until 1890, when he returned to Cambridge and opened an office for the practice of his profession. For a time he was in partnership with Hon. David Okey, an attorney whose prominence was state wide. Mr. Luccock, while engaged actively in the practice, ranked among the best counselors of the local bar, being profoundly versed in jurisprudence, persistent, painstaking and an eloquent advocate before a jury. He is, and always has been, an active Republican, and in 1896 he was elected mayor of Cambridge and served in this capacity for four years in a manner that reflected much credit upon himself and to the satisfaction of all concerned, irrespective of party alignment, during which time he did a great many things for the permanent good of this city. From 1900 to 1906 he resumed the active practice of law, and it was during those years that he was associated with Mr. Okey. In 1906 he was elected probate judge of Guernsey county, and he is now serving his second term in this important office, giving his usual satisfactory service and very faithfully discharging his every duty, being regarded by everyone as a well qualified and popular public official. In addition to his official duties, Judge Luccock is president of the Guernsey National Bank, one of the popular and sound banking houses

in eastern Ohio. He also has farming interests that demand some of his time. He makes his home with his aged parents, to whom he is a most devoted son.

The Judge has never married. Fraternally he is a member of the Cambridge lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Protected Home Circle, and he also belongs to the Cambridge Country Club. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and an elder in the same. He is regarded by all classes as a most exemplary man, possessing the highest integrity as a citizen, business man and public official, a broad minded, genial, public spirited citizen, having continually in mind the bettering of local conditions and the uplift of all classes, consequently the high esteem in which he is held is richly deserved.

SILAS W. CONNER.

Having earned the right by years of indefatigable industry, rightly directed, to rank in the van of the army of Guernsey county's progressive men, Silas W. Conner, of Byesville, is eminently entitled to representatiion in this volume. He is descended from a sterling ancestry and many of their winning traits have outcropped in him, for he has let nothing discourage him in his efforts to forge to the front and benefit alike himself and family and the community in which he lives.

Mr. Conner was born in September, 1863, in Seneca township, Noble county, Ohio, and he is the son of John and Elizabeth (McLaughlin) Conner, the father a fine old Southerner, born near Richmond, Virginia, a genteel gentleman, whom to know was to admire and respect. The mother grew to maturity and was educated in Noble county, Ohio; however, she was born in Ireland and when quite small emigrated with her parents to this country. The Conners were of Dutch ancestry and of the thrifty, honest type.

Silas W. Conner spent his youth on the home farm in Noble county and attended the neighboring schools during the winter months, remaining under his parental roof-tree until he was twenty-one years of age, at which time he came to Byesville, Guernsey county, and started life for himself by entering the restaurant business, in which he met with a very satisfactory degree of success. In 1888 he was married to Lizzie Wilson, daughter of Henry H. Wilson, a highly respected family, which is given proper mention on another page in this volume. She was born, reared and educated in the vicinity of Byesville, where her father owned a good farm; she was grad-

uated from the high school at Byesville, where she made a splendid record, and at the early age of sixteen was licensed to teach.

After his marriage Mr. Conner farmed near Byesville about four years and got a good start. About 1892 he left the farm and he, John Thomas and George Winilcer built a roller-process mill at Byesville, the first one of the kind in that part of the county, the old water mill having fallen to decay and had been out of commission for some time. Contining in the milling business two or three years, Mr. Conner sold his interest to Chads Chalfont, father of Rev. W. A. Chalfont, who had previously bought out the other two partners. Then he dealt in buggies about a year, after which he ran a livery business, each with characteristic success, for Mr. Conner had always a happy faculty of concentrating his entire attention on whatever be had in hand and making it successful. He bought out the furniture and undertaking business of James Smith, an undertaker of the old school, and increased the stock and inaugurated modern methods throughout and he has continued to operate the same with large and increasing success. In 1906 he erected the large, substantial and attractive business block which he now occupies. He and his son, Earl D., also his wife, are all licensed embalmers and do a very satisfactory business. A large, well selected and choice stock of furniture, carpets, rugs, etc., are carried. Mr. Conner is deserving of a high rank among Byesville's leading business men and public spirited citizens. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Knights of Pythias, and he and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal church. They have four interesting children, two sons and two daughters, Earl Dwight, Audree Lura, Edra Wilson and Winnie Clyde.

CLYDE R. McILYAR.

As superintendent of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, of Cambridge, Guernsey county, Clyde R. McIlyar has shown what a man of sound business judgment, correct principles and rightly applied energy can accomplish and, having been the architect of his own fortunes, he is eminently worthy of the conspicuous position which he can claim in the industral world and of the high esteem which is accorded him by his fellow men, for his course has ever been that of a genteel gentleman and public spirited citizen.

Mr. McIlyar was born February 5, 1868, in Cambridge, the son of

William H. H. and Mary C. (Richardson) McIlyar, of Cambridge. Both parents were natives of Ohio, and ever after their marriage lived in Cambridge. The father died in October, 1908; his widow still survives him. The father was a prominent dry goods merchant of Cambridge for many years and a man highly respected. He was a Democrat in politics and was an active member of the party organization and always active in public affairs. He was twice postmaster of Cambridge, first for four years, from 1884 to 1889, and from 1893 to 1897, during both terms of President Cleveland's administration. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. McIlyar was also appointed a member of the board of trustees of the Ohio Soldiers and Sailors Orphans Home at Xenia, Ohio, by Governor Hoadley in 1884. He was a man of high standing in the community and always active for the best interests of Cambridge. He had a family of two sons, and one daughter, who died in infancy. The two sons are Clyde R., the subject of this sketch, and Fred P., of Cambridge.

Clyde R. McIlyar spent his childhood and youth in Cambridge and has always lived here, and was educated in the Cambridge public schools. His first business experience was as a clerk in the Cambridge postoffice while his father was postmaster during his first term and one year or more with his father's successor in 1891. When about twenty-five years of age, he engaged with the Cambridge Iron & Steel Company as a clerk in the office and has been with that company and its successors ever since.

The Cambridge Iron & Steel Company sold out to the American Sheet Steel Company in 1900, and Mr. McIlyar went with this company as superintendent of the plant, having been superintendent under the former ownership since 1898. In 1903, the American Sheet Steel Company was succeeded by the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, and with that change Mr. McIlyar was continued as superintendent, and since the 1st of January, 1910, Mr. McIlyar has been manager of the Cambridge plant. He is a thoroughly competent man and stands high not only with the company, but with the men in the mill as well. He is a fine specimen of physical manhood and every inch a man. His entire time and attention is given to the mill and its interests. He is a director in the Central National Bank of Cambridge and decidedly a man of affairs. He also has various other financial interests.

Mr. McIlyar was married September 4, 1894, to Gertrude D. Veitch, daughter of Henry H. and Alvarette (Orme) Veitch, a prominent Cambridge family. To this union two sons have been born: William V. and James O., two bright lads of fifteen and eleven years respectively.

Mr. McIlyar is a Republican in politics, but not active in political mat-

ters, though always interested in public affairs. He is not an office seeker and has never held an office, but has always been a voter. He is a Master Mason and a member of the chapter, also belongs to Cambridge Lodge of Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

The McIlyar home is at No. 220 North Seventh street, and is one of the most desirable residence localities of the city. Mrs. McIlyar is a refined and cultured woman, devoted to her home and family. The home is well supplied with good standard and current literature and a private library. Mr. McIlyar is a well informed man on many subjects and a man whom it is a pleasure to know.

JOHN REYNOLDS.

The little country of Wales has not sent a very large quota of her population to the United States, compared with Germany, the Scandinavian peninsula and other European countries, but those who have favored us with their citizenship have proved to be most welcome owing to their habits of industry, patriotism and honesty. They, as a rule, succeed at whatever they attempt and, soon after coming to this land of ours, they find themselves in possession of a good property and have good homes.

One of this thrifty class who is deserving of mention in a history of Guernsey county's best citizens is John Reynolds, of Cambridge. His birth occurred on October 10, 1863, in Cardigan, South Wales, and he is the son of William and Nellie (Thomas) Reynolds. The father was a farmer; neither he nor his wife ever came to America.

John Reynolds spent his boyhood upon the farm, and he obtained his education in the public schools of his native land. Later in life his father sold the home farm and entered the steel mills of Swansea and became an iron worker. This was in 1872, and in 1876 the son entered the Landore Tin Plate Company's mills as a "scrap" boy, and he remained there until 1892, filling every position in these mills as catcher, heater, doubler and roller. Leaving this mill, he came to America in 1892 and found employment in the Irondale Tin Mill in Jefferson county, Ohio, working in the same capacity as he worked in the mills of the old country. He remained there two years, then came to Cambridge and was employed in the Morton Tin Plate Company's mills at this place. He was one of the first men in this mill, employed as a heater. In December, 1894, and in March, 1895, he was given a doubling position, and the following June he was given a rolling position and

placed in charge of a crew of men and he has very ably held this position ever since and is considered an expert man in his line. He has seen Cambridge grow from what seemed to be a plowed field to a prosperous city in fifteen years.

Politically, Mr. Reynolds is a Republican, and he has always voted and is interested in politics and public matters. He is well informed on public questions and well qualified to discuss public issues. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Protected Home Circle. In Wales he was a member of Glantawe Lodge, Ancient Shepherds, also a member of the Loyal George Lodge of Alfreds.

Mr. Reynolds was married March 15, 1883, to Anna Griffith, daughter of William and Anna Griffith, of Swansea, Wales. Her father was a prominent contractor; he and his wife remained in that country. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, two of whom are deceased; those living are, Anna married David J. Thomas, a roller in the copper mills of Pittsburg; William is a tin roller in the same mill with his father and he is an expert; David J., Nellie, Thomas and John G., all of Cambridge. These children all received good educations in the Cambridge public schools. Mr. Reynolds and family are members of the Baptist church and faithful supporters of the same. While Mr. Reynolds and wife had few advantages in the way of education, they have been students and readers of good books and their home library is well supplied with the writings of the best standard authors. This is a splendid family, intelligent, industrious and frugal. Mrs. Reynolds is devoted to her family and home and keeps her dwelling neat and attractive. Mr. Reynolds owns a modern home at No. 322 Woodlawn avenue, which is entirely paid for. In July, 1906, Mr. Reynolds visited the scenes of his childhood and youth in Wales, and was absent about ten weeks. He is fond of his adopted country and he and his family are now thoroughly Americanized.

SAMUEL A. CRAIG.

The name of Craig is an honored one in Guernsey county, because of the high character and the prominence of many who have borne it. Samuel A. Craig, a leading merchant of the city, was born on August 8, 1850, in Cambridge, Guernsey county, Ohio, of Scotch-Irish parents, in the house at the corner of Wheeling avenue and Eighth street, long the home of his parents, Samuel and Margaret (McFadden) Craig. His parents came to Cam-

bridge, from Washington, Guernsey county, in 1847, Samuel Craig having been engaged in mercantile business there for some years. On coming to Cambridge Samuel Craig, Sr., bought property at the corner of Wheeling avenue and Eighth street, where he engaged in the drygoods business, and where his family also resided. The Craig store became one of the best known and busiest concerns of the city, and at this same location Mr. Craig continued to carry on business and to reside until his death, on March 8, 1891. His widow died on January 21, 1895, at the age of seventy-two, having been born in Ireland on August 15, 1818. Both parents are buried in the South Side cemetery.

Samuel Craig, Sr., was a man of high character and sterling worth, active and progressive in business, liberal in charity, and strong in his advocacy of obedience to the teachings of the Golden Rule in the affairs of everyday life. Mr. Craig was an Abolitionist at a time when it required courage to be such, and he was one of these anti-slavery advocates who was actively connected with the operations of the "Underground Railway," assisting in the secreting and forwarding on their way to freedom many a runaway slave. With the birth of the Republican party he became a member, and continued a loyal adherent until his death. Always intensely interested in public affairs, he was never an office seeker. He did, however, serve for a number of years as a member of the Cambridge board of education, and was always interested in educational matters as pertaining to the public schools. The beautiful grounds and stately shade trees surrounding the Park school building are a lasting monument to his interest and activity along these lines. He was a member of the first board of trustees of South Side cemetery, and the beauty of its landscapes and arrangement are largely due to his efforts. Greatly interested in the education of the colored people, he was constantly striving by his personal efforts and financial assistance to provide ways and means for their betterment. Mr. Craig was also greatly interested in agriculture and horticulture, and was the promoter of the first county fair held in Guernsey county. The life of Mr. Craig was one of activity, and he was closely identified with the growth and development of Cambridge. Liberal in his charity, he gave without ostentation money, clothing, food and fuel, never denying the needy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Craig, Sr., were born five sons and three daughters, namely: George H., deceased; Lydia, now the widow of Judge Frederick W. Wood; Martha, now the widow of David D. Taylor, of Cambridge; Cyrus F., of Cambridge; Samuel A.; William, deceased; William Alfred, deceased; Mary, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Craig were members of the

United Presbyterian church from its formation, in 1858, until their death; prior to 1858 they were members of the Associated church. They held their membership in the First United Presbyterian church of Cambridge, and for many years Mr. Craig was an elder and prominent in church affairs. Mrs. Craig was also active in the church and Sabbath school, and was the organizer and the first president of the Woman's Missionary Society. In such an environment their family was reared.

Samuel A. Craig was born in Cambridge, and has there spent his childhood, youth, and his business career, remaining in the same location which his parents purchased on coming to Cambridge. After attending the schools of Cambridge he spent some time at Ohio University at Athens, and then entered the store of his father, who was then in partnership with a Mr. Bryant, under the firm name of Craig & Bryant.

On November 13, 1873, Mr. Craig was married to Ella Gregg, the daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth (Broomhall) Gregg. Both the Greggs and Broomhalls were Quaker families of Belmont county, Ohio. Joshua Gregg was a merchant for some years at McConnellsville, Ohio, and was later in the milling business in Cumberland, Guernsey county. He was an ardent Republican, and in 1861 was elected treasurer of Guernsey county, and served four years. During his term as treasurer Gen. John Morgan and his band of Confederate raiders passed through the county, and to protect the county's money Mr. Gregg carried it to the woods and buried it. For some time after leaving this office he resided in Cambridge, then removed to Greenville, Darke county, where he engaged in business, and later removing to Columbus, there engaged in building and the improving of real estate. He did much for the development of the communities in which he resided. He died in 1905, his wife in 1900, and their bodies rest in the cemetery at Belmont, in Belmont county, the old family burying ground. Mr. Gregg was a man of broad views, a great reader, and a devout Presbyterian. His family consisted of three sons and one daughter: Rodney E., of Columbus, Ohio; Allen B., a farmer of Licking county, Ohio; Lewis, of Cincinnati, and Ella.

To Mr. and Mrs. Craig have been born four children. Frederick G., who was born on February 16, 1875, married Gretchen Eckley, of Carrollton, and is connected with his father in business. Mary Margaret, who was born on March 13, 1877, married Joseph Pender, an attorney of Denver, Colorado. Samuel A., Jr., was born on December 16, 1878, and married Ruth Westfall, of Delaware, Ohio, and is now associated in business with his father. Elizabeth O. was born on October 15, 1884, and married Samuel C. Carnes, an attorney of Cambridge.

After his marriage Mr. Craig continued to clerk for the firm of Craig & Bryant for several years, when the interest of Mr. Bryant was purchased, and Mr. Craig entered partnership with his father, which arrangement continued until the father's death, when the son succeeded to the entire business, which he has since conducted with the assistance of his brother, Cyrus F., and his sons.

Mr. Craig is progressive, and in 1904 erected upon the site so long occupied a fine four-story business and apartment block. The immense Craig drygoods business occupies the entire first floor, the basement, and the larger part of the second floor, while the remainder of the fine building is occupied by residence suites. Mr. Craig has spent his entire home and business life in this location. He is recognized as one of the most substantial business men of Cambridge, always interested in the city's progress. A lifelong Republican, he has never sought office, but has loyally supported the party principles. He has served as a member of the city council, and is a wide awake and progressive citizen. Mr. and Mrs. Craig and the members of their family have always been members of the First United Presbyterian church, and active in the work of the church and Sabbath school. Mrs. Craig is a refined, intelligent and cultured woman, and takes her share in the work of the church societies, and contributes largely to charity.

WILLIAM C. SUITT.

The achievements of William C. Suitt, well known manufacturer of Cambridge, represent the result of honest endeavor along lines where mature judgment has opened the way. He possesses a weight of character, a native sagacity, a discriminating judgment and a sense of honor that command the approval and the respect of all who have occasion to know him well, and he is deserving of the high rank he holds in industrial, social and civic circles of Guernsey county.

Mr. Suitt was born February 22, 1869, in Bern, Noble county, Ohio, and he is the son of Nathaniel and Ella A. (Collins) Suitt. The father was born and brought up in Palmyra, Marion county, Missouri, and the mother was born and reared in Noble county, Ohio, to which state the father came in 1867 and he was soon afterwards married to Ella A. Collins. He was a farmer by profession and in October, 1884, he became a resident of Cambridge, Guernsey county, and he here engaged in the dairy business, which

he continued for ten years when he retired from active business life. He is now living in Muskogee, Oklahoma. His wife died in May, 1901. Nathaniel Suitt has been a lifelong Democrat, but never active. He and his wife were Baptists and devout church people. They became the parents of five children, three sons and two daughters, all living, namely: William C., of this review, is the oldest; Wallace W. is a member of the manufacturing firm of Suitt Brothers, of Cambridge, Ohio; Howard L. lives in Muskogee, Oklahoma; Mary B. married W. C. Clough, of Chicago; Martha married Edward Mercer, of Granite City, Illinois.

William C. Suitt, of this review, was educated in the public schools of Noble county and the Cambridge public schools and he was graduated from the Cambridge Commercial School. He was first employed with the Altman Taylor Company, of Mansfield, as bookkeeper at Ft. Wayne, Indiana, and remained with that company two years. He then came to the Cambridge Chair Company in 1902, as bookkeeper, and, after a short time in that office, he was given a position as traveling salesman for this concern, and he continued thus very successfully until 1903. He then formed a partnership with his brother, Wallace W., in the manufacture of chairs, which they continued until 1906, enjoying a very liberal patronage, then they succeeded to the Cambridge Chair Company's business and organized the Suitt Brothers Manufacturing Company, which has had a rapid development and has attained a great prestige in the manufacturing world. They make all kinds of chairs, including rockers of a high grade of workmanship, and owing to the superior quality and finish they are eagerly sought for by the wholesale and retail trade. Under judicious management their business has grown to mammoth proportions from a small beginning. Their annual business will now aggregate about two hundred thousand dollars, and their products are shipped to almost every state in the union. The plant is equipped with modern and the latest approved machinery and appliances for the rapid and economic production of their various grades of chairs, and only skilled artisans are employed. A large number of employes are kept busy at all seasons. The Suitt brothers are regarded as among Cambridge's most enterprising and aggressive manufacturers and have done much to spread abroad the name and fame of this city as a manufacturing center.

Mr. Suitt was married on July 25, 1905, to Hallie F. Forsythe, daughter of John O. and Martha (Frame) Forsythe, of Millwood township, Guernsey county, Ohio, and they are now residents of Cambridge; they enjoy a wide acquaintance and warm friendship throughout the county. To Mr. and Mrs. Suitt two children have been born, Paul H. and William M.

Politically, Mr. Suitt is a Republican and he is always found on the firing line for his friends and the party's principles, but he is not an office seeker. He has served the city as a member of the board of public safety. He and his family affiliate with the Methodist Episcopal church and he is a liberal supporter of church work. Although a very busy man, he devotes much of his spare time to familiarizing himself with the world's best literature, and he has a well selected and extensive private library in his home. He is a very interesting and intelligent conversationalist on current and general topics, and, being an unassuming and genial man, he is a very agreeable companion and inspires the respect and good will of every one. His home is modern, attractive and he and Mrs. Suitt are ideal hosts and are prominent in the social life of the city. Their home is at No. 226 North Tenth street, in one of the best residence sections of the city.

Mr. Suitt is a man of high ideals, both in private and public life, and he stands for what is best in all movements. He has long been an ardent and efficient worker in the cause of temperance, yet he is charitable to all who hold opposite views on any question, meeting opposition with argument and not abuse. He merits in every way the confidence and high esteem that are reposed in him by all classes.

ARTHUR G. RINGER, M. D.

The professional success which is the legitimate reward of a persistency of purpose and determination has attended the efforts of Dr. Arthur G. Ringer, one of the best known and popular of the younger medical practitioners of Guernsey county, who, judging from the splendid record he has made in the past, has a brilliant future awaiting him. He has thoroughly prepared himself for his life work and has ever sought to keep fully abreast of the time in all matters pertaining to his line of endeavor.

Doctor Ringer was born in Cambridge, Ohio, November 30, 1880, the scion of a prominent old family, being the son of Dr. John W. and Mary Ann (Bliss) Ringer, both representatives of honored pioneer families of this county. The mother was a daughter of Washington Bliss, long a prominent citizen here, and a sister of John A. Bliss, a noted educator in Guernsey county for many years. Dr. John W Ringer, father of the subject, was for many decades a well known and successful physician in this county, having first located at Byesville in 1885, and he was active in pro-

moting the industries of that town. The family came to Cambridge in 1902 and the father was active in the practice of his profession and was also engaged in the drug business until his death in December, 1909. He was prominent in public affairs and filled many of the municipal offices in Byesville and was a member of the city council of Cambridge. His family consisted of seven children: Maggie B., now Mrs. T. D. Lee, of Cambridge; Arthur G., of this review; Alpheus, deceased; an infant deceased; J. Code, a resident of Cambridge; Nellie B., at home. The mother of these children is still living, and the family is prominent in the professional, commercial and social life of the city.

Dr. Arthur G. Ringer, of this review, was educated in the Byesville public schools and the Ohio Northern University at Ada, Ohio, from which institution he was graduated in 1898, having completed the commercial course. He then attended the Western University of Pennsylvania and later attended the Ohio Medical College at Columbus, Ohio, and was graduated from the same in 1904, having made an excellent record for scholarship there. In June of that year he began the practice of his profession with his father in Cambridge and has been successfully engaged in the practice ever since, taking a high rank among his professional brethren in this section of the state and enjoying a rapidly growing patronage.

The Doctor is a member of the county, state and national medical associations, and for a time he was secretary of the county society. He is a progressive and successful practitioner, as was his father, and is in every respect a worthy son of a worthy sire. In the fall of 1908 he was elected coroner of Guernsey county, and he made such a very creditable record that he was re-elected in the fall of 1910 for a second term of two years, having filled this important position in a manner that reflected much credit upon his ability and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. Like his father before him, he is active in local politics and all public movements. He is an unswerving Republican. He belongs to the Alpha Kappa Kappa medical fraternity. He was reared in the Methodist Episcopal church, of which his parents were members, and he and the rest of the family also affiliate with the same.

Doctor Ringer was married on August 28, 1909, to Florence Rowland, a young lady of talent and refinement, and the representative of a prominent family, being the daughter of Samuel and Madeline (Riggins) Rowland, of London, Ohio. Both her parents are deceased. She is active in church and social life, and their cozy and attractive home at No. 1025 Gaston avenue is the scene of many delightful social functions.

ISAAC J. OLDHAM.

Isaac J. Oldham, of Cambridge township, son of Marling and Isabelle (Marling) Oldham, was born September 7, 1857, on the old Oldham farm in the above township. He came of pioneer stock. His grandfather, Isaac Oldham, came first to Guernsey county in 1806 and took up one hundred and sixty acres of government land. After this he went back to his home in Pennsylvania, but returned to Guernsey county and settled permanently, in 1808, on the farm where his grandson now lives, and where he reared a family of twelve children. All of these are now dead. The son, Marling, father of Isaac J., who was born where the latter now lives, was a prosperour farmer and accumulated a large estate in the beautiful Wills creek valley. He had a family of two daughters and one son, Elizabeth, now the widow of John S. Campbell, of Cambridge township, died in October, 1910; Ellen, now Mrs. David Linn, of Westland township, and Isaac J. The father, first a Whig and then a Republican, cast his presidential vote for William Henry Harrison in 1840 and for Benjamin Harrison in 1888. Though never an office seeker, he was always active in public affairs and in movements for the general good. He and his family were members of the old Seceder church prior to 1858, but with the organization, at that time, of the United Presbyterian church they joined the latter. He died March 18, 1894, and his widow March 9, 1896, and both are buried in Cambridge cemetery.

Isaac J. Oldham, the subject of the present sketch, grew up on the old home farm and was educated at the district school of the neighborhood. He was married May 4, 1881, to Margaret E. Ford, daughter of Robert K. and Margaret (Workman) Ford, of Cambridge township. The Fords were a pioneer family that came from Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1820. Mr. and Mrs. Oldham had six children: Merle, now Mrs. Oliver King, of Cambridge township; Clare Ethel, at home; James Paul, married and now living on an adjoining farm; Chauncey M., a progressive teacher of the county; Ira F., at home, and Margaret E., at home. Mrs. Oldham died February 15, 1893, and is buried in the Cambridge cemetery. Mr. Oldham was married again June 13, 1895, to Esther Ford, a sister of his former wife. There are no children from this union.

A lifelong farmer, Mr. Oldham now owns three hundred and sixty acres of fine Wills creek bottom land, under a high state of cultivation and well improved. This includes both of the old homesteads—the Oldham and the Ford. On the former still stands the original log barn, built in 1820

from trees that stood on the lot now occupied by the barn. It was quite large for those days, being thirty by sixty feet. A stone house, still standing and occupied as the Oldham home, was built in 1822 of stones taken from the top of an adjacent hill. This was the first house other than a log cabin that was built in the township. An apple tree standing in the yard was planted in 1808 by Grandmother Sarah Oldham, who came here that year with her parents, the Marlings. She had brought along as riding whips two apple sprouts cut from a tree at the Virginia home. After arriving here she planted these and, strange to say, both grew and bore apples for many years. One still lives and has an apple on it this year (1910).

Mr. Oldham is an active Republican, has served ten years as township trustee, and for several years has been a school director. He and his family are members of the First United Presbyterian church of Cambridge and take their part in church and Sunday school work. He is known as a man of character and integrity, and is influential in the community where he lives.

JOHN W. BARNES.

Prominent among the pioneers of Guernsey county were the forbears of John W. Barnes, who now resides near Cambridge. His mother's grandfather, Stephen Stiles, came with his family from Virginia early in the nineteenth century, and this was the first white family to settle in what is now Jefferson township. Two houses then stood where Cambridge City is; Indians and wild animals were plentiful in the dense forest that covered the country, and part of pioneer Stiles' task was to roll up and burn magnificent timber that, if now standing, would make his descendants rich. His son, Andrew Stiles, became a large land holder, owning at one time about one thousand two hundred acres, and he gave to each of his children, as they were married, 160 acres. The grandfather on the other side of the house, Abraham Barnes, was a land owner in Virginia and Pennsylvania. He was a big-hearted, liberal German. His son, Francis, the father of John W., owned land in Guernsey county and also owned and operated the Barnes grist mill, which was bought from the Oldhams. The Oldhams were the original settlers of Wills creek valley, and upon Wills creek this mill was built in 1828. From the Oldhams it passed through several hands until 1865, when it was bought by Francis Barnes and his brother Abraham, who operated it jointly until 1870, when Francis bought his brother's interest and

continued as owner and operator. It has been known as Barnes' mill since 1865. Francis Barnes died in 1888, his widow died in February of 1892, and both are buried in Center cemetery. At the settlement of the father's estate, in 1890, the sons, John W. and Francis A., became the owners of the mill, they having operated it from the time of the father's death. From 1828 to the present time this mill has been an important business center in the Wills creek valley. The first power mill in Guernsey county, it kept pace with the progress of the times. From the old-fashioned buhrstone it changed to the roller process, and in 1892 it was thoroughly renovated and modernized in all its departments. The original mill burned down in 1834. It was rebuilt in 1840, and this plant, after doing duty for sixty years, was succeeded in 1900 by another building on the opposite side of the creek, into which the old machinery was removed. The present mill has both water and steam power. It is as modern in its equipment as any in the county, and has a capacity of fifty barrels of flour and two hundred and fifty bushels of feed daily.

The children of Francis and Mary A. (Stiles) Barnes are: Abraham A., of Cambridge; Mary C., now Mrs. Thomas Moore, of Cambridge township; John W., the subject of this sketch; Andrew S., of Cambridge; Cora D. and Francis A. Those deceased were: Sarah I., Dolly, Joseph W. and Alva A.

John W. Barnes, the third of these children, was born July 3, 1855, in Jefferson township, Guernsey county, Ohio. His early childhood was spent on the farm, but when he was ten years old the family removed to the mill property, where he has since resided. He attended the district schools a few months each year until he was fifteen, after which his time and energy were all taken up with the mill work. On August 24, 1901, he was married to Ella A. Thomas, daughter of Jesse and Lavina G. (Tolbert) Thomas, of Guernsey county. No children have been born to them.

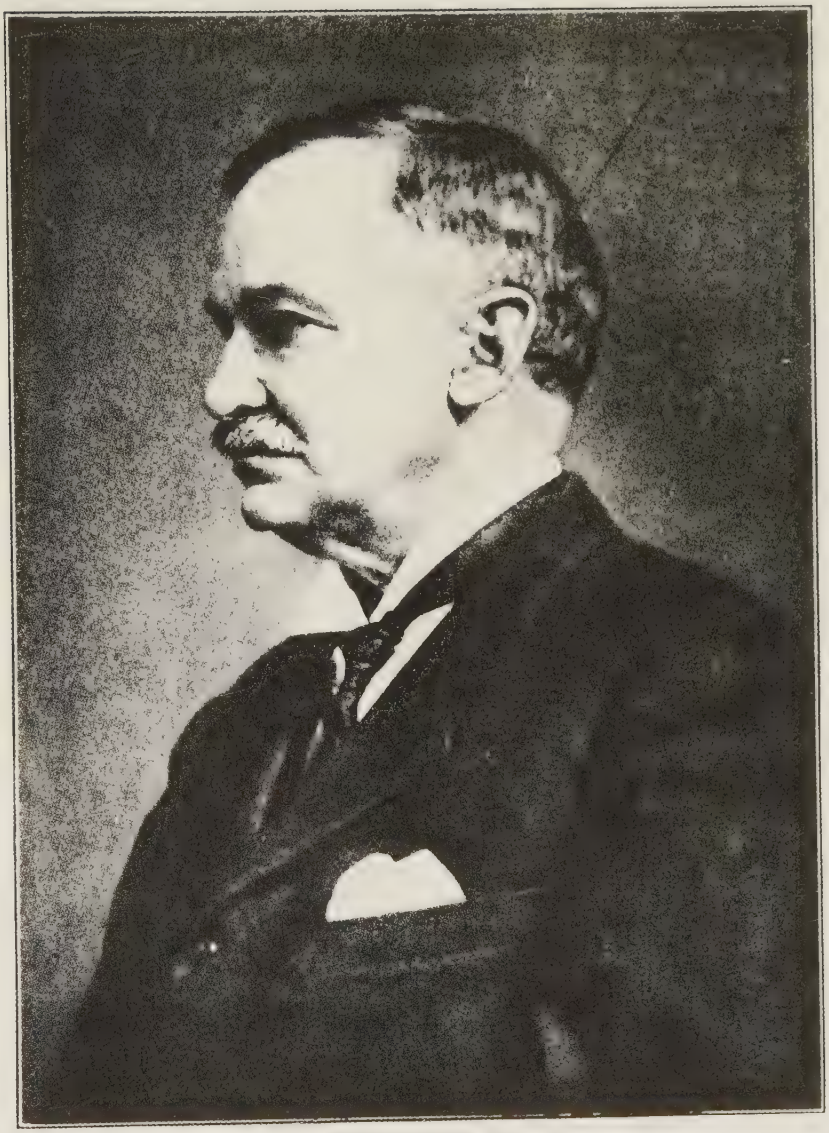
Mr. Barnes is a Republican in politics. For many years he was an active party worker, and still retains a keen interest in public and party matters. He is a member of the Cambridge Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and both he and Mrs. Barnes are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. The Barnes brothers, John W. and Francis A., in addition to their milling interests, have a farm of one hundred and seventy acres in the Wills creek valley, near the mill. John W. has also landed interests of considerable importance in other states. The Wills creek valley about Barnes' mill is a beautiful stretch of country, and the locality with the old mill buildings as a center have many interesting traditions of the early life. Both the brothers are excellent business men and both stand high in the estimation of the community.

ALBERT R. CAIN, M. D.

Among the physicians and surgeons of Guernsey county who have risen to eminence in their chosen field of endeavor is Dr. Albert R. Cain, of Cambridge, whose career has been that of a broad-minded, conscientious worker in the sphere to which his life and energies have been devoted, and whose profound knowledge of his profession has won for him a leading place among the most distinguished medical men of his day and generation in this locality.

Doctor Cain was born November 9, 1850, at Carlisle, Noble county, Ohio, and he is the son of Doctor Richard and Adelia (Mallett) Cain. The father was born in Monroe county and was a member of a pioneer family; the mother was born in Ohio county, West Virginia. The father was a physician in Noble county and well known there, practicing successfully until his death in 1855; his widow survived until April 24, 1884, dying at Senecaville, Guernsey county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Cain were the parents of three children, one son dying in infancy, namely: Dr. Albert R., of this review; Mary, who married W. M. Ogle, of Middleburg, Noble county, this state, now of Marietta, Ohio.

Albert R. Cain was educated primarily in the public schools and the Caldwell high school, after which he taught for six years in Noble county. He entered Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, in the fall of 1873, having read medicine two years prior to this with Dr. William Martin, of Harriettsville, Noble county, Ohio. After making a splendid record as a medical student he began practice at Carlisle, Noble county, and remained there two years, then moved to Senecaville, Guernsey county, where he successfully practiced for a period of sixteen years. In the fall of 1891 he entered Columbus Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio, from which institution he received his degree the following March, and then took up his practice in Cambridge and has remained here ever since, having built up a large and profitable practice. He also practices surgery in addition to his regular general practice, and he holds a very high rank among the eminent medical men of this part of the state, being well grounded in his profession and keeping abreast of the times in every respect, and he has the confidence and esteem of the masses. The Doctor is a member of the Guernsey County Medical Society in which he takes much interest, and of the American Historical Association. He was elected president of the Eighth Council District Medical Association at its seventh annual session, held at Zanesville, Ohio, November 25, 1910. This association is composed of the eight counties of Guernsey, Athens, Licking, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble, Perry and Washington.



ALBERT R. CAIN, M. D.

On April 24, 1880, Doctor Cain was married to Eliza M. Hatton, daughter of James and Jane (Thompson) Hatton, of Lore City, this county, representing a prominent pioneer family. Frank Hatton, who was postmaster general under President Garfield, was a cousin of Mrs. Cain. These parents are both deceased, they having moved to southern Illinois some years prior.

To Doctor and Mrs. Cain three children have been born, one of whom died in infancy; Laura and Mary are both at home.

Doctor Cain is a Republican in politics and he has been active in public matters; though never being an office seeker, he has always stood ready to support all just measures. His wife and daughters are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are active church and Sunday school workers, and the Doctor is an attendant and liberal contributor. He has an attractive and pleasant home at No. 322 North Sixth street. The Doctor is an advocate of outdoor recreation and he and members of his family are accustomed to take an annual eastern trip and enjoy the sea coast for awhile.

In addition to his general practice, the Doctor is assistant surgeon for the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, having charge of the Cambridge division. Personally, he is a genial, well rounded, likable gentleman, unassuming and a good mixer. He is an educated, cultured and entertaining conversationalist, and is in every way deserving of the large success that has attended his efforts as a medical practitioner and of the high esteem in which he is held.

WILLIAM W. DOWDALL.

Beginning life at practically the bottom of the ladder, William W. Dowdall, an enterprising citizen of Quaker City, Guernsey county, has climbed step by step to the top, with little other aid than that of a stout heart and willing hands and an intelligent brain, and he is a valuable example of what may be accomplished by thrift and perseverance, even under circumstances often discouraging.

Mr. Dowdall was born on December 3, 1853, in Belmont county, Ohio, near Atlas, and is the son of James and Elizabeth (Custer) Dowdall, the father a native of Loudoun county, Virginia, and the mother born in Belmont county, Ohio. The father came to Belmont county as a young man and was married there. He was a tailor by trade and in his family were nine children, he having four children by a former marriage. In 1881, the family removed to Quaker City and have resided here ever since; both parents are

living. The son, William W., came to Quaker City in 1883, having gone to Emporia, Kansas, from Belmont county in 1878 where he worked at painting and paper hanging, having learned the trade in Belmont county. His childhood and early youth was spent in Boston, Belmont county, and where he obtained his education in the public schools. On returning to Quaker City he engaged in contracting, painting and paper hanging. He was married on September 3, 1891, to Mary Gibbons, daughter of John and Mary (Black) Gibbons, of Chester Hill, Morgan county, Ohio, and were never residents of Guernsey county. To this union have been born one son and one daughter, William J. and Eva A.

Mr. Dowdall was engaged in the painting and paper hanging business until June 1, 1908, taking charge of the postoffice at Quaker City on that date. The office is doing a large business for a town of the size, having six rural routes and one star route. He is a popular and obliging official, a Republican in politics and an active party worker and has been a frequent delegate to conventions. He was elected assessor of Millwood township for three successive years, and was health officer of Quaker City for four years, being always an efficient and faithful public officer in whatever position he was placed. He is a member of Quaker Lodge of Masons. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and he is a member of the board of trustees. Mr. Dowdall is also a teacher in the Sunday school, and has been for many years. He is an honest, upright man and highly regarded by all who know him and have had dealings with him. His wife is assistant postmaster and his son, William J., is a clerk in the office, the business being admirably conducted.

WILLIAM HAMILTON BELL.

Among the agriculturists of Guernsey county whose efforts have been crowned with abundant success and who is deserving of the high esteem in which they are held is William Hamilton Bell, whose life has been so exemplary that it serves scarcely any purpose here to state that naught derogatory has ever been said against him by those who know him best. He was born on August 21, 1837, on the farm where he now lives, and he has done his full share in developing the community. He is the son of William and Mary (Glenn) Bell. The parents came to this county from Washington county, Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1837. Gabriel Glenn, a brother of Mrs. Bell, accompanied the family here and invested largely in wood land,

this being the farthest point west that the family thought they could penetrate with their wagons and families. This country at that time was all timbered with the finest quality of trees. There were only two children in the family of Mr. and Mrs. William Bell, a son and a daughter, the latter, Agnes Jane, being deceased many years; she was married to Hugh P. Morrison, dying soon after her wedding. The father's death occurred on May 30, 1869, his widow surviving until March 14, 1882. Both are buried in the cemetery at Lebanon, Guernsey county, as is also the daughter, Mrs. Morrison. The father was a farmer and large land owner, and he was induced to come to Guernsey county on account of the cheaper land. He paid for his land with money he saved through hard work as a "flailer," having flailed grain for one-tenth of the grain, threshed for the farmers of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and thus his start toward his acquisition of large land interests in Guernsey county. These parents were devoted Presbyterians and active in the establishment of the church in the new country. The father was an upright man in all his dealings, and in politics he was a Whig and later a Republican and a strong advocate of good government and right living, and he filled various township offices. He was an elder in the United Presbyterian church from its organization here until his death. His life was devoted very largely to his home and family and his land interests.

William Hamilton Bell, of this review, grew to maturity on the home farm and was educated in the district schools, in a school house located on his father's farm. His was a sturdy, industrious boyhood, and he has always devoted his life to farming and stock raising. He has been twice married, first to Jane Clark, daughter of William H. and Margaret Clark, of Knox township, this county, and to this union two children were born, Nancy Jane and William C., the former being deceased and the latter living on the farm with his father. Mrs. Bell passed to her rest in June, 1871. His second marriage was solemnized on April 18, 1872, to Maggie Mason, daughter of Henry and Catherine Mason, of Knox township, this county. Both these parents came to this country from county Down, Ireland, in 1846, and settled in Guernsey county, Ohio. A sketch of this prominent old family appears elsewhere in this work. To Mr. Bell's second union four children were born, one dying in infancy; Mary C. is deceased; Jessie O. and Annie May are at home with their parents. This family has spent their lives on the farm where they now live and which was first settled by their ancestors. Mr. Bell is the owner of an excellent farm of two hundred and twelve acres, and he has kept it well improved and carefully tilled,

being a progressive farmer. He is an uncompromising Republican and has long taken much interest in political matters. He and his family are members of the United Presbyterian church, and for many years he was a deacon in the church and has always been active in church affairs and Sunday school work.

REV. ISAAC N. WHITE, D. D.

The good that a high-minded, whole-souled man like Rev. Isaac N. White does in this practical, worldly-minded age, cannot be measured in metes and bounds, and such an one should receive our heartiest commendations; but a man of such pure ideals does not court the admiring plaudits of men, merely striving to do his Master's will.

Rev. I. N. White, of Fairview, Oxford township, Guernsey county, was born August 17, 1835, at Hickory, Washington county, Pennsylvania, the son of Nicholas and Ann (Edgar) White, the father born in Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, and the mother in Westmoreland county, the same state. The parents spent their entire married life at Hickory, Washington county, Pennsylvania, where they died many years ago, and where they are buried. The father was a farmer and a devout member of the Associate church, and died a member of that church in 1851.

Isaac N. White spent his youth on the farm, assisting in the general work, and his early education was obtained in the village schools of Hickory. He later attended Jefferson College at Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, graduating in 1855. He then taught school in Natchez, Mississippi, for one year and in the fall of 1856 entered the theological seminary at Xenia, Ohio, preparatory to entering the ministry. He graduated from the seminary in 1859 and the same year was licensed to preach the gospel and was first called to the congregation at Hebron, in Washington county, New York, where he remained about three years. He then came to the Steubenville presbytery, Ohio, and was placed in charge of the United Presbyterian congregations of Lebanon and Glade Run, in Columbiana and Carroll counties, and was with this charge for ten years. He then came to Guernsey county, in the Muskingum presbytery, and was placed in charge of Fairview, Washington and Sandhill congregations. In serving these congregations he was to give Fairview one Sabbath and Washington the next Sabbath, and at the Sandhill church on the evening of his Fairview service, riding seven miles through all kinds of weather and bad roads to fill this appointment. He remained serving these

three congregations for thirty years, resigning the charge on December 1, 1904, and since that time he has not been engaged in active ministry. During all those years he was active not only in his own church affairs, but in all movements for the betterment of the local conditions, and was foremost in all work for the uplift of the people of all classes.

Reverend White has been twice married, first on October 28, 1865, to Mary Miller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Miller, of Hickory, Washington county, Pennsylvania. Two children were born to this union, Alice M., at home, and John C., in business at Cleveland, Ohio. The wife and mother died in April, 1870, and his second marriage was in December, 1871, to Margaret McGowan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David McGowan, of Steubenville; no children were born to this marriage. In 1902 Muskingum College, at New Concord, Ohio, conferred on Reverend White the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. He has been a Republican in politics since the birth of the party in 1856, voting for John C. Fremont for President; has always been interested in educational matters and has served as a member of the board of education. After his well spent years he is now living a retired life in Fairview where he has since spent so many active and useful years. His ministerial labors and influence covered a greater portion of the eastern half of Guernsey county and his services were in constant demand in performing marriage ceremonies and conducting funerals of persons both in and outside of the church membership.

The daughter, Alice M. White, is a highly educated and cultured woman, being a graduate of Washington Seminary at Washington, Pennsylvania, and has been a teacher in the Western Pennsylvania Institute for the Deaf about ten years. During the summer of 1910 she made a tour of European countries, visiting most of the cities and points of interest.

BENJAMIN OBURN POTTS.

Success has been achieved by Benjamin Oburn Potts, one of the enterprising business men of Lore City, Guernsey county, because he has worked for it along legitimate lines and has not depended upon the assistance or advice of others, preferring, like all true Americans, to go it alone.

Mr. Potts was born on August 27, 1870, in Richland township, this county, on a farm two miles east of Senecaville. He is the son of Joseph W. and Sarah (Ward) Potts, both natives of Guernsey county. The paternal grand-

father, Joseph Potts, came to Guernsey county from Pennsylvania with the early pioneers; the Wards were also a pioneer family here, coming from the state of Pennsylvania, and they were all active and influential in the affairs of the early days here. Both the grandfather and father of the subject were farmers of modest means, but they were honest, hard-working people and had good, comfortable homes. The parents of Benjamin O. Potts are now residents of Lore City.

The subject spent his childhood and youth on the farm in Richland township, until he was twenty-eight years of age; he attended the country district schools during the winter months, working on the farm during the crop season, and there acquired habits of industry and developed a rugged constitution. On June 20, 1901, he was married to Eva Todd, a daughter of Joseph and Ruth (Garvis) Todd, of Lore City. Her father came from England when a boy, locating in Guernsey county, and here he engaged in mining, which he continued to follow during the years of his activity. His wife died a few years ago. To Mr. and Mrs. Potts four children have been born, Harold V., Earl R. (deceased), Hershel R. and Ruth E.

On February 10, 1898, Mr. Potts came to Lore City and engaged in the meat business, which he has continued ever since, building up a very satisfactory and constantly growing trade, and maintaining one of the neatest, best equipped and popular meat markets in the county. He does his own killing and dressing of meats and there is great demand for his products. He has been very successful, and owns his place of business and a good residence adjoining, which are on the principal business and residence street of the town, and he is in the very front rank of the town's business and progressive men of affairs.

Politically, Mr. Potts is a Republican and has long been deeply interested in public matters, and has ever stood ready to aid in any way possible the development of his community, believing it to be the duty of all good citizens to take part in the public life of his locality and help push forward the wheels of progress; however, he is in no sense an office seeker, preferring to give his entire attention to his business. He is a member of the Lore City board of education and takes a great interest in educational affairs and he is regarded as one of the most active and influential of the town's residents. He is a member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics, and the Lore City Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was one of the twenty-three charter members who transferred their membership from Senecaville to the Lore City Lodge on July 29, 1904, and he is active in lodge work. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, both being active in

church and Sunday school work. He is well informed on public questions and is always able to defend his position on public questions and issues. He is popular in the community and a citizen of high repute, and he and Mrs. Potts have a wide circle of warm and admiring friends throughout the county, being prominent in the local social life.

REV. ALEXANDER GORDON EAGLESON, D. D.

Well known and highly esteemed among the residents of Guernsey county is the Rev. Alexander Gordon Eagleson, who has, in many ways, served his fellowmen and his God. He was born October 8, 1844, at Upper Buffalo, Washington county, Pennsylvania, the son of Rev. John Eagleson, D. D., pastor of the Upper Buffalo Presbyterian church for over forty years, and Mary (Gordon) Eagleson, a daughter of Alexander Gordon, Esq., and Eve (Fisher) Gordon, her father being a prominent farmer of Washington county. His mother was a full cousin of Major-Gen. George A. Custer, who served on General Grant's staff during the war of the Rebellion and was later killed in battle with the Indians. The place where he fell is marked by an imposing monument erected by order of Congress. Both the Eaglesons and the Gordons were Scotch people, the Eaglesons coming originally from Normandy about the time of William the Conqueror. An uncle, Rev. George Gordon, an eminent Presbyterian minister, a prominent educator and an active anti-slavery advocate, suffered severe persecutions for abolition views and activities. Another uncle, Rev. Joseph Gordon, was a graduate of Washington College, Washington county, Pennsylvania, in the same class with the Hon. James G. Blaine and a native of the same town, and with him shared, equally, the first honor of their class, and continued warm personal friends through life. His intense anti-slavery views subjected him to severe discipline by the church, from which he withdrew in 1846 and, with the aid of some others of like views, formed the Free Presbyterian church, as a protest against American slavery, and which continued till after the close of the war of the Rebellion, when slavery was abolished, when it dissolved itself, the object for which it had been organized having been accomplished, and its adherents, mostly, reunited with the Presbyterian church.

Both the Gordons, George and Joseph, died comparatively young men, but left their stamp upon the affairs of the community in which they lived and were active, and to this day many, among the older people, hold them in

high esteem. Rev. Joseph Gordon edited *The Free Presbyterian.* George was president of Iberia College and gained a national reputation.

The father of Alexander G. Eagleson, the Rev. John Eagleson, D. D., died on January 23, 1873, at Buffalo, Washington county, Pennsylvania, where he had so long served the people of his church. He graduated from Jefferson College, at Canonsburg, Washington county, Pennsylvania. in 1829, at the age of twenty, and was the honor man of his class, an accomplished linguist, and received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Jefferson College, his Alma Mater, in 1859. Custom required the honor man to treat his class to the best of good rye whisky. But Doctor Eagleson, even at that early time, was so much of a temperance man that he declined to treat his class to whisky, but did buy them six gallons of the best wine, for which his class, in which there were many men who afterwards became eminent, held him in ideal respect. His family consisted of eight children, six sons and two daughters: Hon. Andrew S., of Washington, Pennsylvania, who served his country through the Civil war, and is prominent in the affairs of Washington county, Pennsylvania; David S., a physician, is now deceased; Rev. William S., D. D., lives in Columbus, Ohio; Alexander was the fourth in the order of birth; Henry G. lives in Washington county, Pennsylvania; Jane, deceased, was the wife of Samuel Blayney, of Washington county, Pennsylvania; Hannah G. is unmarried, and lives in Clinton, West Virginia; George G. lives in Clinton, West Virginia. All of the family are graduates of classical institutions and are men and women prominent in their different localities. The father was a Whig and later a Republican in politics, and active in public affairs. A man of great intelligence and learning, he wielded a wide influence, both in church and state affairs. He was twice married, his first wife being Mary Stewart, the daughter of David and Mary (Byers) Stewart, of Dallas, West Virginia. She died in 1842 and was the mother of Andrew S., David S. and William S. His second wife was Mary Gordon, who was the mother of the subject. She survived her husband, dying in May, 1891, and both are buried at Upper Buffalo, Washington county, Pennsylvania, which was so long the scene of Dr. Eagleson's labors.

Alexander G. Eagleson was educated at Jefferson College and later at Iberia College, from which he graduated in the class of 1867, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and later was given the degree of Master of Arts. He studied theology at the Western Theological Seminary, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and was given the degree of Doctor of Divinity by Richmond College in 1906. In 1869 he entered the ministry at Bucyrus, Ohio, in the presbytery of Marion and was ordained in 1870 by the same presbytery, in serv-

ices held at Delaware, Ohio. His first ministerial work was at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where he organized the First Presbyterian church of that city, the congregation having grown large and wealthy, and now possesses the finest church building in all the Northwest. From 1873 to 1875 he was pastor of the Third Presbyterian church of Wheeling, West Virginia. In 1875 he came to Washington, Guernsey county, Ohio, as pastor of the Presbyterian church of that place, when that town and congregation were prosperous, and remained there four and a half years. In 1882 he became pastor of the Presbyterian church at Dallas, West Virginia. Following his pastorate at Washington, he spent two years upon his farm, three miles north of Washington, He remained at Dallas four years and went from Dallas to Freeport, Ohio, as pastor of the Presbyterian church at that place, and remained there two years, when, in the spring of 1888, he accepted a call to become pastor of the church at Hagerstown, Ohio, which he accepted, on account of the academy of that place furnishing a school in which he could educate his children. He retained this pastorate until 1892, when he returned to his farm where he has since resided. He has, however, been active in church work. Earnest in his advocacy of good roads, he has preached that doctrine, until his spirit has grown and much good has been accomplished.

Mr. Eagleson is also a skilled civil engineer and since coming to his farm has done a great deal of work along this line. His chief work, for twenty years, has been evangelistic, in which he has been very successful, and he has given the most of his time to evangelistic work in all the states of the middle West.

Mr. Eagleson was married on September 4, 1867, to Laura Finney, the daughter of David and Hannah (Butler) Finney, of Holmes county, Ohio. Hannah Butler was the first white child born in Wayne county, Ohio. Both the Finneys and the Butlers were prominent families, cultured and refined, coming to Ohio from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. To Mr. and Mrs. Eagleson have been born eleven children, nine of whom are living: Mary Eva, born September 4, 1870, died on December 4, 1878; Walter F. is the pastor of the Second Presbyterian church of Findlay, Ohio; John P. is in the commissary department of the United States Army at Chicago; William H. is in Minneapolis, Minnesota; David H. is in St. Louis, Missouri; James E. died November 30, 1903; Dwight A. is in Oilcentre, California; Laura Mable married Lewis Blundon, of Washington, D. C.; George I. is a student in the Carnegie Technical Schools of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Lillian M. is a student in Findlay College, Findlay, Ohio; Hodge M. is in the high school at Washington, this county, and is the only one at home.

The Reverend Doctor Eagleson is a Republican in politics and has always been active in public affairs, taking an intense interest in civil affairs, although he has never been an office holder. He has been an extensive contributor to the public press and is the author of several published sermons, among which are the "Biographical Discourses of Rev. H. C. Foulk," at one time pastor of the Presbyterian church of Cumberland, this county, and that of Rev. Samuel Patterson, D. D., for fifty years pastor of Deersville, Harrison county, Ohio. An article written and published in 1907, in opposition to the taxation of church property, when bills proposing such taxation were pending in twenty-two of the state legislatures, was extensively copied into the religious and secular press all over the country, and is believed to have been the cause of killing the proposition in all these states. He is well informed, thoroughly educated, high-minded, and a true Christian and friend to his brother man in every sense of these words.

JACOB H. HAYMAN.

The name of Jacob H. Hayman has long been associated with the industrial, civic and social life of Lore City and Richland township, and Guernsey county can boast of no more loyal or honored citizen, for he has always sought to bear himself in a manner becoming a true American and a gentleman of correct habits.

Mr. Hayman was born July 12, 1858, in Shenandoah county, Virginia, the son of Daniel and Lydia (Pence) Hayman. The father was a farmer, a man of small means and had twelve children. The son was born and grew up amid such environment as was usual with the Virginia farmer of that day. As he grew up there was little time for aught but work and all the members of the family had a portion to perform. The son's educational opportunities were meager—in fact, prior to growing to young manhood he had never attended school. During three months of three winters he attended the country district schools of Licking county, after he came to Ohio in 1875. His father died in 1870, and then the widow and the family, except this son, came to Licking county, Ohio, where the mother died in 1895. Jacob H. Hayman worked on a farm in Virginia for his board and clothes until he was sixteen years of age, when he came to Ohio in 1875, joining his mother and other members of the family in Licking county, Ohio. He assisted his mother in the care of the family and assisted in caring for his mother until her death.

In 1883 the son left Licking county, coming to Washington, Guernsey county, and engaged in work connected with the lumber business, which he followed for two years, having saved some money and buying one team and borrowed money enough to buy another. While teaming with the first team he ever owned, his team was killed on the railroad tracks while in the pasture, and he was compelled to go to work again as a driver, until he had saved enough money to buy another team. This accident befell him in Licking county, prior to his coming to Guernsey. He had nerve and perseverance, however, and kept at it. In 1885, after these various experiences, he went in business for himself in the timber business. He bought a piece of timber near Gibson Station, on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and, with his brother, cut and hewed the railroad ties and then hauled them to the station. This was his first experience in business for himself. He made money on this deal, then he bought more timber lands and had a like experience and made some more money and again added to his facilities and equipment. He continued in this way of adding to his capital as he cleaned up a piece of timber and in 1890 he bought a threshing machine and operated it for one season, when he traded the machine for a saw-mill, on the pike west of Washington and began operating the mill for himself. He continued the saw-mill business successfully until 1901. During these years he had accumulated money and in 1892 bought a farm in Richland township, two miles west of Lore City, containing eighty-eight acres.

On December 22, 1887, he was married to Mahetable Rich, daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth (Millhone) Rich, a farmer of Center township, one mile west of Lore City. Her father is still living, but her mother is dead. To Mr. and Mrs. Hayman have been born five children: Orville K., Abraham Roy, Paul (deceased), and Howard and Hubert, twins. Mr. and Mrs. Hayman first began housekeeping in Lore City and in the spring of 1888 moved to the farm known as the Wesley Gibson farm, two miles west of Lore City, and in the spring of 1889 he moved to what was known as the Alexander Laughlin farm in Richland township, near Lore City. He lived here three years and in 1892 he bought the old Hugh Brown farm of eighty-eight acres, one and a half miles west of Lore City, in Richland township, where he lived for nine years, engaged in farming and also extensively engaged in the timber business, also operating a saw-mill, working almost night and day. His mill was located near Hopewell, in Madison township, a long distance from where he lived, making it impossible for him to get home at night, his wife attending the stock. He was operating several mills along the line of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, from Spencer, eighteen miles east of Cambridge, to New

Concord, Muskingum county, eight miles west of Cambridge. In 1900 he built a fine modern home on the old Brown farm, and the following year, 1901, he sold this farm and bought the John B. Laughlin farm in Richland township, one-half mile west of Lore City, containing one hundred thirty-three and a half acres, where he still resides. It is a fine farm, splendidly improved. A substantial brick residence was on the farm when he bought it and this has been improved and modernized in every way. He built a fine, large bank barn in 1905 and other farm buildings. The place, which was naturally a fine farm, was badly run down, but he went to work to rejuvenate the same, with seven carloads of tile draining and refencing and fertilizing. The farm is now a fine producer. He now cuts about one hundred twenty-five tons of hay every year, whereas when he bought the same it was yielding almost nothing. Such has been the reward of industry and intelligent farming. His farm is mostly in grass, still always raising some grain. In addition to his fine farm and stock interests, he is still in the timber business, handling the product of two saw-mills, and handling a great many railroad ties for the various railroad companies; also a large quantity of mine ties and also lumber for building and other purposes. He is also a breeder of fine stock, in cattle, sheep, hogs and thoroughbred Percheron horses, one fine imported stallion costing twenty-five thousand dollars. All of his stock is first-class in every particular. He is also extensively engaged as a chicken raiser, and his flocks of fine fowls number several hundred. He is a Republican in politics, not an office seeker, but always a voter, and has served seven years as trustee of Richland township. He has also served a number of years as a member of the Lore City school board. He affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which his wife is a member, and is a liberal supporter of the church and all movements calculated to advance the best interests of the people. He favors public improvement along the line of good roads and good schools. In addition to the farm where he lives, Mr. Hayman has a farm of one hundred thirty-eight acres in Center township, one-half mile north of Lore City. The Hayman home, a large, substantial brick structure, large, airy rooms, all comfortably furnished, surrounded by a large, well-kept lawn, and standing on an elevation overlooking the broad acres of the fertile Leatherwood Valley, makes an ideal country home. Everything about the house and farm buildings and every corner of the farm indicates an intelligent care and attention. Everything is in perfect order and every nook and corner is free from accumulation of rubbish so often found on the farms. Mr. Hayman is an example of what industry and honesty combined with economy can accomplish. Starting at young manhood penniless, with no education,

he has acquired more than a comfortable fortune, has gained an education equal to most men of much more superior opportunities, and has a character and reputation for honest and thorough reliability, a fine citizen, a splendid neighbor and a stanch friend.

JOHN H. BOND.

A successful business man of Lore City, Guernsey county, who believes in employing modern, twentieth-century methods, is John H. Bond, who, by his enterprise and wise discrimination, has not only labored greatly to his own advantage but also the community at large.

Mr. Bond was born on July 4, 1857, in Londonderry township, Guernsey county, Ohio, the son of Joshua Hood and Mary Elizabeth (Huffman) Bond, the father a native of Guernsey county and the mother of Monroe county. Grandfather Bond came from Ireland direct to Guernsey county in the early pioneer days; two brothers, Larkin and Charles Bond, came with the grandfather and all settled in Guernsey county and became farmers, and all reared families. All three of the brothers are dead.

Joshua Hood Bond was one of a family of twelve children, all of whom are now dead. The father died December 3, 1904, and his wife died in May, 1878, and both are buried in McCoy's cemetery in Londonderry township. Joshua H. Bond was a prosperous farmer and a large land owner. He was a Republican in politics and active in the public affairs. He filled several of the most important offices of the township and was a man always prominent in public matters. In addition to farming, he bought and sold horses extensively. He and his family were members of the Methodist Episcopal church and he was a devout Christian for many years.

John H. Bond spent his childhood and youth on his father's farm and assisted in the general farm work, and his education was obtained in the country district schools. His parents' family consisted of four sons and three daughters: Cornelius H., of Exter Park, Colorado; John H., the subject of this sketch; Charles H., deceased; Elizabeth A., now Mrs. James Wilkey, a pioneer of Harrison county, Ohio; Jeremiah, deceased; Mary Belle and Maude, both live in Scio, Ohio, the latter being a teacher in the Scio College.

John H. Bond has been married three times, his first wife being Sarah Margaret Smith, of Londonderry township, whom he married on February 12, 1878. To this union seven children were born: Emma F., now Mrs.

Ralph B. Sproat, of Cambridge; Albert A., of Iowa; Vernon B., of Cambridge; Roney V., of Lore City; Robert Austin, of Lore City; Wilbur R., of Lore City; Zula M., at home. The wife and mother died March 10, 1896. His second marriage took place on July 22, 1898, to Margaret J. Todd, of Belmont county, Ohio, and one son was born to this union, Leonard, who died one year after birth. Mrs. Margaret Bond died on April 18, 1900, and on June 12, 1902, Mr. Bond was married to Sarah M. Warne, daughter of Jacob and Mary J. Warne, of Center township, Guernsey county, Ohio. No children have been born to this union.

Mr. Bond engaged in farming in Londonderry township and he followed that pursuit until April, 1900, when he sold his farm and moved to Lore City, where he bought property and engaged in the livery business, in which he has been engaged ever since. He is also engaged in the sale of farm machinery during a part of the year, and has established quite a business. He owns several pieces of property in Lore City besides business property and equipment. He is a Republican in politics and has been active and filled various local offices while living in Londonderry township, among which was that of land appraiser, which position he filled in 1900. In 1908 he was nominated by the Republicans of Guernsey county as a candidate for infirmary director and was elected for a second term in 1910. He was vice-president of the board during the first term and president during the second. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Lore City. He is a public spirited citizen, always active in whatever pertains to the public good, a man who stands high in the estimation of his fellows, and an honest and efficient public official. Public spirited, he occupies a prominent place in the affairs of the community in which he lives.

EDWIN M. NELSON.

Among the old and representative citizens of Center township, Guernsey county, Ohio, none enjoys a higher meed of respect and esteem than the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch. A life characterized by the strictest integrity of word and deed and absolute faithfulness to every trust reposed in him, has earned for him a reputation of greater value to his family than could have been earned by the possession of great wealth or high political honor.

Edwin M. Nelson was born November 14, 1836, in Allegheny county,

Pennsylvania, and is the son of Samuel and Susanna (Paden) Nelson. Both of these parents were born and reared in York county, Pennsylvania, and made the rough and tiresome trip over the mountains to Allegheny county in 1835. Samuel Nelson was a man of splendid educational attainments, being a fine Latin scholar, which language he taught in York county in his younger days. His father was a native of Ireland and after his death, Samuel Nelson gave up teaching and took charge of the paternal farm. When the family first came to America they settled in the Carolinas, but, because of Indian troubles, they came North, settling in York county, where they engaged in farming. After locating in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, Samuel Nelson engaged in farming until about 1842, when he took transportation down the Ohio river to Wheeling, West Virginia, from which point he transported his family and household goods to the farm in Guernsey county where his son, the subject of this sketch, now lives, the place containing one hundred acres, along the National road. James Paden, father of Mrs. Samuel Nelson, came to Center township, Guernsey county, about 1820, and lived here until his death, in 1841, at which time his farm descended to his daughter, Mrs. Nelson, by inheritance. Samuel Nelson was a man of modest demeanor, but intelligent and high minded, and stood high in the esteem of all who knew him. Politically he was a stanch Democrat, and a Presbyterian in his religious faith. To him and his wife were born nine children, five sons and four daughters, namely: Elizabeth, Rebecca, James, Robert, Margaret, Samuel H., Susanna, Joseph and Edwin M., all being now deceased excepting the last named. The father of these children died in January, 1851, and was survived a number of years by his widow, who died in 1865, both being buried in the cemetery at Washington, where the daughters and one son, James, are also buried. In 1807, and again in 1811, while a resident of York county, Pennsylvania, Samuel Nelson was commissioned a captain in the state militia.

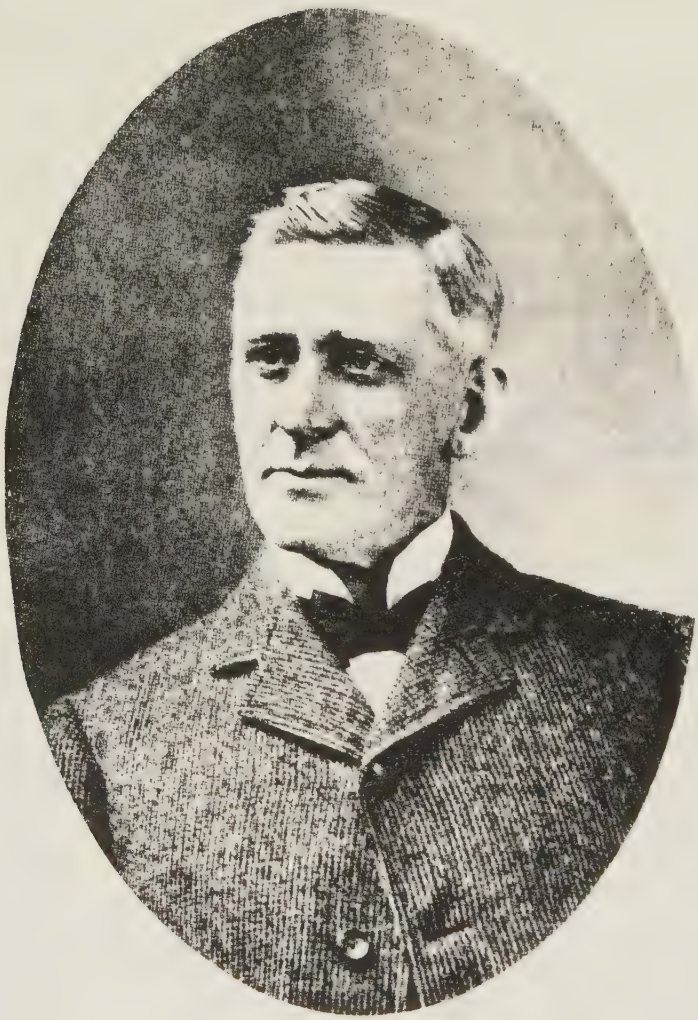
Edwin M. Nelson has spent his entire life, since January, 1842, on the old family homestead, where he now lives. His youth was devoted to farm work as soon as old enough and his education was secured in the district schools of the home neighborhood. He was married, on November 3, 1863, to Margaret Work, the daughter of James and Ann (Cunningham) Work, of Center township. The Work family came from Harrison county, Ohio, in the spring of 1861 and here Mr. Work became a prosperous farmer. He died in 1869 and his widow in 1886, both being interred in the cemetery at Cambridge. Mr. Work was a Republican in politics and a Presbyterian in his religious belief. To Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have been born seven children, two of whom died in infancy. Those living are as follows: Flora, the wife

of James Norris; Ella, the wife of James Tedrick, of Center township; Ida, the wife of George Hanson, of the state of Montana; Mary, the wife of Joseph W. Dyson, who is represented elsewhere in this work; Everett, of Center township.

Edwin M. Nelson has devoted his mature years to farming and stock raising, in both of which lines he has met with a gratifying degree of success. He is a Democrat in his political affiliations and has taken an active interest in party affairs. Although his party is in the minority in Center township, he has been elected to office almost continuously, this standing in unmistakable evidence of his personal popularity and eminent fitness for the positions to which he has been chosen. He has served as justice of the peace for thirty-five years, and there was but one break in this long period of service. He also served as land appraiser of Center township in 1880 and 1900. He was township clerk for nine years, township treasurer one year, township assessor, and for many years a member of the school board. He rendered efficient service as a member of the Democratic county central committee and has been frequently a delegate to party conventions. Religiously, Mr. Nelson and his family are members of the Presbyterian church, to which they give an earnest support. In recent years Mr. Nelson has not done much active work on the farm and is living practically retired. He holds broad and intelligent views on public questions and exerts a large influence in the community where he lives and where for many years he has been a prominent factor. His father before him was also a man of wide repute, as during the days of much travel over the National road he kept a tavern for the accommodation of the traveling public, his place being a popular hostelry in the early days. Edwin Nelson enjoys a wide acquaintance over Guernsey county and his friends are in number as his acquaintances.

WILLIAM H. DAVIS.

The Nestor of the mining industry in the Guernsey valley and the man to whom, more than any other individual, was due the extensive mining developments in that section, was William H. Davis. Mr. Davis was born in the south part of Wales, June 14, 1851, and was the son of Robert and Maria Augusta Davis. The father was Welsh, the mother English. When he was thirteen years old his parents brought him to America and located at Youngstown, Ohio. At the age of twenty he married Mary A. Cook, of Hubbard, Ohio, who died in 1881, and on September 21, 1886, he was united to Mary A.



WILLIAM H. DAVIS.

Morton, of Sherman, Ohio. Miss Morton was a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Scott) Morton. She was born in the north part of England and when eight years old was brought to America by her parents, who located first in Pennsylvania, then came to Sherman, Ohio. Her mother died about 1884 and her father about 1888.

Mr. Davis's whole life, virtually, was devoted to the mining industry, as he entered the mines in Wales when but a child of seven years and from that on was connected with the business in some capacity. In 1888 he came from Sherman, where, for six or seven years, he had been in the employ of Mr. Barrett, and on the 10th of May of that year began opening up the Pioneer mine at Byesville, owned by Mr. Barrett. There were then only two mines of any consequence at Byesville and since there was built up, largely through the energy and skill of Mr. Davis, an important coaling business. After the Pioneer mine was exhausted he went with B. F. Berry, who then bought the Farmer mine, just south of Byesville. Later on other mines were added, with Mr. Davis in charge of them, until there were ten under his supervision with a force of nearly three thousand men and a payroll of considerable over a hundred thousand dollars a month. About 1907 the properties were taken over by the Cambridge Collieries Company, with headquarters at Byesville. Mr. Davis retained his position as general superintendent until about May 1, 1909, when he resigned because of failing health. His ailment was cancer of the spleen, which could not be operated upon, and from its effects he died July 11, 1909.

When about nineteen years old Mr. Davis made a public confession of his faith in Christ and joined the Welsh Baptist church, but for many years he had no actual church connections, although he always manifested a kindly spirit in this direction, contributing freely of his means and encouraging his family in their religious relations. During his later days much of his time was spent in prayer and he professed his trust in God and his faith in salvation. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Elks. He is buried in Norwood cemetery, at Cambridge.

Mr. Davis was prominently identified with the First National Bank, of Byesville, where, by reason of his wide knowledge of men and affairs and his sound judgment, he was an efficient and valued officer. According to one who knew him best, no one else, perhaps, was so popular with the men in the mines as was wholehearted, genial "Billy" Davis, by which name he was affectionately called alike by his business associates and the men who worked under him. Throughout the Guernsey valley he was known as an upright, honest Christian gentleman, and no one was esteemed more highly by all

classes. He was a man very fond of his home and family, and he left his business troubles outside the gate, presenting his most cheery aspect in the domestic circle. He was fond of music and delighted in singing with his family. A man of close application to his business, he allowed himself but one vacation a year and that of but few days' duration. A man of no schooling, he yet acquired a great deal by home study and became well educated.

Mr. Davis was the father of six children. Three by the first wife were: Hiram, now of Byesville; Mrs. David Morse, deceased, and William H. Davis, Jr., of Byesville. Hiram is superintendent of the Little Run Trail mine. He is married and has two children. William H. is electrician for the Cambridge Collieries Company, and is also married. The children by the second wife are, George Henry, Louia Augusta and Elizabeth, all of whom now reside with their mother at their present little home farm adjoining Byesville. George Henry is a jeweler at Byesville. Louia Augusta is bookkeeper for the Byesville Coal Company, and Elizabeth will soon graduate at the Byesville high school.

JAMES HODGE McCREARY, D. D. S.

Though young in years, Dr. James Hodge McCreary, of Byesville, one of the best known of the younger dentists of Guernsey county, has shown what energy, high purpose and proper training can accomplish when coupled with sound judgment and an altruistic impulse. He comes of an excellent old family whose honored name he has worthily upheld. He was born in Center township, this county, September 20, 1878, and he is the son of Hugh and Martha (McKelvy) McCreary. For a more complete record of the Doctor's parents and ancestry the reader is referred to the sketch of his brother, John L. McCreary, appearing herein.

Doctor McCreary grew to maturity on the home farm and there built up a robust constitution by outdoor work, which has stood him in good stead during his subsequent battle of life. He attended the district schools in the wintertime and later went to the normal school. He studied dentistry at the Ohio Medical University, now Starling Medical College, where he made an excellent record and from which he was graduated in 1903, after which he began the practice of his profession in Byesville where he has remained ever since, enjoying a very liberal patronage, which is constantly growing, for his reputation as a careful, painstaking and thoroughly equipped dentist has be-

come well established and he has kept abreast of the times in everything pertaining to his profession.

Doctor McCreary was married on December 28, 1905, to Mabel Frame, daughter of Roland S. Frame, Sr., a highly respected and influential family. To the Doctor and wife one son, Roland Alexander, has been born.

Besides his practice, Doctor McCreary is interested in the C. L. Frame Dental Supply Company at Chicago. He also owns various properties in Byesville. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic order, having attained the Knight Templar degree. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal church at Byesville, and they stand high in church and social circles.

CLINTON D. WARNE.

Among the sterling citizens of Center township and the representative farmers of Guernsey county, Clinton D. Warne is deserving of conspicuous mention, having worked long and hard to achieve the ample competence that is today his, and while he has labored for his own advancement, as is right and proper, he has never neglected his duties of citizenship, but has always stood ready to aid his neighbors and the promotion of the general good in this county.

Mr. Warne was born on September 25, 1868, on the farm on which he now resides, being the son of an old and highly honored family, Jonathan and Ann (Smith) Warne. The father was also born on this farm, while the mother's birth occurred in Licking county, Ohio. Grandfather Jonathan Warne came from New Jersey with his family when the country was very new and began life here in typical pioneer fashion, making their home in the woods. He cleared the land and built a cabin which was their residence for some time, thus this family has been known in Guernsey county for many generations and the reputation it has borne has been second to none. Jonathan Warne, Jr., father of Clinton D., was a farmer all his life, and he reared a family of seven daughters and two sons, all living with the exception of two daughters. The father's death occurred on August 6, 1903, and he was followed to the "narrow house" only a few days later, August 11th, by his faithful life companion, and they are buried in the Pleasant Hill cemetery.

Clinton D. Warne spent his childhood and youth with his parents and obtained his education in the district schools, working on the farm the mean-

while. He was married on April 7, 1897, to Lena Gardner, daughter of Park and Cynthia (Hagan) Gardner, of Quaker City; both parents are living on a farm. To Mr. and Mrs. Warne one son has been born, Clinton D., Jr., also one daughter, Rettie.

Mr. Warne has always lived on the farm where he was born or on an adjoining farm. He has been very successful and is now the owner of a splendid farm of three hundred and fifty-six acres of good land and he is also extensively interested in the saw-mill business, which he has operated for fourteen years. By the judicious management of his farm and mill he has laid by quite a competence and is now prosperous, as he deserves, for he has been a persistent worker and has forged ahead without the assistance of anyone.

Politically, Mr. Warne is a Republican and has always been loyal to the principles of this party, as was his father. He has been township trustee for three years and is now serving his second term. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and liberal supporters of the same. He is decidedly a man of affairs, and great business capacity and untiring energy, and he stands high among his fellow men in all the relations of life.

JOHN WESLEY SHRIVER.

The Shriver family has been for several generations identified with the life and interests of the community of Jackson township, and the gentleman whose name heads this sketch is one of the representative men of his township, an able farmer, well known citizen, who has taken his part in the development of the common good, and a friend esteemed and loved by those who know him best.

John Wesley Shriver was born in section 19, Jackson township, Guernsey county, Ohio, on August 30, 1868. He is the son of Mark Gordon and Caroline (Camp) Shriver, whose record precedes this. He grew up on the home place, and has followed farming practically all his life, though he has been engaged in mining for a small portion of the time. His farm is well cultivated, and shows to the passer that its owner is an up-to-date farmer.

Mr. Shriver was married on August 25, 1906, to Mildred Moorhead, the daughter of Frank and Sarah L. (Pilcher) Moorhead. She was born and reared at Senecaville, where her mother still resides. Her father was the son of Jonathan and Mary Ann (McElwee) Moorhead, and the Moorhead family have been residents of the county from early times, while Mary Ann Mc-

Elwee was one of the first children to be born at Hartford, Jackson township. Frank Moorhead was a wholesale tobacco merchant, and died at Senecaville on November 19, 1908. His wife is a native of Vinton county, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Shriver are the parents of two children, Consuelo Marie and Adam Gordon. After the death of his father John W. Shriver continued to live on the old home farm, before mentioned. He owns one hundred and ninety-four acres of land. He is not a politician, but has accepted some minor offices, such as that of school director, from a sense of civic duty, and votes with the Democratic party. Both he and his wife are members of Mt. Zion Baptist church. Mr. Shriver is a man of strong and consistent Christian character, and a devoted husband and father, highly esteeming his wife and children, and the pleasures of his home.

BENJAMIN TRENNER.

Another of the old soldiers and loyal defenders of the National Union during the greatest civil strife in the history of the world, a man who deserves the highest praise for his unselfish sacrifices in giving up the pleasures and comforts of home, the opportunities of business and the peaceful pursuits of life and offering his services and his life, if need be, on the fields of carnage in the southland in order that "this government might not perish from the earth," in the language of the great emancipator whom he loved—our first President martyr—is Benjamin Trenner, a well known citizen of Jackson township, who, through a long and useful life, has seen this locality forge to the front.

Mr. Trenner was born in the northwestern part of Valley township, Guernsey county, Ohio, on September 19, 1830. He is the son of Henry and Sarah (Frye) Trenner. Henry Trenner came from Virginia, probably from Loudoun county, when about twenty-five years old. Henry Trenner's father (probably also named Henry) came to America from Germany during the American Revolution, and he fought for the colonies. His people in the old country had been wealthy and influential, but he dare not go back after having joined the American colonists. After the Revolution he settled in Virginia. His son Henry came to this county in a very early day and bought a farm in Valley township, when very little land had been cleared. After Henry came, then his father, the old Revolutionary soldier, came too, and lived with him until his death.

Henry Trenner married Sarah Frye, who was born in Virginia, and she came to Ohio with her parents while she was a girl.

Benjamin Trenner was one of eight children, all boys. One died in infancy, seven grew to manhood, namely: Noah, John and Isaiah are dead, William and Henry are living in the west; Caleb lives on the old homestead in Guernsey county; Benjamin is the subject of this sketch. Henry Trenner, the father, first bought one hundred and sixty acres of land, to which he later added eight more acres. It was during the war of 1812 that Henry Trenner settled in Valley township. He intended to go to the war, but an attack of the measles prevented his doing so, so he hired a substitute.

The family grew up in pioneer conditions. Roads were very few. The Clay pike was laid out, but it was by no means a good road. Cambridge was a very small place. When the settlers wanted shoes they killed a beef and took the hide to a tanner at Cambridge, who took half of the hide for the tanning. Then they had the shoemaker come to the house and make shoes for the family. Boots did not come into use until the subject was fifteen years old. Later boots became the only footwear of the men. They raised their own flax and wool and worked it up for clothes. The subject never had an overcoat until after he was twenty-one years old. He wore woolen flannel shirts.

In October, 1851, Benjamin Trenner married Barbara Spaid, daughter of William Spaid and wife. William Spaid came from Virginia about as early as the Trenner family.

After his marriage Mr. Trenner rented a farm on the Clay pike and made a business of keeping overnight the great droves of stock that were constantly passing along on the road to eastern cities in those days.

Two years later he bought an eighty-acre farm in the north part of Valley township and lived there three years, then sold that and bought another near by, but lived there only a short time. About 1856 he bought the farm where he has lived ever since, in the south part of Jackson township. He has one hundred and thirty-two acres well improved and he has been very successful as a farmer.

During the Civil war he was in Company E. One Hundred Seventy-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and saw some of the hardest service. After the war he returned to his farm. He has followed farming all of his life. He has very valuable coal deposits on his farm, which are now being worked, and he is comfortably fixed in his declining years.

Mr. Trenner and his wife had four children, namely: William Leander married Elizabeth Grant and lived in Zanesville. He died about 1908, when

about fifty-one years old, leaving three boys and two girls, besides one child that died in infancy. Sarah Alice Trenner married Justice Thompson and lived at Hartford, this county. Mary Ann married A. R. Gabin and lives in Cambridge and she has one daughter. Henry M. Trenner married Harriett Brown, of Cambridge. He is in the shoe business in that city. He and his wife have two children.

Mr. Trenner was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Byesville, until it surrendered its charter. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran church. They are a grand old couple and have enjoyed almost sixty years of wedded life, and both are fairly well preserved for their years. Their house is a large white structure, a handsome home, with well kept grounds.

Mr. Trenner is one of the few old pioneers and he has lived a life that has resulted in much good to the community, and is in every way deserving of the high esteem in which he is held by all who know him.

GEORGE S. KAHO.

The name of George S. Kaho has been so intimately associated with the material and civic interests of Senecaville, Guernsey county, where he has long resided, as to reflect great credit upon the town and vicinity, at the same time gaining the undivided respect of all who know him for his well directed life, which has been along paths of honor and uprightness.

Mr. Kaho was born on July 9, 1849, in Baltimore county, Maryland, the son of Daniel and Eliza (Armstrong) Kaho, both natives of the state of Maryland, the father born in Baltimore county and the mother in Hartford county. The family emigrated to Senecaville, Richland township, Guernsey county, Ohio, in 1857. The father was a tinner by trade, but upon coming to this place he engaged in the grocery business, which he continued until his death. He was very well known in commercial circles of this locality. His widow survived him many years, dying in Quaker City about 1900. Daniel Kaho was a Democrat up to 1861, when he became a Republican. He was interested in public matters, and he served as treasurer of Richland township. He was also treasurer of the town of Senecaville for a period of twenty-four years. He was a man of fine character and high standing. He was a member of the village council and held other public positions. He belonged to the Presbyterian church and was an elder in the same for many years, being a devoted churchman. His father, Daniel Kaho, was from Tipperary, Ireland,

and the Armstrongs were Scotch-Irish, having come to America in the early years of the last century. The family of Daniel and Eliza Kaho consisted of eight children, six sons and two daughters, namely: Alexander, deceased; James, deceased; George S. Hezekiah, of Linton, Indiana; Sylvester, deceased; Susan L., now Mrs. Frank Stevens, of Senecaville; Catherine M., a teacher in the Senecaville schools; John D., of Cleveland, Ohio, is a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church.

George S. Kaho spent his childhood and youth in Senecaville and he was educated in the public schools here. On December 6, 1872, he was married to Anna Dennison, daughter of ——— and Rachel (Finley) Dennison, a family of Senecaville. The father of Mrs. Kaho was a member of the vast tide of emigrants to the California gold fields, and while en route overland he took sick and died. As a young man Mr. Kaho learned the watchmaking business in Senecaville and at the time of his marriage he was located in business in Summerfield, Noble county, remaining there about three years. In 1874 he went to Portland City and engaged in the jewelry business for more than a year. In April, 1875, he returned to Senecaville and engaged in business as a painter and contractor, working at the wagonmaking trade during the winter months. He has continued these lines of endeavor and has been very successful. All his life he has been a very busy man.

Politically, Mr. Kaho is a Republican and has long been active in the affairs of his party, serving it in an advisory way, with the county Republican central committee and as a delegate to party conventions. He has served as a member of the Senecaville board of education for three years, during which time he succeeded in introducing some needed reforms necessary for the advancement of the schools.

In July, 1910, Mr. Kaho was appointed postmaster at Senecaville and on August 24th the following he assumed the duties of the same, and is giving the best of service in this capacity. He is a member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics and is presiding officer in the local council. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian church and he is a deacon in the same.

Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kaho: Howard F. is married and resides in Salida, Colorado; Lulu H., now Mrs. William T. Strausthon, of Senecaville; Estella, now Mrs. Grant Trott, of Cumberland, this county; Helen, now Mrs. Mark E. Sayer, of Portersville, California.

This family is prominent in church and Sunday school work, and the Kaho home is prominent in the social life of this community. It is one of the cozy and attractive cottages of Senecaville.

ANTON E. DRUESEDOW.

Success has been worthily attained by Anton E. Druesedow, the well known and popular photographer of Cambridge, who has always believed in doing well whatever was worth doing at all, and as a result of his painstaking efforts in his chosen calling he ranks second to none in his line in eastern Ohio. He was born January 14, 1872, in Wheeling, West Virginia. He is the son of Albert and Amelia (Hoy) Druesedow, both natives of Germany, from which country they came to America when young and were married after coming here. The father was a stationary engineer, but he was never a resident of Guernsey county. John Hoy, the maternal grandfather of the subject, was for many years a resident of Guernsey county, but later moved to Nebraska where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a carriage-maker in Germany and followed this trade after locating at Winterset, Guernsey county, Ohio. The parents of the subject are both deceased, the father being buried at Washington, Pennsylvania, and the mother is buried at Steubenville, Ohio. They were people of the most sterling attributes.

Anton E. Druesedow was educated in the public schools of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and Cambridge, Ohio. The family moved to Pittsburg when he was young, and after the mother's death, the son came to Cambridge and attended school and here he has resided ever since. His first employment was in the Cambridge Chair Factory, when he was sixteen years of age and he remained there three years. He then found employment in the freight office of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at Cambridge, in which he remained about three years. He always had an eye for the beautiful and on many occasions his esthetic nature asserted itself and he was always apt with brush and pencil, and after leaving the Baltimore & Ohio road he took up fresco work and interior decorating, which he followed at different cities, but only for one season. He was then employed by the Standard Oil Company at Pittsburg for six months. During all these years he had been studying photography with a view of engaging in the business and in 1902 he opened a studio on North Sixth street where he operated successfully for about three years, then he moved to his present quarters in the Guernsey Bank building, the studio formerly occupied by W. T. Dollison, an old established studio. He has always been very successful in this line, being recognized as an artist of rare skill and artistic ability, his work being excellently done in all lines of photographic work. He has a finely equipped studio and his work has won him wide notoriety and patrons come to him from remote localities.

Mr. Druesedow is a member of the National Association of Photograph-

ers and he attends their annual meetings and takes an active interest in them. He is greatly interested in his work. He belongs to the Methodist Protestant church, and politically he is a Democrat, but he is not active in the party, though well informed on public questions. Until recently he gave a great deal of attention to music and for some time he was a member of Cambridge's famous band, but the press of business compelled him to give up this avocation and he now merely plays a little occasionally as a sort of diversion from his work.

Mr. Druesedow was married October 26, 1910, to Mary E. Hommer, daughter of David and Rachael (Keller) Hommer, of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, a well known and prominent family of that city.

MICHAEL E. SHRIVER, M. D.

The relief of actual, gnawing pain, and life-destroying sickness, the prolongation of the days of man's sojourn on this earth, sometimes accomplished by snatching him from the very portals of death—these are some of the achievements which bring the physician close to his brother man, and render him more tangibly than the member of any other profession a servant of humanity. For he heals material disease, apparent and real; the lawyer and the minister prescribe for intangible troubles of mind and soul, not outwardly apparent. And in no profession is there need of higher qualities of mind and heart than in the physician's, nor in no other is there such complete abnegation of self to the demands of others. Truly in these days you will find in the ranks of the practitioners of medicine much of the old spirit which animated the martyrs. The present sketch is concerned with the life of a young man who was born and reared in Guernsey county, the descendant of a well known family, and who has so strongly felt the call to the practice of medicine that he entered upon it at a later period of life than most men care to take up a new profession.

Michael E. Shriver was born on March 11, 1874, on his father's farm in Jackson township, Guernsey county, Ohio. He is a son of Mark Gordon and Caroline (Camp) Shriver, whose record appears in a preceding sketch. His boyhood was spent on the farm, and in attending the district schools. At the age of nineteen he went to Illinois, and there farmed and taught school for several years. He then in 1899 went to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and was there for four years in the employ of a grain dealer. In the autumn of 1903 he

began the study of medicine in the medical department of Creighton University, at Omaha, Nebraska, and graduated from that institution in the class of 1907, on May 14 of that year. At once he began the practice of medicine at McClelland, Nebraska, which was his location until October, 1909, when he moved to his present home at Calloway, Nebraska, where he is now practicing, and is meeting with success. He is much devoted to his profession, and keeps abreast of the latest developments in the medical realm, and his varied experience in life is of great aid in his beginning practice.

Doctor Shriver was married on October 24, 1909, to Blanch Fox, of Council Bluffs, Iowa.

MARK GORDON SHRIVER.

In the present article is recorded much of the history of a family which from pioneer times to the present day has been prominently identified with the activities and interests of Jackson township, the members of which have been men and women of solid worth and substantial virtues, fulfilling their duty in every situation in which they were placed—men and women who have caused the name of Shriver to be honored and respected in their community.

Mark Gordon Shriver was born about a mile and a half southwest of Byesville, Jackson township, Guernsey county, Ohio. He was the son of Adam, Jr., and Delilah (Gordon) Shriver, who were pioneers of that locality. Adam Shriver, Jr., was the son of Adam Shriver, Sr., and was born in Maryland; Delilah Gordon was born in Monongahela county, Virginia, in 1790. Adam Shriver, Sr., was a soldier in the Revolution, and was the father of four sons, Adam, Jacob, Elijah and Michael, and with his family lived for some time in Greene county, Pennsylvania, near Jollytown. In 1808 he came to Guernsey county, Ohio, and entered a large amount of land south of Byesville, then returned to Pennsylvania. In 1809 his son, Adam Shriver, Jr., and his wife set out for the new country, where his father had made his entries from the government. They came on foot and horseback, he walking and she riding, and they led a colt that carried a bed and other possessions necessary to pioneer life when necessities were few and simple.

Adam Shriver, Jr., came to this country at such an early day that wild turkeys, deer and bears were still seen, the former in abundance. He once met a bear on his farm coming toward him and shot it, but as the bear kept coming he ran; however, the bear fell dead from its wound before it could reach him. He also killed deer near his house. All the land about was a

forest wilderness, none of it having been cleared at that time. His cabin was built of logs, with no doors or windows except holes, and they hung a quilt before the door at night. Thus he established his first humble home in the wilderness, and set to work to improve his farm. In later life he became the owner of a large tract of land, was prominent in his community, and held numerous minor offices. He died in 1861, his wife in 1871.

Mark Gordon Shriver grew up on his father's farm, and during the Civil war was a soldier in Company E, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served in many arduous campaigns. Throughout life he was a farmer and a capable one. He was first married to Rachel Kirkpatrick, who bore him two daughters, Alice Odella and Mary Etta. Alice Odella married George L. Beach, and lives just west of Byesville. Mary Etta married Rev. H. H. Dunaway, and died in Kansas. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Shriver married Caroline Camp. She was the daughter of Joseph and Louisa (Jordan) Camp, and was born in the western part of Jackson township, where Mt. Zion church now stands. To this marriage six children were born: Ida L. married Asbury Watson, and lives between Byesville and Trail Run; Adam G. lives near Mt. Zion church in Jackson township; John W. lives on the home farm; Leota L. married Andrew Gibson, and lived in Byesville, where she died when about thirty years old; Michael is a practicing physician at Calloway, Nebraska; Josephine married John B. Smock, and lives at Osborne, Kansas.

Mark G. Shriver died on February 26, 1905, a man respected and esteemed by all who knew him. His wife now lives on the old home place, with her son, John Wesley Shriver, and his family.

GEORGE ALEXANDRIA McMILLEN.

One of the owners of extensive farming interests in Westland township, Guernsey county, is the gentleman whose name initiates this sketch. His valuable property has been acquired through his own efforts, his persistency of purpose and his determination, and the prosperity which is the legitimate reward of all earnest effort is today his. Mr. McMillen has also richly earned the high esteem in which he is held by all who know him owing to his life of honesty, his straightforward dealings with his fellow men and the fact that while advancing his own interests he has never lost sight of the fact that it is his duty to lend his influence in furthering the interests of his community.

George Alexandria McMillen was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, July 14, 1850, and he is the son of John and Nancy Jane McMillen, both born in the same county in the old Keystone state and were schoolmates there. Their marriage took place on February 19, 1839. She was two years his junior; their married life was a happy one and they were popular in their community and by hard work and economy became well established. Five children were born to them, named as follows: Mrs. Mary Jane Ewing, John F., William, George Alexandria, of this review, and Mrs. Margaret Wilson. This family remained in Pennsylvania until 1871 when they moved to Guernsey county, Ohio, making the overland trip in a covered wagon, and the father bought the farm which is now owned by his son, George Alexandria, of this review. John McMillen was a good farmer and he continued his vocation until his death, on December 13, 1895, and his wife was called to her rest on January 6, 1901. They were both members of the United Presbyterian church and took active parts in its maintenance until their deaths.

The subject of this sketch was twenty-one years old when he came to this county. He had received a very serviceable education in the common schools of his native county and he early in life began working in his father's fields and took up farming for himself when he reached maturity. He located, upon his arrival here, on the farm where he still resides, which is situated five miles southwest of Cambridge. While carrying on farming, he learned the blacksmith's trade. Later he took up breeding fine stock, became one of the leading stock raisers in this part of the county, and owing to the superior quality of his livestock he has always found a very ready sale for what he placed on the market. He is regarded as an excellent judge of stock and he has made a specialty of Poland-China hogs and Devon cattle. The latter have taken many blue ribbons at the county, state and general fairs, showing as far west as the state of Washington, and the name of Mr. McMillen in this connection is known to the stock men of the West and middle West and parts of the East, his fine stock being greatly admired by all who have seen them and they have commanded tip-top and fancy prices. He was honored by the Republican party by being elected to membership on the board of agriculture of Guernsey county, and he served in a manner that reflected much credit upon himself and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned for a period of eighteen years, and he is now the efficient president of that organization which is one of considerable importance and is doing a very commendable work.

On the 19th day of February, 1873, Mr. McMillen was married to Mary Elizabeth Fergus, a very estimable lady and the representative of a sterling old family of the Keystone state, she being the daughter of John and Ellen

Fergus, both natives of Washington county, Pennsylvania. To Mr. and Mrs. McMillen five children have been born, named as follows: Martin, who lives at home; John F. married Nannie Patton, and they have one child, Ada Elizabeth; Dessa Ellen lives in Cambridge, and she married A. C. Braden; Sarah Belle married J. R. Fulton, of Jackson township, and they have two children, Edna and Anna; Frank F. is single and living at home. These children have all received good educations and were reared in a wholesome home atmosphere.

Mrs. George A. McMillen is one of a family of eight children, named as follows: Agnes has remained single; Mrs. Sarah McClay, Mrs. Belle McClay; John married Lida Walker-Fergus; and Thomas.

As already indicated, Mr. McMillen is a prominent Republican and has long been active in the affairs of his township and county. He has served eighteen years on the local school board and has done a great deal in promoting the cause of education here. In 1910 he was elected director of the county infirmary and he is serving very conscientiously as such. He is a faithful member and a liberal supporter of the United Presbyterian church at East Union, being treasurer of the same.

Mr. McMillen is deserving of the large success that has attended his efforts and he has one of the "show" places in his locality. The old homestead is a picturesque place, the dwelling being commodious, attractive, on the order of the famous old plantation homes of the South. It is in the midst of beautiful surroundings, in a grove of stately evergreens and a spacious, well-kept and inviting lawn, and this place has always been known for its genuine hospitality and the cordial welcome to the many friends of the family and the good cheer generously dispensed to them here.

Personally, Mr. McMillen is a gentleman of pleasing address, generous, honorable in all the relations of life, but never ostentatious or found seeking the plaudits of his fellowmen.

THOMAS AQUILA SPAID.

A prosperous and well known business man of Pleasant City, of which place he is a native, and a descendant of a family long resident in this region, is Thomas Aquila Spaid, who was born at Pleasant City, Guernsey county, Ohio, on August 28, 1864, the son of John Wesley and Elizabeth (Dyson) Spaid.

The Dyson family were among the first settlers in Valley township, and

the postoffice at Pleasant City was formerly called Dyson. The family was well known and some of their descendants are still living in Valley township and are of high standing in their community. Of the Spaid family, it is said that they are descended from a Hessian soldier who located in Virginia after the Revolution. George Spaid was the first of the family to come to Guernsey county. He was a farmer and large landowner in Hampshire county, Virginia, near Winchester, and in 1819 came by wagon and located here, and owned a large amount of land in Valley township. He had a son, William, who was nineteen years old when the family came here from Virginia, and who married Elizabeth Secrest, the daughter of Jacob Secrest, also of Hampshire county, Virginia, near Winchester. She came here with her parents about the same time the Spaid family came, when the county was still wild and mainly unsettled. Jacob Secrest was a large landowner, and both the Secrest and Spaid families were prominent in the public, business and social life of the community.

William Spaid was also a farmer in Valley township, owning many acres, and a successful man during the years of his activity. He took much interest in fine horses. John Wesley Spaid was one of the ten children of William Spaid. He married Elizabeth Dyson, and was a tanner, owning and operating a large tannery on the south side of Main street in Pleasant City, half a square east of the railroad, on the present site of Grossman's department store. He also ran a shoe shop, and made shoes, saddles and harness.

Thomas Aquila Spaid was one of twelve children, four of whom died in childhood. The others who are deceased are Mrs. Eliza Jane Waller, who left four children: Olive, who died unmarried; James, who died at about twenty-six years of age, leaving a son and daughter. The living are: William Joseph, of Morristown, Belmont county, Ohio; John Wesley, of Jasper county, Missouri; Charles L., of Joplin, Missouri; Thomas A., and Elverson Luther, a Lutheran minister at Carey, Wyandot county, Ohio. John W. Spaid died on March 3, 1877, and his wife survived until June, 1900, both being much respected in the community. Thomas grew up in Pleasant City, and worked at various occupations, in coal mines, on the railroad, etc. He and his brother-in-law for five years were in the general mercantile business in Pleasant City. Then, in 1895, he returned to coal mining, and remained at that until about 1900, when he bought out J. H. B. Danford's tin shop in Pleasant City. Since he has added a good line of hardware and has continued in this business, and has prospered and increased his trade greatly.

Mr. Spaid was married in 1890 to Sonora L. Secrest, the daughter of David and Sarah Jane (Miller) Secrest. David Secrest was a son of John

and Sallie Secrest, who came from Virginia, and is of the same branch of the family as are Noah E. Secrest, Sr., and William Secrest, of Hartford. Mrs. Spaid was one of thirteen children, and was born and reared near Hartford, Valley township, Guernsey county. To Mr. and Mrs. Spaid has been born one daughter, Olive Ruth.

Mr. Spaid is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He, his wife and his daughter are members of the Lutheran church, and all are active. Mr. Spaid has served as Sunday school superintendent, and has been a deacon in the church since the second year of his membership, and began to teach in the Sunday school when only fifteen years old. He is a thorough Christian, a man of sterling character and spotless integrity, successful in business, and prominent and influential in his community.

LAFAYETTE TEMPLE.

Among the respected farmers and influential citizens of Wheeling township, Guernsey county, is LaFayette Temple, who was born on February 27, 1865, on the farm where he now lives, one mile east of Guernsey station. He is the son of William and Martha Jane (Lanning) Temple.

Edward Temple, the grandfather of LaFayette, came with his wife, Jane (Gibson) Temple, from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1808, and entered eighty acres of land which are yet a part of the farm on which LaFayette Temple now lives. Grandfather Temple was a sturdy man and began life in the new country by building a log cabin which served as a family home, with some additions, until 1886, when it was destroyed by fire. Grandfather Temple was active in the affairs of the community. His family consisted of seven children: George, Thomas, William and John, four sons, and Jane, Ruth and Elizabeth, daughters. Of these, John now resides in Columbus, Ohio, and Elizabeth is now Mrs. William Alloway, in Kimbolton; the rest are deceased.

William Temple, the father of LaFayette, was always a farmer, at which occupation he prospered, and accumulated over three hundred acres of land, the care of which made him a busy man. A stanch Republican, he was not an office seeker, but was always a voter and interested in public affairs. He, his family and his ancestry were all members of the Methodist church. He died on December 29, 1899, his first wife had passed away in 1866, when LaFayette was but eighteen months old. The father was married a second time

to Lucy Ann Terrell, the daughter of Jerre Terrell, of Wheeling township. She died in April, 1897. By his first marriage William Temple was the father of four sons and four daughters: Alexander, deceased; Isaiah, living on a farm adjoining that of LaFayette; Samantha, deceased; Harriett, who married James Elliott, of Coshocton county, Ohio; Lucinda, deceased; Martha J., deceased; William, deceased; and Lafayette. There were no children by the second marriage.

LaFayette Temple spent his childhood and youth on his father's farm, and received his education in the country schools, keeping busy on the farm in vacations. On May 18, 1892, he was married to Ella M. Gibson, the daughter of William P. and Jane (Kennedy) Gibson, residents of Kimbolton, now deceased. To this union seven children have been born: Paul H., Grace E., one who died in infancy, John L., Foster G., Edith J. and William D., the latter named for his grandfather. Mr. Temple has spent his life on the farm first entered by his grandfather, which consists of one hundred and sixty acres in the Birds Run valley, one mile south of Guernsey station, Wheeling township, Guernsey county. He is prosperous and is a raiser of fine sheep, horses and cattle, making a specialty of good horses, his motto being the "best is none too good." In politics he is a Republican and he has been active in public matters. In 1908 he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners, and was president of the board. In 1910 he was re-elected, and is an honest and faithful public servant, enjoying the full confidence of the people. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and his family are members of the United Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Temple is supporter, and the services of which he regularly attends. He is a man of high character and sterling integrity, respected by all classes.

ELIJAH NEELAND.

Prominent in the activities of the village of Hartford, in which for many years he has cast his lot, is Elijah Neeland, who was born at Claysville, Guernsey county, Ohio, on June 20, 1854, the son of James and Marinda (Galloway) Neeland.

James Neeland came from county Tyrone, Ireland, when he was about twenty-one years of age. He died on August 24, 1900, aged about eighty. In 1841 he came to Cambridge, Ohio, and there learned the blacksmith's trade under James Davis, and after three years went to Claysville, where he kept

a blacksmith shop for the rest of his life, fifty-six years. While in Cambridge learning his trade, he married Marinda, the daughter of Elijah and Susan (Rector) Galloway. Elijah Galloway was born on October 19, 1789, near Washington, D. C., in Maryland, of German ancestry. Susan Rector was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, on May 24, 1804, from which place her parents moved to Belmont county, Ohio, where Susan was married to Mr. Galloway on January 25, 1820. The young couple moved to Guernsey county and entered half of a quarter section of virgin forest land from Congress, purchasing the other half from a neighbor. Here, amid pioneer hardships, they built a log cabin, and raised a little corn to make bread for food, and a little garden. The next year more land was cleared, and they raised wheat and tobacco. Mrs. Galloway bravely did both a man's and woman's part, and worked in the tobacco while carrying her baby. Later they got beyond these hardships, and established the home which has since been that of the Galloway family, and where their fourteen children were born and reared to maturity. They all wore homespun clothes of flax and wool, and the family cooking was done on the big eight-foot fireplace with its big backlogs and swinging crane. Elijah Galloway died on February 19, 1858, aged sixty-nine, his wife on January 1, 1889, aged eighty-five. Both were active members of the Methodist church, Mrs. Galloway being a charter member at Claysville. James Neeland and his wife were also life-long members of this church, taking leading parts in church work. James Neeland was a plain, quiet and hospitable man and a very worthy citizen. He and his wife were the parents of eleven children, one of whom died in infancy, while the following grew to maturity, and were all living until 1907: Mrs. Susan Burman, of Van Buren, Ohio; Andrew Neeland, of Leipsic; Mrs. Ellen Sheppler, who lived near Cumberland, and died in 1907; Mrs. Sarah Frazier, of Zanesville, Ohio; Elijah, of Hartford; Mrs. Mary Foulk, of near Claysville; Mrs. Elizabeth Hammond, of New Concord; Mrs. Grace Moore, of Zanesville; James, Jr., a carpenter and builder of Claysville; John B., of Hartford.

Elijah Neeland lived at Claysville until he was twenty-five years old, and learned the blacksmith's trade from his father. In April, 1879, he came to Hartford, Guernsey county, and for a time ran a blacksmith shop, then was for many years a blacksmith at the mines. Once or twice in his life he has been away from that work for a few years, but it was his main occupation until November 15, 1909, when he left the occupation. He also has a farm of eighty acres adjoining Hartford on the north, and in 1910 he platted about twenty-six acres into town lots as an addition to Hartford. This is an unusually well situated tract for town lots, and will prove a valuable addition

to the residence district of Hartford. Mr. Neeland has in his possession several deeds from the government, one dated in 1807, signed by Thomas Jefferson, a patent to Joshua W. Satterthwaite for land in section 4, Valley township, a part of which is the land which Mr. Neeland has just platted for an addition to Hartford.

On October 27, 1886, Mr. Neeland was married to Jessie F. Robins, the daughter of Peter D. and Deborah (Thompson) Robins. Fifty-three years before, lacking three days, the minister, the Rev. G. Keil, who married them, had married her parents, and three years previously her parents had celebrated their golden wedding. For the early history of the Robins family see sketch of Dr. James E. Robins. Mrs. Neeland has in her possession a silver cup brought from the isle of Guernsey by her grandparents, engraved June 23, 1777. Peter D. Robins was in early life a miller, owned a large farm, and later engaged in wool buying as his main business. He was an influential citizen in his neighborhood. Deborah Thompson was the daughter of James and Mary Thompson. Her father was born near Senecaville, Ohio, and her mother was from Pennsylvania. Mr. Neeland's father is a Methodist and Mrs. Neeland's father an Evangelical Lutheran; both were faithful members of church and their homes were always stopping places for the preachers and church people, and Mrs. Neeland's mother has been known to get supper for the preacher even as late in the night as two o'clock, after the late protracted meetings.

Peter D. and Deborah Robins were the parents of fourteen children, namely: John William, deceased, of Cambridge; Mary Jane, who died at the age of thirteen; James Thompson, who, as a soldier in the Civil war, was accidentally shot by another Union soldier; Madison, deceased, of Cambridge; Harrison, a commission merchant in Baltimore; Alexander, of Cambridge; Peter Hubert, of Eureka, Kansas; Martin Luther, deceased, father of Dr. James E. Robins, whose sketch see; Martha Maria, the wife of E. J. Milhone, deceased; Charles Abraham, of Eureka, Kansas; Rosa E., who married Henry Moss, of Cambridge; and Jessie F., the wife of Elijah Neeland.

Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Neeland are the parents of one son, Harold Robins, now a student at the Ohio Medical University at Columbus, Ohio, in his second year. Mr. Neeland has held various township offices, has been school director, and was township trustee for five years. Both he and his wife are faithful members of the Lutheran church. Mr. Neeland is a man who has striven to do his duty in every situation of life as he has seen that duty, and his neighbors all testify as to the true value of his character and life. In his community he is much esteemed.

THOMAS I. MOORE.

One of the oldest living residents of Valley township is Thomas I. Moore, who enjoys the peculiar distinction of having spent his entire life on the farm where he was born, on October 20, 1827. He is the son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Hickle) Moore. Isaac Moore was born in 1802, and about 1825 walked from his home on the Big Capon river in West Virginia to Guernsey county to look at the land, his brother Joseph accompanying him. He had been married in Virginia to Elizabeth, the daughter of Stephen and Susannah (Hoover) Hickle, both of whom were natives of Hampshire county, Virginia, where Stephen Hickle was born on August 20, 1767, and Susannah Hoover on January 19, 1779. They later came to Guernsey county, where they spent the remainder of their lives on a farm along the Clay pike. They were the parents of the following children: John, born on June 30, 1797; Jacob, on February 8, 1799; Stephen, on June 21, 1801; Abram, on May 29, 1803; Timothy, on October 7, 1805; Elizabeth, on January 23, 1808; Rachel, on April 4, 1810; Mary, on June 30, 1813; George, on April 24, 1815; Sarah, July 30, 1817, and Isaac, on December 27, 1821.

Isaac Moore bought one hundred and sixty acres in what is now the southwestern part of Valley township near Opperman, a portion of the town of Opperman being built on that land. There he lived and reared his family. Within a year after they came, their house was burned down, leaving them not even a change of clothing. The neighbors came and helped build a new house that was finished in a day, and were very kind in assisting them to make a new start, after the pioneer fashion of helping each other. Thomas I. Moore was the only son of Isaac Moore, but he had nine sisters, namely: Susan, born August 10, 1829; Rebecca, September 20, 1831; Sarah, November 30, 1833; Mahala, January 16, 1835; Mary, December 6, 1836; Rachel, December 25, 1839; Elizabeth, February 15, 1843; Harriet, March 28, 1846; Rhoda, May 16, 1848. Isaac Moore and his wife were among the founders of the Bethel Methodist church and he was active in church and school work, giving the ground on which the school was built, where his son and grandson both attended. He died in 1882, and was a man of considerable influence and much esteemed in the community in which he lived, and which he had helped to convert from a wilderness into a prosperous farming district.

Thomas I. Moore has lived all his life on the home farm. His recollections of early times are vivid, when deer, wild turkey and other game abounded, and the family lived in a log cabin with a puncheon floor, wore clothes homespun and woven from home-grown flax, and had not even

andirons for the fireplace, but used stones instead. As an infant he used to roll on the floor on a deer hide, and his mother would sometimes give him a piece of venison to suck, tying it by a string to his toe, so that he could not swallow it and strangle. The first lumber floor which was put in the cabin he remembers quite distinctly, as that was a great advance in prosperity and luxury.

Mr. Moore served during the Civil war in Company C, One Hundred and Seventy-second Ohio Regiment, with an honorable record. On December 5, 1850, he was married to Margaret Gander, the sister of David C. Gander, whose sketch see for her family. She was born in 1830 on Salt creek, near the Muskingum county line, and when she was seven moved to Spencer township, where she grew to maturity. Four children were born to them, Isaac W., a child who died in infancy, Rebecca Elizabeth, who married Fillmore Spaid, of Hartford, and Rachel Alice, the wife of O. R. Taylor, of Pleasant City. In the winter of 1853, Thomas I. Moore and his brother-in-law, Jonathan Gander, went into partnership in a saw-mill, and for twenty years continued in partnership with saw-mills and threshing-machines. Except for this, Thomas I. Moore's interests have been confined to farming. He and his wife are both members of the Bethel Methodist church and are highly respected in their community.

Isaac W. Moore was born on July 22, 1852, and grew up on his father's farm. While his father was gone to war, Isaac W., then a boy of twelve, had to do a man's work on the farm, and he well remembers when Morgan's raiders passed their home. In 1874 he married Mary Adeline Finley, the daughter of Joseph and Jane (Johnson) Finley, who was reared near Oldham's Station, north of Cambridge. To this marriage three children were born, Charles Albert, Marion Milton and Ida Olive. In 1885 he and his family moved to northwestern Kansas where he took up a homestead and a tree claim of one hundred and sixty acres each, and here lived for sixteen years. In 1890 his wife died here. In 1901 Isaac W. Moore, who had by this time accumulated a half section of farming land besides his tree claim, sold his stock and implements, left the farm with his sons, and himself returned to the old home farm in Guernsey county, Ohio.

Charles Albert Moore married Minnnie Haseley, and has a half section of land of his own three miles from Colby, seven miles nearer that town than his father's farm. Marion M. Moore married Ethel Hutchinson, and lives on his father's farm, while he also owns one hundred and sixty acres of his own.

On August 3, 1904, after his return to his native county, Isaac W. Moore

was married to Harriett A. Larrick, the daughter of Benjamin Larrick. Isaac W. Moore is an active member of the Bethel Methodist church. He lives with his father on the old farm, which Thomas Moore, the father of Isaac and Joseph Moore, entered for them from the government in 1825. Thomas Moore never came to this county to live but he and his wife went to Missouri, and there spent their days. Three generations of Moores have owned that farm, and three generations were born there, four generations lived together on it for some years, and it has never been out of the family since it was entered from the government.

Thomas I. Moore and his wife have had the very exceptional privilege of passing sixty years of wedded life together, the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding occurring on December 5, 1910, and all their children and grandchildren and two great-grandchildren were present, except Ida O. Moore, who was teaching in Leavenworth, Kansas. Their married life has been a beautiful example of domestic felicity. Both of them have very vivid recollections of pioneer days, and can talk entertainingly of the early life of the county. They have seen their children and grandchildren taking active and useful places in the work of the world, and they themselves in their later days are enjoying the deserved esteem of those who know them.

DAVID C. GANDER.

The present sketch is concerned with a resident of Byesville whose acquaintances are many in Guernsey county, and who by the worth of his character has made many friends and has in life been successful. David C. Gander was born in Spencer township, Guernsey county, Ohio, near Cumberland, on June 30, 1844, the son of David and Rachel (Shull) Gander. His father was born on October 10, 1800, his mother on January 16, 1803, and after their marriage they came from the neighborhood of Capon Springs, in West Virginia, to Muskingum county, Ohio, and settled on Salt Fork between Zanesville and Chandlersville, whence they later moved into Spencer township and located about three miles from Cumberland. Their children were, with the dates of their births: Samuel H. Gander, January 23, 1824; Rebecca, October 2, 1825; Jonathan Shull, December 22, 1827; Margaret Shull, February 11, 1830; Barbara Anne, April 27, 1833, died on December 25, 1833; George Washington, January 6, 1836; Elizabeth Catherine, December 16, 1840; David Cross, June 30, 1844. The father of these children died on

June 18, 1871, the mother on September 18, 1869. David Gander farmed all his life, beginning with a small farm, but adding to it until he owned three hundred and sixty acres. He held various township offices, and was prominent in his community, taking an interest in public affairs.

David C. Gander grew up on the home place, and enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Seventy-second Ohio Infantry, serving with an honorable record. After the war he came back to his home community and returned to farming. On November 1, 1868, he was married to Rhoda Moore, the sister of Thomas I. Moore, whose sketch see for her ancestry. She was born on May 16, 1848, in the southwest part of Valley township, where her brother now lives. To this union were born nine children. Wilbur Grant was born on September 19, 1869, and now lives in Newark, an engineer on the Baltimore & Ohio railway. Rachel Elizabeth was born on February 18, 1871, and died in June, 1894, just six weeks later than her mother. Cora Olive was born on June 3, 1873, and died on September 1, 1876. Harrison Ross was born on August 17, 1875, and is now a miner, living in Pleasant City. Homer Strawl was born on March 4, 1877, and is now a mine superintendent. Anna Maude was born on January 18, 1879, and married M. B. Buckey, of Oklahoma. Robert Halley was born on September 22, 1880, and is employed in the shoe business in Cambridge. Alice Irena, who was born on January 19, 1884, and Florence Ethel, born on August 9, 1888, are at home with their father in Byesville.

After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Gander lived on the old home farm in Spencer township until 1885, when they moved to Kansas, where he bought a farm and they lived for about a year and a half, when, because of Mrs. Gander's failing health, they sold out and returned to Ohio, living for four years in the northern part of Jackson township. They then moved near to Byesville, and it was while here that Mrs. Gander contracted measles and pneumonia at the same time, in her already weakened condition, and died on April 28, 1894. She was a good woman, a faithful wife and conscientious mother, and she and her husband were both active in the work of the Methodist church.

Mr. Gander continued to live on the farm until May, 1901, when he moved to Byesville, and engaged in teaming, which he found at that time to be a lucrative business. Since his childhood Mr. Gander has been an ardent Republican, taking an active part in the councils of his party. He has lived to see his children taking an active and useful work in the communities in which they live, while he himself is still in the harness. Widely known in the county, he is well liked by all.

ORA F. YOUNG.

One of the well known and prominent citizens of Pleasant City, Valley township, is Ora F. Young, who was born in East Union, Noble county, Ohio, May 26, 1866, and is the son of William and Sarah (Robinson) Young. William Young's parents came from Anne Arundel county, Maryland, and located near what is now Temperanceville, Noble county, at that time a portion of Belmont county. William Young grew up on the farm and later in life became a miller, following his trade for forty-five years in Sarahsville, Summerfield, Sharon, Olive, Byesville, Hartford and Point Pleasant or Pleasant City. He married Sarah Robinson, daughter of Solomon Robinson and wife. She was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio in 1828, when she was six years of age. They came in emigrant wagons in typical pioneer fashion, went on to Big Meigs creek above Pennville, near a Quaker settlement in Morgan county, Ohio. They afterwards moved back to Sharon, where William Young engaged in the milling business. After their marriage they moved to East Union, where the elder Young engaged in the milling business until 1873, then came to Pleasant City and engaged in the milling business the rest of his life, dying in 1897, his widow surviving until 1907. He had been a soldier in Company G, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He and his wife were life-long members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Their family consisted of nine children, namely: Mrs. Nancy Shriver, wife of Nicholas Shriver, living near Caldwell; Mrs. B. F. Lee, of Byesville; Mrs. Francis Rebecca Secrest, wife of J. M. Secrest; John M., of Cambridge; Mrs. Jennie Speers, wife of Europe Speers, of Cambridge; Flora, wife of Charles Robins, of Eureka, Kansas; Mrs. Ida M. Secrest, of Cleveland, wife of W. T. Secrest; Martha died in 1876; Ora F., of this review.

From the time he was six years of age, Ora F. Young lived in Pleasant City. After his father got too old to work in the mill, he took up the work, which he followed until 1908, in which year he went into business for himself in Pleasant City, wholesale and retail flour and feed. He erected one of the most substantial business houses in the town, which he now occupies. It is of tile and concrete, is neat, well arranged and attractive, and he has carried on a very extensive business ever since. He has been very successful as a business man in whatever he has turned his attention to.

Mr. Young was married in 1889 to Amanda Crow, of Noble county, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Wilson) Crow. Her death occurred on May 22, 1894, and on June 7, 1900, Mr. Young was married to Belle McCoy,

daughter of Alexander McCoy, who was county commissioner of this county, and whose death occurred in 1891. His wife was Jane Johnson, descended from a pioneer family from Braddock, Pennsylvania. The McCoys were also a prominent pioneer family, having come from Pennsylvania. One daughter, Virgil Amanda, has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Young.

Since 1895 Mr. Young has been a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church, and he has been a member of the church thirty-one years. He is a class leader, steward and a Sunday school teacher, and was superintendent of the Sunday school for twelve years. He was township clerk for four years, beginning when he was only twenty-two years old. In all his positions of public trust he has been very faithful in the discharge of his duty and has won the commendation of all concerned. His first wife was a Methodist, as is also his present wife.

Mr. Young is a successful business man, a fluent and interesting speaker and a man whom to know is to respect and admire for his industry.

NOAH ELWOOD SECREST.

Much is to be found within the covers of this volume regarding the Secrest family, but too much could not well be said, owing to the fact that its members have been prominent in Guernsey county in various walks of life from the early pioneer days and they have borne reputations of high grade citizens, unassailable and irreproachable, and have played well their parts in the drama of civilization. A worthy representative of this old and influential family is Noah Elwood Secrest, of Valley township, of whom the following paragraphs deal. He was born on his father's old home farm a short distance east of Hartford, this township, on June 9, 1855. He is the son of William and Mary (Buckley) Secrest, highly esteemed old residents of Valley township, who are mentioned in a separate sketch in this work.

Noah E. Secrest grew to maturity on the home farm on which he worked during his boyhood and youth and attended the district schools. He followed farming most of the time, but also did some teaming, remaining with his father until he was thirty-four years of age. He was married in 1879 to Mary R. Jackson, who was born and reared at Pleasant City, this township, the daughter of Samuel and Virginia (Trott) Jackson, a well known and highly respected family here. This union has resulted in the birth of four children, namely: Carl Dwight, who lives at Belle Valley, this county, working as a

foreman for a construction gang at the mines; Ella Violet and William Jackson are at home; Melba Virginia is attending school at Pleasant City.

In 1888 Mr. Secrest bought a farm of one hundred and four acres one mile south of Hartford, where he has since made his home. The house, a cosy, substantial and attractive one, stands on top of a ridge, overlooking the valley, commanding a view of several towns and a most inspiring panorama of field and farm as well. From it the lights of Cambridge may be seen at night and in another direction one can see at a distance of eighteen miles. He has a most excellent farm which he has brought up to a high state of improvement and cultivation and which is one of the choice places of the township. He carries on general farming and stock raising in a most successful manner and is regarded as one of the leading agriculturists of his community.

Mr. Secrest is a loyal Democrat and he is more or less active in local party affairs, having served his township as trustee in a most acceptable manner. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias at Pleasant City, and in his religious relations he holds membership with the Lutheran congregation, while Mrs. Secrest belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church.

ALBERT E. WYCOFF.

The Wycoff family is deserving of specific mention in this work owing to the fact that it is an old and honored one in Guernsey county, its several members having conducted themselves in a manner as becomes American citizens of a high order. Of this number Albert E. Wycoff is a worthy representative. He was born at Claysville, this county, in July, 1861, and he is the son of John R. and Eliza (Hammond) Wycoff. It is believed this family came originally from Pennsylvania, moving from this county to Indiana, but later returned here before the subject was born. His boyhood was spent at Claysville, where he attended school and clerked a little. When sixteen years of age he entered the photography business at his home town, later went to Hiramsburg, then to Byesville, but owing to the fact that this line of work seemed to be detrimental to his health he gave it up and began doing contract work, following that business very successfully until about 1882. He then went to farming and bought and sold livestock, near Hartford and Buffalo. Later he clerked about three years for Moss Brothers & Rigby in Hartford. After leaving their employ he clerked for the Wills Creek Supply Company, three or four months. In July, 1888, he entered into business for himself at

Hartford, opening a new store, dealing in general merchandise. He built up an excellent trade and had the confidence of the entire community. When the lease expired on the building occupied by his former employers, he rented the place and moved to his present location where he has continued every since, enjoying a large trade with the surrounding country and always carrying a very carefully selected stock of up-to-date goods, tastily arranged in a neat building. In July, 1909, he started another store at Walhonding No. 2 mine. He has been very successful as a merchant, being a good manager and courteous and honest in his dealings with his many customers. On December 4, 1899, he was appointed postmaster at Hartford, which office he still holds, discharging his duties in this connection in a manner that reflects much credit upon himself and to the satisfaction of the people and the department at Washington. Politically, he is a Republican, and is loyal to his party's principles. In fraternal matters he is a worthy member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Wycoff was married in 1882 to Arizona Dickerson, daughter of George and Eliza (Vorhees) Dickerson, mentioned elsewhere in this work. She was born and reared at Derwent, her father having been a prominent citizen there, owning nearly all the ground on which that town now stands.

Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wycoff, of whom one died in infancy, namely: Roy, who married Ethel Garrett, lives in Hartford, clerking in his father's store; he has one son, Byron; Paul married Hattie Clendenning and lives in Hartford, being an electrician in the mines; Harrison is in charge of his father's store at Walhonding mine No. 2; Forrest clerks in his father's store at Hartford; Carl and Catherine Eliza are both at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Wycoff both belong to the Methodist Episcopal church in Hartford, and they stand high in all circles in this community.

GEORGE W. DICKERSON.

A highly honored and influential citizen of Derwent, Guernsey county, is George W. Dickerson, who was born at Hartford, Valley township, in 1839, and he has lived to see wondrous changes take place in this locality and has done his full share in bringing about the transformation. He is the son of Asa and Catherine (Secrest) Dickerson. It is believed that the father was born in the south edge of Jackson township, this county, about 1805, but it may be that he was born in Center township; however, he was certainly a

pioneer child, growing up in the forest when the red men were yet abroad and wild beasts plentiful. He was the son of Richard and Anna (Huston) Dickerson. Richard Dickerson came here from Washington county, Pennsylvania. His father, also named Richard, was brought to America as a soldier to fight for England in the Revolutionary war, but deserted upon reaching our shores when he learned the cause of the war, and joined the American forces, fighting under George Washington. Richard Dickerson was twice married, Asa being a son of the second marriage. Richard came to Guernsey county, Ohio, from his Pennsylvania home about 1804, and settled first in Center township, then moved to what is now the south part of Jackson township, along Wills creek. Richard's children were Isabel, who married Solomon Peters; Joshua, Richard, Simeon and Asa.

Asa Dickerson married Catherine Secrest, daughter of John Secrest, of near Hartford. The latter was the brother of Henry Secrest, father of William Secrest, whose sketch appears herein. After his marriage Asa Dickerson spent nearly all his days near Hartford. He was a carpenter by trade and was a fine workman. He had four children, namely: Samuel died when three months old; Jane is the wife of James Edward Spaid, whose sketch appears on another page of this work; George W., of Derwent, and John, deceased.

In 1868 Asa Dickerson and sons bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres where Derwent now stands and this was his home the rest of his life, his death occurring in 1887. His wife survived him until 1905, having reached the advanced age of ninety years. Asa Dickerson made a profession of the Christian faith and was of Baptist belief. His wife belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church. They were excellent people in every respect.

George W. Dickerson was about eighteen years old when his father bought the farm at Derwent, and he has made his home there ever since, with the exception of the summer of 1862, which he spent in the Rocky mountains, prospecting for gold. He then returned to the farm and has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits and the carpenter's trade, at which he has been very successful, building many of the houses and barns in this vicinity, and as a farmer his labors were very satisfactorily rewarded.

Mr. Dickerson was married in the spring of 1863 to Eliza Vorhies, the daughter of Eli and Nancy (McLaughlin) Vorhies. She was born in Noble county, this state, of which her people were very early settlers, both her great-grandfather and grandfather having lived in that county and are buried there.

Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Dickerson: Arizona, who married Albert E. Wycoff, of Hartford, whose sketch appears herein; Norval Weimer lives in Derwent, where he is a carpenter in the mines; he

married Mattie Perry, and they have three daughters and two sons living, one child being deceased; Eli Asa also lives in Derwent, engaged as a plasterer; he married Annie Buckmaster, and they have three children living, one being deceased.

Mr. Dickerson is a member of Red Prince Lodge No. 250, Knights of Pythias, at Byesville, and also the Pythian Sisters at Pleasant City.

A part of his farm is now laid off in town lots, and comprises the greater portion of the town of Derwent and that immediate vicinity as originally laid off, he having owned all east of the railroad fronting on three streets. He is the oldest citizen of this town and community, in point of length of residence. He is held in high esteeem by all classes.

THOMAS W. McKINLEY.

Among the enterprising farmers of Valley township, Guernsey county, who believe in keeping abreast of the times in all matters pertaining to their special line of endeavor and thereby not only benefit themselves and family to the greatest degree, but also the community at large is Thomas W. McKinley, who has spent his life in this community, having been born in the northwestern part of this township, along the Clay pike, on August 12, 1847. He is the son of Ebenezer and Lucinda (Russell) McKinley, the former born June 21, 1815, and the latter on April 3, 1814. The father was the son of William McKinley, who came from Virginia to Belmont county, Ohio, in a very early day, thence moved to Guernsey county, locating in the northwestern part of Valley township where he became the owner of about two hundred and eighty acres of land; there he established a good home and became influential among the early settlers. He lived to be about eighty years of age. His family consisted of five sons and two daughters: Aaron, Israel, Willoughby and a son usually called "Uncle Peidmond" all went west; Aaron lived on the home place and was married, but died childless; Willoughby married Elizabeth Carter and lived at Cumberland for a number of years, then moved to Hummisten, Iowa, where he became the owner of over a section of land; he left two sons and one daughter; Ebenezer married Lucinda Russell, daughter of Thomas Russell and wife. Thomas Russell was a soldier during the war of 1812 with England. She was born in Belmont county and was brought to Guernsey county by her parents when a child. After the father was married he lived on the home place and his death occurred on October 30, 1857, at the age of

forty-two years; his widow survived thirty-seven years, dying on November 12, 1894. The following children were born to them: Thamer E. married Landon Starr and lived near Claysville; they both died, leaving five children; Sarah A. married Stephen Hickle and lives near Cumberland; Rachel died on August 30, 1844, when one year old; William A. was married to Elizabeth Hammontree and they became the parents of two children, both of whom died in infancy; the father is also deceased; Thomas W., of this review; Aaron married Mahala Aplin, lives in the southwestern part of Jackson township on his farm, and they are the parents of three children, Charles, Forest E. and Fern; Clarinda J. married John Bristol and lives in Byesville; Hayden E. lives at Columbus, Kansas, and is married to Alice Clark, daughter of William Clark, and they have two children, a boy and a girl, Jay and Cecil.

Thomas W. McKinley's boyhood was spent on the home farm where he assisted with the general work and attended the neighboring schools. In 1869 he was married to Mary J. Heskett, daughter of Elam and Sytha Heskett, old pioneers from Belmont county. After their marriage they lived on the old Heskett homestead, in the northwestern part of Valley township, about three years, then between Cumberland and Claysville five or six years. Her death occurred on July 21, 1877, and she left two children, a son and a daughter, Walter Ray and Mary A. Another daughter died when two and one-half years of age. The son lives near Chaseville and works for the Ohio Fuel Supply Company; he married Claude Goodin and they have five children, four sons and one daughter, Guy, Earl, Fred, Mack and Grace. Mary A. McKinley married George Wilson and has two sons, Victor and Chester; she lives on the home farm with her father.

After the death of his wife Thomas W. McKinley bought the old homestead where he now resides, and on which he has been very successful as a general farmer. On November 15, 1892, he was married to Sarah L. Bugher, of Spencer township, the daughter of George and Joan Bugher.

Mr. McKinley is a loyal Prohibitionist, and he and his wife belong to the Christian church near their home, of which he is a deacon and, in fact, a pillar, being ever active in the same. They have an attractive and well-kept dwelling and Mr. McKinley has kept his fine farm in first class condition, now owning three hundred and thirteen acres of as good land as the township can boast. This land does not all join, but is in the immediate vicinity where he lives. Besides general farming, he is known to be a very successful stock raiser. He has just bought one hundred more acres of land, owning in all four hundred and thirteen acres.

Mr. McKinley has inherited many sterling traits from his ancestors, who

were known for their integrity, honor and public spirit. His great-grandfather was a fine Virginia gentleman of the old school; he owned an extensive plantation and had about twenty-five or thirty slaves. At his death they fell to his son William, the subject's grandfather, but he was not in favor of slavery and never went back to the old plantation to claim them.

MATTHEW STRAUCH.

The province of Lorraine has furnished a large number of most welcomed and enterprising citizens to various localities of the United States, and almost invariably they have in due course of time become property holders and made valuable citizens, loyal to our institutions and ready to lend whatever aid necessary in advancing the general good. Of this large number the name of Matthew Strauch, of Jackson township, Guernsey county, should be mentioned. He was born in the province named above (then a part of France, but now belonging to Germany) June 3, 1860. He is the son of William and Margaret (Losqyl) Strauch. He grew to maturity and was educated in his native land, and in 1881, when twenty-one years of age, he emigrated to America, locating in Pennsylvania where he followed mining—in fact, he has been a miner all his life, having entered the mines of France when only thirteen years of age. About two years after he located in Pennsylvania he went to Hocking Valley, Ohio, then went to Alabama and was there about six months, then came to Guernsey county and located at Byesville, where he worked about a year. He then went to Trail Run and has been there ever since, making this his home and working in various mines. In 1898 he became mining boss at Trail Run mine No. 1. About 1905 he was promoted to superintendent of the mine, which place he has continued to fill in a manner that reflects much credit upon himself and to the entire satisfaction of his employers, continuously to the present time. He has about two hundred and twenty-five men under his control, and, being popular with them, he has their good will and so adroitly executes his work that the very best results are obtained. He is evidently the right man in the right place. In 1907 he bought the farm where he now resides, a half mile northwest of Trail Run, where he has one hundred acres of excellent and well improved land, on which stands a large, substantial and attractively located dwelling, and everything about the place is in keeping with the same. Before purchasing this place he had lived across the line in Richland township, about three miles from Trail Run, where he had a farm,

having lived there about sixteen years.. He has traded that for residence property in Byesville, which he rents out. He has been very successful in his life work, in whatever he has turned his attention to, and is now one of the substantial men of his community. Politically, he is a Republican, having supported this party ever since he became an American citizen. He took out his first naturalization papers in 1885, and was fully naturalized in 1887. He is active in the affairs of his party. Fraternally, he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Senecaville and the Knights of Pythias at Byesville, having transferred his membership from Cambridge in the latter.

Mr. Strauch was married in 1887 to Ida May Hillyer, who was born about three miles from Senecaville, in Guernsey county. She is the daughter of Thomas and Rachael (Secrest) Hillyer. The Secrests were old pioneers in this county.

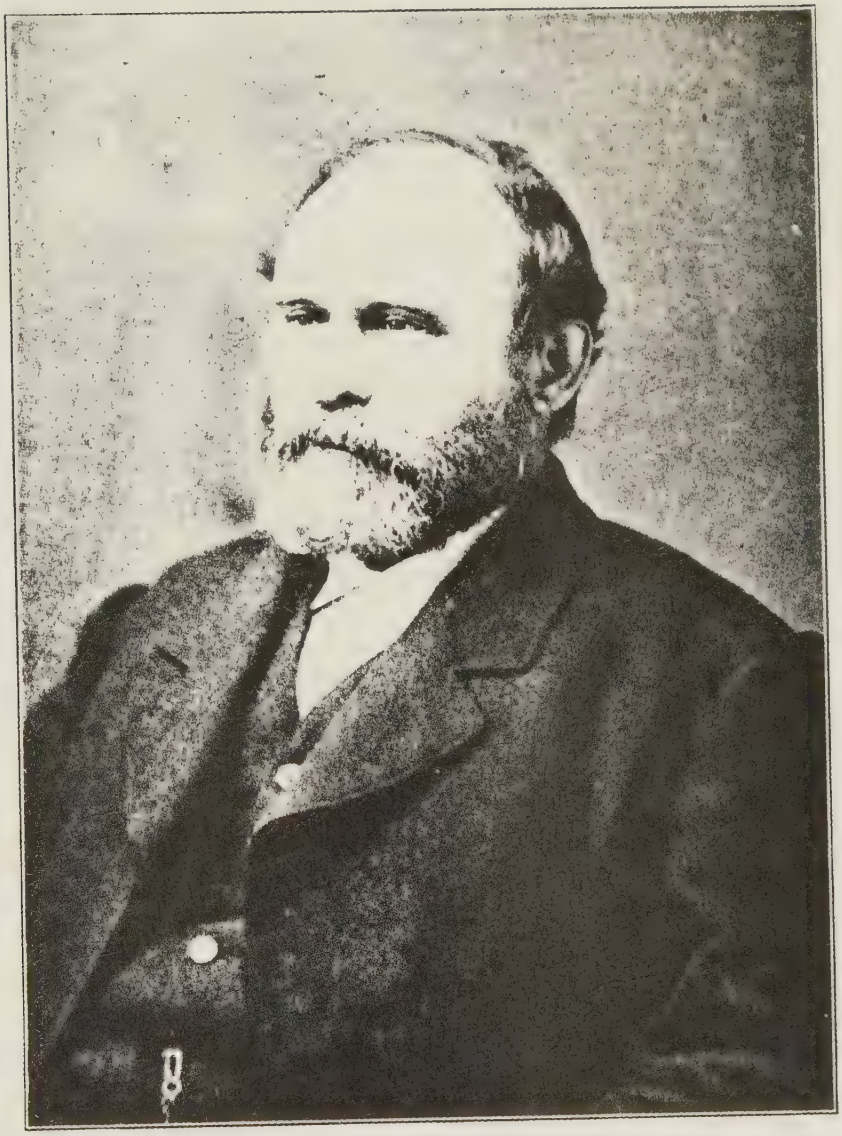
Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Strauch: Clarence died when twenty-two months old, being the second in order of birth, William having been the first; Mary was third, then Raymond, Florence, Ruth, Gladys and Irene, all at home with their parents.

Mr. Strauch has been remarkably successful since coming to America. When he landed on our shores he could speak both French and German, but not a word of English; but he rapidly mastered our language, desiring to be a thorough American, associating with our people, married a native of the United States and has ever been ready to defend America's interests.

DR. ANDREW WALL.

Of all the workers in the field of human activities, there is none that more closely links himself with the hearts and lives of his fellows than the medical practitioner, who combines with skill a zealous devotion to his humane task of helping the suffering. He is the true friend in need. Between him and those he serves there springs up a peculiar loyalty, and when he departs there is genuine mourning.

Such a worker was Dr. Andrew Wall who, though now dead a dozen years, is still green in the memory of his generation. Doctor Wall was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, December 13, 1829, and was a resident of Washington county, Pennsylvania, from early childhood till his sixteenth year. He came with his parents, Jesse and Sarah Wall, to Guernsey county, Ohio, in 1845. The family settled near Claysville, where the youth grew to man-



ANDREW WALL, M. D.

hood, receiving the ordinary common school education. He then attended Muskingum College, and after that taught several terms of school before he began the study of medicine. His twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth years were spent at Ann Arbor in the medical department of the University of Michigan, where he laid the foundations of a knowledge in medicine and surgery for which he afterwards became distinguished. After leaving the above school he studied under Dr. Vincent Haynes, of Cambridge, and there first engaged in practice. In 1862 he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati and enlisted as assistant surgeon in the Seventy-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and one year later was promoted to the office of surgeon, in which capacity he served until 1866.

In 1867 Doctor Wall formed a partnership in Cambridge with Dr. William Clark, but this was dissolved in the following year. His experience in the army had been of great service to him; even at that time he was recognized as a surgeon of unusual capability, and added years of experience increased that reputation. He was made a member of the board of pension examiners, and from the time of the organization of that board until his death, except during President Cleveland's last term, he was a member of it, being president of the board when he died.

Doctor Wall was married in 1856 to Bridget Call, who was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1833. They had five children: Corydon L., now a druggist at Cleveland; an infant son who died in 1859; Elizabeth May, a well-known teacher in the Cambridge schools for many years; Mary L., wife of Ross Moore, and Sallie L., stenographer in the office of Superintendent McCullough of the Marietta division of the Pennsylvania railroad. All are of Cambridge. Their mother died a number of years before the father's death, and in 1889 he married Mrs. G. N. Meredith, who survived him.

Doctor Wall died April 17, 1898. His funeral was conducted by the Masonic order, of which he was an honored member, and was attended by all the prominent physicians of the county. It was said that no death ever occurred in Cambridge that caused such general sorrow. He was one of the old-fashioned doctors who ministered to the wants of the afflicted whenever and wherever needed, and no journey was too hazardous for him to undertake when he could render professional service. Throughout Guernsey county his name was a household word, for rich and poor, high and low alike, depending on him in times of need, had never-failing proof of his trustiness. A man of remarkable endurance, there were times when he would be going day and night, for perhaps a week continuously, and virtually without sleep or rest.

Such a strain could not but undermine any constitution; the collapse came finally, and death claimed him while yet in the ascendancy of his reputation and skill. No physician in Ohio was more renowned for the success of his surgical operations, and the demand for his services in this line were far more than he could meet. He was busy to the last, allowing himself no vacations and giving to others all that he had of strength and skill. He had a warm, impulsive heart, a hand open and generous, and a wide and genuine charity.

CHARLES A. HEINER.

The name of Charles A. Heiner has long stood for progressive citizenship and upright living and he is easily one of the most substantial and influential citizens of Byesville, Guernsey county, which position, however, he is unconscious of, being an entirely unassuming man and seeking merely to do his every duty as a loyal citizen and to worthily uphold an honored family name.

Mr. Heiner was born at Norwich, Muskingum county, Ohio, December 23, 1867, and he is the son of Jacob and Isabel (Morrison) Heiner. The father came from Somerset, Pennsylvania, where he was born about 1808. He was a shoemaker by trade, which he followed there, also owned a farm near there on which he had a coal mine. Isabel Morrison was born in Maryland and was the daughter of Andrew Morrison. She was a little girl when her parents brought her to this county and located at Senecaville and there conducted a hotel, her father having been familiarly known among the early residents as "Coon" Morrison, and he lived at Senecaville the rest of his days. After his death his widow came to the home of Mrs. Heiner and remained until her summons came, having reached the advanced age of ninety-five years.

When the subject was only a year old the family moved to Warrensburg, Missouri, where they remained six years, the failing health of the father causing him to return to Ohio. He then located at Washington, Guernsey county, where his death occurred, December 31, 1879, when about seventy-two years old. His widow lived to be eighty-six years old, dying on August 28, 1906.

Charles A. Heiner was six years old when the family came back from Missouri. He began life for himself at a very tender age, beginning as a clerk in a drug store, working for Dr. O. F. Lowry, now of Cambridge, but owing to poor health he was compelled to give up his position there, but later clerked for James Stewart & Sons at that place, remaining with them five

years, during which time he studied medicine and pharmacy with Dr. T. L. McQuaide, working days and studying at night. He then went to Columbus and passed the required examination and became a registered assistant pharmacist, then went to Barnesville and for two years clerked in the drug store of Dr. G. S. Wellons & Son, and while there he continued his studies under the Doctor, who was a good physician and surgeon, being the surgeon at that place for the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. He also clerked in the drug store of John M. Ogier for about six months in Cambridge. He went to Sarahsville from Barnesville and clerked in a drug store, managing the store for the proprietor, who was a physician. While there Hommer Witten, of Byesville, offered Mr. Heiner a position in his drug store in Byesville, so he came here about 1890, buying his employer out about a year later, shortly before which, in June, 1901, he was married to Winna Asqueith, daughter of William and Phoebe Asqueith. She was born and reared at Sarahsville, Noble county, where she lived until her marriage to Mr. Heiner, then came to Byesville. Just before purchasing his store Mr. Heiner was granted license as a registered pharmacist. He has been very successful in the drug business, having gone in debt for the store, which he has long ago paid. He later built a neat and comfortable home, which he paid for in payments. Two days after Mrs. Heiner made the last payment, having gone to Cambridge for that purpose, she fell ill and died the evening of the same day, January 1, 1899, leaving a daughter, Murriel, only four years old.

After the death of his wife, Mr. Heiner took up the study of optics, attending college at Chicago, from which he was graduated, having previously taken a correspondence course in this field. He took up the practice of this profession in connection with his drug business and has been very successful, proving himself to be an able practitioner, and built up a very satisfactory practice, though his other business absorbs most of his time. About 1900 he bought ground on Depot street, opposite the end of Seneca street, in Byesville, and thereon erected a very substantial and attractive building, which, being so much superior to other buildings of a similar nature in this town that many said he was wasting his money, both in point of building and fixtures. He moved his stock of goods in the new building and has ever since enjoyed a most excellent patronage, and although his building was some ten years ahead of the city, the growth of Byesville has since justified the outlay. He went into debt for it, but has paid it out.

On June 16, 1902, Mr. Heiner married Mrs. Annis Annette (Browning) Cook, who was born at Pentwater, Michigan, the daughter of Edwin Perry and Anna (McAndrews) Browning. She was a Canadian, from near Mon-

treal. When she was nine years of age her father came to Washington county, Ohio, where she grew to maturity. He was a native of Morgan county, this state, was a soldier in the Civil war, after the close of which he went to Michigan where he made his home.

Mr. Heiner has been very successful in business, and besides his fine drug store, he is a stockholder in the West Virginia Optical Company at Wheeling, also in the United Drug Company at Boston, Massachusetts. He also deals in real estate as opportunity affords for investment. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Byesville, and he has been a member of the Methodist church since childhood, Mrs. Heiner also being a member. They are the parents of one son, Lanis Browning Heiner.

Besides the properties mentioned above, Mr. Heiner has valuable holdings elsewhere, having a small tract, beautifully situated, three miles above Marietta on the Muskingum river, with the park club grounds on one side and the interurban line on the other, and, being in the oil region, it is very valuable ground. He also owns property between Byesville and Cambridge. He has been in the same business in Byesville continuously longer than any other man in this place.

ERNEST W. SMITH.

It is safe to say that no one is more familiar with the mining region of Guernsey county than Ernest W. Smith, the present able and well known assistant general superintendent of the Imperial Mining Company's mines anl those of the Vivian Collieries Company. He is popular with a large acquaintance, being a man of kindly disposition, pleasant, honest and thoroughly trustworthy, admired for his uprightness and business integrity.

Mr. Smith was born near Elba, Noble county, Ohio, July 27, 1871, and is the son of Jerry R. Smith and wife, records of whose lives are to be found on another page of this work. Suffice it to say here that they were of representative pioneer families and highly respected. When the son was about fourteen years of age he began working in the coal mines about Byesville and has been here ever since, making himself familiar with the various phases of the work in this field. While working at the old Central mine he proved of such value to the company that he was made foreman, which position he held with credit to himself for about four years, beginning about 1895. During the next six or seven years he was hoisting engineer at the mines, after which he was made superintendent of the Ohio No. 2 mine, west of Byesville. About

two years later he was made assistant general superintendent of all mines owned by the Imperial Mining Company and the Vivian Collieries Company, which responsible position he still holds, giving entire satisfaction in every detail of the work. He has charge of four large mines and about six hundred men, which position he has held about four years. He understands thoroughly every phase of mining work and he is very faithful in the discharge of his duties. He understands well how to handle men, keeps everything under an excellent system, and is a very important factor in the vast interests of the above mentioned companies.

Mr. Smith was married in 1896 to Nora Linkhorn, daughter of Joseph Linkhorn and wife and the sister of L. S. Linkhorn, county treasurer of Guernsey county, to whose sketch the reader is respectfully referred for the complete ancestry of the Linkhorn family. One winsome daughter, Helen, has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith.

Fraternally, Mr. Smith belongs to the Masonic order, having attained the Knight Templar degree, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and faithful in their attendance and support of the same. Mr. Smith has served four years in the village council and three years as mayor. He and his wife have a wide circle of friends here and stand high in the social life about Byesville.

ALEXANDER W. ARBUCKLE.

For many reasons Alexander W. Arbuckle, an honored citizen of Byesville, Guernsey county, is entitled to representation in this history, not the least of which is the fact that he is one of the loyal "boys in blue" who saved the national union for succeeding generations and to whom we owe too huge a debt of gratitude to ever be paid. He has spent practically all his life within the borders of Jackson township, where he was born on May 13, 1848. He is the son of James W. and Isabel (Henry) Arbuckle, both natives of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, from which state the father was brought to Guernsey county by his parents about 1810 and here he grew to manhood. He entered one hundred and sixty acres of land from the government in the southwest section of Jackson township. It was here that he married Isabel Henry. She was brought here when a child by her parents. James W. Arbuckle cleared most of his farm, which at first was all virgin forest. Later he traded for another farm in the same township, and he lived near Mt. Zion until his death

in 1883. He was a Republican and a member of the old Cambridge Baptist church in its early history, being active and a regular attendant. His wife died in August, 1857.

Alexander W. Arbuckle, of this review, was the youngest of a family of ten children, of whom three were sons: Joseph died when eighteen years of age and James lived in Cambridge township, married and reared a family, devoting his life chiefly to farming; one sister, Leah, still lives in this county and is now the widow of Jackson Burns, and lives near the old home in the western part of Jackson township.

Alexander W. Arbuckle remained on the home place until the latter part of the Civil war when, on February 22, 1864, he enlisted at Cambridge for three years' service in Company B, Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, although he was not sixteen years of age at the time. He was sent south and participated in the following engagements: Rocky Face Ridge, Adairsville, Resaca, Cassville, Dallas, New Hope Church, Pine Mountain, Kennesaw Mountain. He was seized with typhoid fever and was sent to the hospital at Chattanooga, Tennessee. He was detailed for hospital duty at Camp Dennison, Ohio, May 19, 1865, by special order from the war department. His regiment saw some very hard service during the closing days of the war, was under fire two hundred and twenty days and lost six hundred and seventy-three men in battle. Mr. Arbuckle was quartermaster of Davis Kimble Post No. 662, Grand Army of the Republic, at Byesville.

After the war he came back to the old home and remained two or three years, then went to Illinois and was there three years on a farm. Returning to this county, he was married on September 19, 1874, to Mary Jane Reynolds, of Jackson township, the daughter of Samuel and Leah (Sigman) Reynolds. Her parents came from the same county in Pennsylvania as did Mr. Arbuckle's parents and were old settlers in the county.

After his marriage Mr. Arbuckle farmed most of his life, although he worked some in the coal mines. About 1878 he bought a small farm near Mt. Zion and lived there until he sold it and moved to Byesville, where he has lived ever since. In 1886 he bought the place where he now resides at the corner of Second, High and Grant streets. About 1895 he bought a farm about a half mile west of Byesville where he maintains a dairy which is very popular with the people of this town and vicinity. Since about 1900 he has owned and operated a threshing machine. He also owned a farm in Cambridge township for five years, then sold it. He has a very wide acquaintance in this part of the county, where his threshing takes him through several townships every year.

Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Arbuckle, James Leroy and Leah Belle. The son is in business for himself in Byesville, owning a harness and general leather establishment, and has a very satisfactory trade. The daughter married Owen Mackley and lives near her father in Byesville.

Mr. Arbuckle is a member of Byesville Lodge No. 763, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has taken an active part in the political life of his county and is an unswerving Republican. For eight years he was trustee of Jackson township, and in 1910 he was nominated for infirmary director by a good majority, and on November 8th was elected, his selection meeting with universal approval among all classes.

GEORGE R. SHAW.

There have come to this country from England and other alien lands men of limited financial resources, but imbued with a sturdy independence and a laudable ambition to succeed, and who have taken advantages of the wonderful possibilities afforded here. Gradually, step by step, they have risen to places of prominence in various lines of activity. Of these there can be none mentioned who deserve more favorable attention than the gentleman whose name opens this biographical sketch and who has for many years been an honored resident of Guernsey county, now retired and enjoying the fruits of peace in his beautiful home at Byesville.

George R. Shaw was born in county Durham, England, April 2, 1847, the son of William and Ann (Gowland) Shaw, and he grew to maturity in his native land and when only a lad of ten years he went to work in the coal mines, spending about twelve hours a day in the mines. This was pretty stern discipline for a boy, but he was courageous and it imbued in him a spirit of fortitude. He followed mining in England until 1879, then came to America. He was married in 1869 to Gena Nicholson, daughter of Ralph and Margaret Nicholson, who, too, was a native of county Durham, England. In 1879 Mr. Shaw came to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and engaged in mining; after remaining there six months he came to Bellaire, Ohio, where he remained about a year, then moved to Guernsey county, locating at Scott's mines. After a separation of a year and eight months, his family, having remained in England, joined him here and they made their home at Scott's mines about five years. Mr. Shaw then came to Byesville and began working in Nicholson's mines, the Pioneer and the Ideal mines. While at the Pioneer mine he was

made mine foreman. In 1900 he went to the Ideal mine as superintendent and had charge of operating the mine, continuing as superintendent of that mine until May, 1909, at which time he had about four hundred men under his control. Upon the date just mentioned he retired from active work, resigning his position. He thoroughly understood every phase of his work, was a man who believed in inaugurating a perfect system and he handled his men in a manner that brought the best and greatest results, and in whatever position he occupied he gave it his closest attention and gave the utmost satisfaction to his employers.

About 1905 he built a handsome residence in the northwest part of Byesville, where he now resides; a large, concrete, handsomely finished and tastily arranged dwelling, around which is a well kept and inviting lawn abounding in flowers and shrubbery.

Twelve children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, six of whom were born in England, one shortly after Mr. Shaw left for America. They are: Ralph, a miner, lives with his parents; James married Myrtle Bean and lives at Byesville; he is also a miner and has two children, Russell and Annis; Margaret died when twelve years of age; Mary Ann married William Spencer and lives in Byesville, and they have four children, George, William, Jennie and John; Georgie died when sixteen months old; John lives in Byesville and is a miner; George died when about ten months old; Lizzie is at home with her parents; Thomas is an engineer at the Ideal mine; Richard married Ethel Carr and lives in Pennsylvania where he is engaged as an electrician; Emanuel died when seven months old; George is at home with his parents and attending school in Byesville.

Mr. Shaw is a member of the Knights of Pythias at Byesville. He is a man who is well known to the mining world of Guernsey county and he has always been well liked and respected.

DAVID S. BURT.

In placing the name of David S. Burt in the front rank of the business men of Guernsey county simple justice is done a biographical fact, universally recognized throughout this and adjoining counties by men at all familiar with his history. A man of judgment, sound discretion and business ability of a high order, he has managed with tactful success important enterprises and so impressed his individuality upon the community as to gain recognition

among its leading citizens and public spirited men of affairs. He was born northwest of Byesville, in this county, where the present golf grounds are located, in 1856, and he is the son of Eli and Nancy (Smith) Burt. The Burt family was a large and prominent one. The first one of whom there is any record in Guernsey county was Luther Burt, who was a native of the isle of Jersey, prior or during the year 1810. His children were John, David, Luther, William, Daniel, Polly, Nancy, Eliza and Asenath. Daniel married Catherine Waller, probably from Virginia. After their marriage Daniel and wife lived a short distance northwest of Byesville. He was a farmer all his life and owned probably three hundred acres of land. In his family were three sons and six daughters, one of the latter dying in infancy; the former were John, Eli and William. Eli married Nancy Smith, daughter of Peter and Catherine (Ridingheur) Smith. She was born and reared near Washington, Ohio. Her parents came from Washington county, Pennsylvania, but her mother was reared in Westmoreland county, that state. Nine months after their marriage Eli Burt and wife went to live on his farm northwest of Byesville. He first bought seventy-five acres, and paid for it by dint of hard work. Later he added more from time to time until he had six hundred acres and he became very prosperous. They also owned property in Byesville and in Cambridge. Their family consisted of eight children, namely: John Perry died in the army when twenty years of age; Sarah Catherine died when twenty years old; Nancy Lizzy died when thirteen years of age; Roland died when nearly eight years of age; those living are Jennie, who married William Nicholson; William Burt lives in Cambridge; David lives in Byesville; Rhoda Ann is the wife of J. A. Hoopman, whose sketch appears in this work.

David S. Burt, of this review, lived on the farm northwest of Byesville until he was twenty-two years old. When a young man he went to Cambridge and took up the study of dentistry with Doctors Jefferson and Cooper; after remaining with them eight months he returned to the farm near Byesville and moved to Byesville when only six houses were in the town. It was in 1880 that he came here and this has been his home ever since, having lived here at a longer continuous period than any other person. After moving to near Byesville he ran a blacksmith shop for about a year, from 1877 to 1878. On January 1, 1879, he married Lucinda A. Hoopman, daughter of Elijah Hoopman and sister of J. A. Hoopman. After their marriage they lived on the farm one year, then, in 1880, moved into Byesville, where he has lived ever since. He lived on the farm the year he ran the blacksmith shop. In the latter part of 1880 he began in the livery business in Byesville, having

started the first livery barn here. After conducting the same for one year he sold out to Lennie Petters, then ran a saw-mill one year near Byesville. He maintained his residence in Byesville, although he built a sales barn in Baltimore, Maryland. Later he opened a similar sales stable in Cleveland, Ohio, then took charge of the Cleveland mail service and had thirteen wagons, running from the postoffice to trains and boats. After two years he resigned this position to become postmaster at Byesville, the duties of which he discharged in a very faithful manner for a period of nine years. In 1904 he built the Burt block, the largest block in Byesville, which is assessed for taxation for over twenty-three thousand dollars. He is also interested in several coal mines, oning all the coal and one-fourth interest in the equipment of the Cambridge Valley coal mine. He built the glass plant in Cambridge in 1903. In 1902 he built the brick and tile plant in the northwestern part of Byesville. He also built the big brick school house on Sixth street. He built the rolling mill at Cambridge, also the pottery plant at Cambridge and the rolling mill at Marietta, also a glass plant at Pleasant City. He built so many houses in Byesville that he has earned the sobriquet of "The Father of Byesville." He is also an extensive contractor on public works, contracting and building roads. He and his sons maintain a large mule barn at Byesville and one at Zanesville. They buy and sell annually hundreds of horses, mules and ponies, the two latter classes of stock for the coal mines, and this firm supplies a large per cent. of mules and ponies used in the mines of southeastern Ohio, selling probably in all one hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth annualiy, many sales being made over the telephone, the purchasers not seeing the stock until delivered, probably one-half being sold in this manner. Mr. Burt enjoys a unique reputation in this respect. His reputation for honest dealing and his known superior judgment of livestock is such that those desiring to purchase are willing to order by telephone or mail, knowing that they will not be taken advantage of, and no dissatisfaction has ever arisen. He is a very potent factor in the business and political life of Guernsey county; although an unassuming man and always very busy, yet he takes an abiding interest in public matters. Being the owner of the plant of the *Guernsey Times,* at Cambridge, he uses the same to encourage clean politics and the general good of this community.

Mr. and Mrs. Burt have four sons and two daughters, namely: Walter is in charge of the barn at Zanesville; Bertha married Charles Shryer and lives in Byesville; Roy married Daisy Borton, who has charge of the mule barn at Byesville; Charles L. is at home and assists his father in his business; William married Grace Rose, daughter of Doctor Rowles, of Cam-

bridge; he is an electrician and lives at Byesville; Beulah, the youngest daughter, is living at home with her parents.

Fraternally, Mr. Burt belongs to the blue lodge, chapter and commandery, being prominent in Masonic circles.

JOHN WIRES.

Nearly a century has dissolved in the mists of time, the most remarkable century in all the history of the race of mankind, since the honored and venerable subject of this sketch first saw the light of day. Heaven has bounteously lengthened out his life until he has seen the crowning glory of this the most wonderful epoch of all the aeons of time, rewarding him with an unusual span of years as the result of virtuous and consistent living in his youth and years of his manhood, until now, in the golden Indian summer of his life, surrounded by comfort and plenty as a result of his former days of industry and frugality, Mr. Wires can take a retrospective glance down the corridors of the relentless and irrevocable past and feel that his has been an eminent, useful, successful and happy life, that has resulted in good to himself and his family, and to his fellow man.

John Wires, one of the best known citizens of Jackson township, Guernsey county, who has lived in this county longer than any other man and who is probably the oldest man in the county, having passed his ninety-third milestone, was born in Harrison county, Virginia, November 28, 1816. He is the son of Benjamin and Nancy (Dennison) Wires. In the fall of 1818 they came horseback, through the almost interminable forests, from the Old Dominion to Guernsey county, Ohio, crossing the Ohio river at Marietta, the mother carrying the subject in her lap most of that long journey. They arrived in Jackson township when there was not so much as a path to Cambridge from the vicinity where they located, the vast forests abounding in all kinds of wild game and neighbors were few and far remote. Benjamin Wires entered land from the government and also bought eighty acres from John Tingle, and began life in true pioneer fashion, suffering the usual hardships and deprivations of the first settler. Later he taught school there, being, no doubt, the first man to teach in that part of the county. He is described as a man of strong characteristics, yet unusually mild in manners and disposition, so that children all loved him, and he was a man of usefulness in his community and did much to start the physical and moral development of the

township. His family consisted of ten children, of whom John, of this review, is now the only one living. He well remembers the old log house raisings, when residents came for miles around to help. The elder Wires moved onto his land before a single tree had been felled by the axe, and he cleared and improved it, raising tobacco and other crops, and established a very comfortable home here, being assisted in its development by his son, John, of this review, who grew to maturity here and has spent nearly all of his long, useful and successful life in this locality, taking a conspicuous part in the general development of the same and watching with delight its steady growth from a wilderness to its present prosperous state, and it is indeed interesting and instructive to hear him recall reminiscences of the early days, for he has an excellent memory and is unusually well preserved for one of his advanced years.

About 1842 Mr. Wires married Susanna Linton, daughter of Samuel and Susanna (Brady) Linton, the daughter having been born in Guernsey county. Her father was a tinner at Cambridge, later moved to Jackson township and lived near where Mr. Wires was reared.

In mid-winter, in the early forties, the subject, with his wife and three children, went to Laporte, Indiana, having been induced to go there to take charge of a farm owned by Chauncey Brooks, a wholesale merchant of Baltimore. They made this trying trip in wagons in January, the trip requiring fourteen days. After remaining there one year they retnrned to Guernsey county.

Seven children were born to Mr. Wires and his first wife, four boys and three girls: Samantha, wife of David W. Nosset, lives on the home place with her father; William H. H. lived in Pennsylvania and was claim agent for the Pennsylvania railroad, dying in 1901; Mary married Rev. W. A. Robinson, deceased, he being a Methodist minister, and she now lives with her daughter, Mrs. James Purkey, in Cambridge; Benjamin F. died September 26, 1903, leaving a widow, but no children; he lived at Connelsville, Pennsylvania; Thomas Jefferson, who lives at Georgetown, south of Cambridge, married Ida Kitchen, of Clark county, and they have four children, living; Martha A. died when nine years old; John C., who lives in Indianapolis, married Cora Nichols, of Tremont City, and they have three children, two sons and one daughter.

The mother of these children was called to her rest in 1882; she was a member of the Mt. Zion Baptist church and a good, kind-hearted woman.

A year or two afterwards Mr. Wires married Fannie Mackey, of Adams township, this county, where she was born and reared. She is the daughter

of Richard and Margaret Mackey, and is a member of the United Presbyterian church, while Mr. Wires holds membership with the Mt. Zion church. He has voted for seventeen Presidents, being a Republican in national politics, voting for the best man in local affairs. He voted for William Henry Harrison and attended his funeral, and he remembers seeing Daniel Webster and Henry Clay riding in the same carriage in that funeral procession.

HON. NATHAN BAY SCOTT.

What of the man and what of his work? This is the dual query which represents the interrogation, at least nominally entertained whenever that discriminating factor, the public, would pronounce on the true worth of the individual. And sooner or later, indeed, it may be frequently, that these questions will be asked of everyone, high or low, whether public or private citizen, for our reputations are, in a way, the property of the public, but our character is quite another thing. The biographer is pleased to write of the man who has both a good character and a good reputation—they do not always go hand in hand. The career of Hon. Nathan Bay Scott, the present honored and prominent United States senator from West Virginia, who is too well known to the readers of this history to need any formal introduction in these pages, indicates the clear-cut, sane and distinct character, and in reviewing the same from an unbiased and unprejudiced standpoint interpretation follows fact in a straight line of derivation. It is consonant that such a review be entered in this publication, and that without the adulation which is so intrinsically repugnant to the man as he stands among his fellows. The county of Guernsey naturally takes pride in the life and work of this distinguished citizen and consistency demands that he be given specific mention in a work which purports to deal with the representative families, past and present, of this county, of which he is a native.

Nathan B. Scott was reared under the parental roof and secured his education mainly in the common schools of his home neighborhood. At the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion Mr. Scott's patriotic impulses were aroused and in 1862 he enlisted as a private for service in a regiment of Ohio volunteer infantry, with which he served his country faithfully until 1865, when he was honorably discharged from the service, after a creditable military record.

At the close of his military service, Mr. Scott located in Wheeling, West

Virginia, of which city he has since been a resident and in the growth and development of which he has been an important factor. He early became identified with the manufacture of glass, with which industry he has remained connected, being now, and for a number of years, president of the Central Glass Works, one of the largest glass manufacturers in that thriving city. He is a stockholder also in other concerns in that city and is vice-president of the Dollar Savings Bank of Wheeling, one of the solid and influential monetary institutions of that section of the state. In many ways Mr. Scott has exhibited a keen interest and salutary influence in commercial and industrial affairs and his support has always been given without reserve to every movement looking to the upbuilding of his home city. His business career has been characterized by soundness of judgment, sagacity in foreseeing the outcome of a transaction, and a healthy progressiveness, tempered by a wise conservatism which has always enabled him to confine his operations within safe bounds. He stands high in the estimation of his business associates among whom his advice and counsel is valued highly.

A Republican in his political views, Mr. Scott has always taken an active interest in public affairs and has long occupied a high place among the leading men of his party in West Virginia. His first official preferment was as a member of the city council of Wheeling, to which he was elected in 1880, serving for two years as president of the second branch. In 1882 he was elected to the State Senate, served four years, and gave such eminent satisfaction that in 1886 he was elected to succeed himself. In 1888 Mr. Scott was selected as a member of the Republican national committee and has served continuously since as a member of that body, and in this capacity he has rendered valuable assistance in the management and direction of the campaigns of the party, having served as a member of the executive committees during the greater part of this period. Mr. Scott was appointed commissioner of internal revenue by President McKinley, assuming the duties of that office on the 1st of January, 1898. However, his tenure of that office was of comparatively short duration, as on January 25, 1899, he was the choice of the West Virginia Legislature for United States senator. In this august body Mr. Scott's abilities were quickly recognized and he served on several of the most important committees of that body, where he rendered effective and appreciated service. So satisfactory a representative of his state did he prove that in 1905 the Legislature again elected him to the Senate, his second term expiring on March 3, 1911. Mr. Scott's services in the United States Senate have been characterized by fidelity to his official duties and faithfulness to the interests of the state which he represents which has given him a strong

hold on his fellow citizens of that great commonwealth, and few men enjoy a wider popularity or more devoted following than he. Keen and sagacious in business affairs, he has exhibited in public life the same commendable qualities which have characterized him in his personal affairs, and among his colleagues in the Senate he enjoys the highest standing.

REV. JOHN HOLLIDAY NASH.

Shakespeare wrote of good deeds illuminating a naughty world like candles in the dark. If all the good deeds of the late lamented divine, the Rev. John Holliday Nash, could be represented by candles on a dark night, there would be a great illumination, for they were myriad, according to those who knew him well; and the ameliorating influence he had will long continue to pervade the lives of men. He was one of the best known and beloved ministers in Guernsey county. His birth occurred at Xenia, Greene county, Ohio, on February 25, 1830. He was a precocious child and made a record as a student in early life. He was graduated from Washington and Jefferson College, at Washington, Pennsylvania, in 1840, and was licensed to preach by the Monmouth (Illinois) presbytery, on June 17, 1853, and was ordained by the Associates after spending three years at the theological seminary at Canonsburg, Pennsylvania. He was pastor at LeClaire, Iowa, from October 8, 1857, to April 11, 1860; he preached at Sunbeam, Illinois, from January 1, 1861, to October 8, 1876; he served the people at Knoxville, Iowa, from April 10, 1877, to October 11, 1878, and he was pastor for the congregations at East Union and Pleasant Hill, Ohio, until August 21, 1883, having been released from the East Union charge on February 26, 1895, and from the Pleasant Hill charge on September 9, 1902. During these pastorates he lived in Cambridge.

Reverend Nash was married to Rachel G. Hodgens in 1855 and his union resulted in the birth of these children: W. T., of Newark, New Jersey, and Mrs. J. R. McBurney, of Cambridge, Ohio. The death of his first wife occurred in 1872, at Sunbeam, Illinois, and he was married a second time, his last wife being Sarah J. Graham, a graduate of Monmouth College, who survives.

On April 25, 1909, this distinguished citizen was called to his reward after a most active, useful and honored career. He had continued faithfully doing the Lord's work until the last sickness prevented further service. In

all the charges he served he greatly strengthened the congregations, building up the churches in a manner that proved him to be a man of untiring energy and conscientious in his work. He was one of the most scholarly and profound thinkers of his day and generation, second to none of his contemporaries, and his genial disposition, gentleness of manner and delightful social nature were commended by all who knew him. It was said of him that it was impossible not to love him, his life was so pure and his ideals which he sought to inculcate were so high.

WILBUR D. DESELM.

Although a young man, Wilbur D. Deselm, the present efficient and popular auditor of Guernsey county, has proved himself to be one of those strong, sturdy individuals who is contributing largely to the general welfare of the city of Cambridge and vicinity, being an up-to-date business man, public spirited as a citizen, and progressive in all that the term implies. For a number of years he has been a potent factor in promoting progress along social, intellectual, civic and moral lines, consequently his name well deserves a place in the record of leading citizens of this community.

Mr. Deselm was born on August 20, 1877, in Knox township, Guernsey county, Ohio, and he is the son of James and Sarah (Castor) Deselm, both natives of this county. The father was a farmer at the time of the son's birth, but is now living a retired life in Cambridge, where he has a very pleasant home; the mother is also still living. They are the parents of seven children, all living, and they have eleven grandchildren, all of whom are living; the former are named as follows: Cora, now Mrs. Grant Conger, of Cambridge; Theodore R. is secretary of the Cambridge Loan & Building Association; Benjamin F., of Cambridge; Myrtle, now Mrs. Robert Jennings, of Columbus, Ohio; Wilbur D., of this review; Nancy married Asa H. Baxter, of South Bend, Indiana; Odessa V. married George B. Claggett.

Wilbur D. Deselm spent the first seventeen years of his life on the farm and he was educated in the country schools of Knox township and in the Cambridge high school. He later attended teachers' normals at different parts of the county, after which he taught school four terms, three in Wheeling township and one in Londonderry township; three of these terms were taught during the winter months, and during the summer months he worked in the iron mills of Cambridge for several years. In February, 1902, he entered the

WILBUR D. DESELM.

office of the Cambridge Loan & Building Association with his brother, and in October of that year he entered the county auditor's office as deputy auditor.

On July 10, 1901, Mr. Deselm was married to Yiza E. Logan, daughter of John C. and Margaret (Maddin) Logan, of Londonderry township; both parents are still living in Londonderry township. This union has been without issue.

Mr. Deselm served as deputy auditor seven years and in November, 1908, he was elected auditor of Guernsey county and is now serving his first term, and has given the utmost satisfaction in every respect. He made such a commendable record that he was renominated for the same office, and his election in November, 1910, was predicted by everyone from the time of his nomination, owing to his universal popularity. Politically, he is a Republican and has always been active in the party. He has been a frequent delegate to county conventions, and he is always well informed on public questions. He and his wife are members of the First United Presbyterian church at Cambridge and are active in its affairs, Mr. Deselm being a member of the church board. Mrs. Deselm is an intelligent, refined lady and is devoted to her home and its adornment. They are members of the Cambridge Country Club, and for recreation Mr. Deselm enjoys, now and then, a game of golf. Their pleasant home is at No. 321 North Ninth street, in a very desirable residence part of the city.

JAMES McCOURT.

It is hard for the present generation to properly appreciate the brave deeds of the "boys in blue" who sacrificed so much on the altar of patriotism during the dark days of the sixties, but as years go by and the ranks of this once invincible host are fast falling before the inevitable King of Terrors, the immensity of their deeds are being realized to a fuller extent and the time is rapidly approaching when each veteran will be accorded full measure of credit and praise. The gentleman whose name introduces this biographical record is a member of this great number of patriots. He is one of the leading agriculturists of Westland township, Guernsey county, and is highly respected for the upright life he has led.

James McCourt is an American by adoption only, but he has proved himself to be just as loyal as if he had been born on our soil. His birth occurred on July 22, 1838, in county Armagh, Ireland, and he came to America when a lad of ten years, being accompanied by his parents, James Charles

and Sarah (Robinson) McCourt, who were born, reared and educated in Ireland. It was in the year 1848 that this family crossed the great Atlantic in an old-fashioned slow-sailing vessel and took up their residence in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where they arrived on July 4th of that year. This family consisted of five children named as follows: Thomas, who died in infancy; the second, also named Thomas, was claimed by death when but a child; James, of this review; John and Mary Anna. The last three named came across the waters with their parents. After remaining on the Atlantic seaboard for several years the family, in 1854, came to Guernsey county, Ohio, braving the hardships of those early days and settled in Jackson township, which was then only partly improved, but here they established a very comfortable home and had a good farm. The father's death occurred at the age of seventy-two years and the mother reached the age of seventy-five years, both dying on the farm in Jackson township. They were excellent people and popular among their pioneer neighbors.

Their third son, James, of this review, grew to manhood on the home place which he assisted in clearing and developing and he attended the public schools which were conducted a few months each winter. When the war between the states began he enlisted in Company K, Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and he was in all the active campaigns and fighting that his regiment was called upon to participate in, but he proved to be a very faithful and gallant soldier at all times, according to his comrades. He was wounded in the right foot and was in the hospital for ten weeks. At that time he assumed charge of the medicine wagon of the regiment and on September 24, 1864, he was honorably discharged, after making an excellent record.

After his career in the army Mr. McCourt returned to the old farm in Jackson township, Guernsey county, and farmed for a year, and in the month of October, 1865, he led to the marriage altar Margrete McBride, a native of county Antrim, Ireland, where her birth occurred in 1837. She came to America when young and settled in Washington county, Pennsylvania, later moving to Guernsey county, Ohio, where she met and married James McCourt. This union resulted in the birth of five children named as follows: Thomas Begmen married Edna Miller; Martha became the wife of Sherman Burris; Margaret married Edam Miller; John married Edna Rhienhart, who died on February 21, 1910, leaving three children, Dorothy, and Edna and Edward, twins; Carrie married Ralph Stout and she died in April, 1907, leaving three children, Margrete, James and Lucile. This family was reared on the subject's present splendidly improved farm, which is located nine miles southwest of Cambridge and one and one-half miles northeast of Claysville.

It is regarded as one of the finest farms, in every respect, in the township and has been very carefully managed so that the original strength of the soil has been retained by proper rotation of crops, the application of home and commercial fertilizers and many other methods known to the modern agriculturist. He is still farming on the land he purchased over forty-five years ago. The old homestead is beautifully located near the main road. The house is large, roomy, pleasant and attractive and is a credit to the pretty little valley in which it is located. Mr. McCourt also has good, convenient outbuildings and he keeps an excellent grade of live-stock of all kinds. Mrs. McCourt passed to her rest on December 23, 1905.

The subject is a member of Martin Post, Grand Army of the Republic, in which he takes much interest, and he holds membership in the United Presbyterian church, being a ruling elder in the East Union church. He is a Republican in politics, but is not active, preferring to lead a quiet life and look after his individual affairs. He is a genial, pleasant man to meet and has a host of warm friends.

NOAH ELWOOD SECREST.

A well known and highly respected member of the Secrest family, one of the most prominent in Guernsey county since the pioneer days, is Noah Elwood Secrest, of Hartford, Valley township, who was born about one and one-half miles east of that town on December 9, 1836. He is the son of John and Elizabeth (Clark) Secrest, the father born in Hampshire county, Virginia, the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Spaid) Secrest. The family emigrated to Guernsey county when John was eleven months old, in December, 1811, his birth having occurred on January 3d of that year. Henry Secrest also had a brother named John. The father of Henry and John Secrest came here and secured two farms for his sons Henry and John, then went back to Virginia, after locating his sons. About the end of the war of 1812, Henry enlisted for service, but peace was declared by the time he reached Zanesville. Henry was the father of William Secrest, mentioned in a separate sketch. He was also the father of John, the subject's grandfather. John Secrest grew up on the home farm, southeast of where Hartford now stands. There were no roads in this locality when the family first came, only the Marietta trail, a "blazed" road through the woods. They settled here in typical pioneer fashion, clearing a little space on which to

build their cabin. John remained on the home place until he was married, on January 3, 1833, to Elizabeth Clark, on his twenty-first birthday, and on that day he wore the first "store bought" shirt in his life, having always worn those woven and made by his mother. Elizabeth Clark was born in Pennsylvania and was the daughter of Benjamin Clark, the maiden name of her mother having been Gregory. The Clark and Secrest families came to this county about the same time, having met en route while stopping over night between Wheeling and Barnesville, and on that night the two babies, John Secrest and Elizabeth Clark, were put to sleep in the same bed; about twenty years afterwards they were married.

After his marriage John Secrest located one and one-half miles east of Hartford on a part of the original Secrest farm and there made his home the rest of his life. The subject was one of nine children, namely: Henry G., Benjamin C., Noah E., Mary Elizabeth, Michael Spaid, Samuel Frederick, Ebenezer Finley, Margaret Casaline, John died in early infancy.

The father of these children was a man of influence in his community and the possessor of commendable traits, so that he was highly honored by all who knew him. He was trustee of his township even while Noble county was a part of Guernsey county. After the county line was established as it is today, he was trustee or assessor of Valley township nearly all his life. He was always a Democrat, and was active in party affairs, having attended the conventions, taking a general interest in public affairs of the community, and was well known all over the county. His death occurred on January 29, 1882, his wife having preceded him in September, 1877. They both belonged to the Evangelical Lutheran church, in which he was an active member and an officer for many years. His father was a charter member of the church.

Noah E. Secrest grew up on the farm where he was born and lived there until 1907; he still owns the place, which consists of about one hundred and fifty acres. He was first married on December 29, 1860, to Eliza Jane Spriggs. Her parents, Morris D. and Catharine (Poole) Spriggs, came from Pennsylvania to Belmont county, Ohio, where Mrs. Secrest was born, then moved to near Mt. Ephraim, Noble county, thence to Valley township, this county, where Mrs. Secrest grew to maturity. Her father was a tailor in early life. This first union resulted in the birth of four children: Mary Rosetta died in her fourteenth year; Ernest P., who lives on the father's farm east of Hartford, married Belle Roland and has two daughters, Ruth and Leah; John Howard is married and lives at Lima, Allen county, Ohio, where he is engaged in the practice of law; he is a member of the Democratic

state central committee, and clerk of the board that is building the new insane asylum in Allen county, at Lima; he and his wife have one little daughter. Martha Olive is the youngest of the four children born of Mr. Secrest's first union. She married E. W. Matthews, Jr., of Cambridge, whose record appears herein. Mr. Secrest's first wife was called to her rest on October 24, 1877, and on January 13, 1881, he married Mrs. Adeline (Bryan) Rose. She was the daughter of David N. and Amelia (Patterson) Bryan, and she was born and reared in Cambridge, Ohio, in which city her parents were also born and reared. David N. Bryan was the son of Thomas and Joan Bryan, his parents having come from Washington county, Pennsylvania, in the early days and settled at Cambridge. Mrs. Secrest's father was a soldier in the Civil war, being a member of Company B, Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; he was in Sherman's march through Georgia and died from the effects of his service in the army. Four children were born to Mr. Secrest's second marriage, namely: Arthur Clark, who is in the superintendent's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Marietta, married Marie Faris and they have one son; Donald G. and Carroll Eugene are twins; the former is in New Mexico in the superintendent's office of a coal company; the latter died in 1903 in his eighteenth year; Raymond B., who lives in Hartford, married Linnae Spaid; he runs a motor at the Hartford mine.

In 1907 Mr. Secrest bought a beautiful and cozy home in Hartford and retired from active work. He and his wife belong to the Lutheran church in Hartford and are prominent in church and social circles.

WILLIAM B. YEO, M. D.

Proper intellectual discipline, thorough professional knowledge and the possession and utilization of the qualities and attributes essential to success have made Dr. William B. Yeo, of Cambridge, eminent in his chosen calling and he stands today among the scholarly and enterprising physicians in a community widely known for the high order of its medical talent.

Doctor Yeo was born February 11, 1842, in Belmont county, Ohio, and he is the son of George W. and Nancy (Burden) Yeo, the former a native of Anne Arundel county, Maryland, while the latter is a native of Madison township, Guernsey county, Ohio. George W. Yeo came to Belmont county, this state, when a young man, and there he was married. His next move

was to Madison township, Guernsey county, in 1847, in which year he purchased the place adjoining the farm where Mrs. Yeo was born. He devoted his life to farming there and became well known and influential in that community. In 1884 he left Ohio, moving his family to Washington, Ohio, where his death occurred in the year 1892, his widow surviving until 1896.

Dr. William B. Yeo grew to maturity on the farm and engaged in the general work about the place, attending the district schools of the township during the winter months. Later he attended Madison College, at Antrim, Guernsey county, which was then a celebrated institution of learning under the administration of Samuel Findlay, a noted educator of his day. He later studied medicine at the Starling Medical College, of Columbus, Ohio; however, before taking up the study of medicine he taught school for a number of years in the township schools of Guernsey county, and he also taught several terms after beginning the practice of medicine, teaching during the day and practicing medicine during the evenings and at night. He was a poor young man and this double occupation became necessary from a financial standpoint. He became well equipped for his life work and his first practice was at Clio, Guernsey county, the home of the Armstrongs and the Armstrong mills, one of the noted milling centers of the early days, the Armstrongs being one of the prominent pioneer families of the county. Doctor Yeo remained at Clio two years, during which time he got a very good start; then moved to Kimbolton, this county, where he remained in successful practice for a period of thirty years. In 1900 he moved to Cambridge and continued his practice until recently when he retired from active life after forty-two years of faithful service to the people of Guernsey county in a professional capacity, during which time he became widely known throughout this and adjoining counties, taking high rank among his professional brethren of this part of the great Buckeye state.

Doctor Yeo is a Republican in politics and has been active in public matters. In 1904 he was elected coroner of Guernsey county and served very acceptably in this capacity for a period of five years. He has always been a public-spirited citizen, an especial advocate of higher education, and he has always assisted as best he could in furthering any movement looking to the general good.

Doctor Yeo was married on February 1, 1872, to Lucinda R. McElhaney, daughter of William and Mary Ann (Wallace) McElhaney, residents of Clio. Mr. McElhaney was a farmer and a highly respected and progressive citizen. He was a native of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. He and his wife have both been deceased several years.

To Doctor Yeo and wife five children were born, namely: Ella M. married Vader H. VanSlyke, president of the Metropolitan National Bank of Minneapolis, Minnesota, one of the solid financial institutions of the Northwest. Mrs. VanSlyke is a graduate of the Northwestern University at Ada, Ohio, and she subsequently taught school in Minneapolis. Mamie F. Yeo married Ellis E. DeHart, of Coshocton, Ohio, where he is engaged in the manufacturing business. Alice married Carl Brennen, a druggist of Cambridge, Ohio. Ralph W. is in the office of the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati. George W. is a druggist in Cambridge. All members of this family are well educated and prominent in their different spheres.

Doctor Yeo is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and members of his family belong to the United Presbyterian church. The Doctor is a sterling citizen of upright character and genuine worth and is deserving of the high esteem in which he is held by all classes.

ROBERT N. WILLIAMS.

One of the old residents of Jackson township, Guernsey county, one of the few men who have come down to us from the pioneer days, is Robert N. Williams, a man whom everyone delights to honor, for he is a true representative type of the brave men, who, courageous and determined, fought the real and industrial battles of the Republic and left to us the grandest nation on the face of the globe. He has played nobly his part in the drama of civilization in the great Buckeye state, and now that the shadows of evening have begun to lengthen along the last incline of life's royal road, he can look backward with no regrets and to the future with no misgivings, for he "has fought a good fight."

Mr. Williams was born in the north edge of Jackson township May 15, 1830. His parents were David R. and Catherine (Brown) Williams. David R. Williams was born at Glasgow, Scotland, July 15, 1797, and at the age of twenty years came to America, bringing with him his sister, Nancy Williams, who afterward married Robert Nicholson. The brother and sister went first to Maryland, where for some time he worked on the National pike west of the mountains. About 1820 he came to Guernsey county and lived for several years about three miles north of Cambridge, in the Oldham neighborhood, where he followed the weaver's trade.

On January 13, 1825, David R. Williams married Catherine Brown. She was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1801, and was of German parentage. Her parents brought her into Guernsey county during her childhood. Her parents became the owners of three hundred acres of land not far from Cambridge on the Steubenville road. When she was twelve years old both her parents died, and she was taken by George Tingle, who then kept a tavern on Wheeling avenue in Cambridge, between Sixth and Seventh streets. She lived with Mr. Tingle's family till her marriage. Before his marriage David R. Williams had entered one hundred and twenty acres of land from the government, in the north part of Jackson township, the farm where Robert N. Williams now lives. There he built a good log house in January, 1824, the year before his marriage, a house that still stands on the farm as a reminder of early days. When it was built none of the land was cleared. There were no wagon roads through that part of the country; only bridle paths over which supplies were packed on pack horses. There in the woods, David Williams and wife established their home and made a farm in the wilderness, living on that farm over forty years. They took a prominent part in the pioneer life when everybody was on an equality and friendliness, kindness and hospitality were more common than now. Four children were born to David R. Williams and wife, namely: James P., who was a carpenter, married and reared a big family, moved to the West later in life and died there on July 4, 1890; Mary Ann, the next child, married William Rainey, and died August 8, 1860, leaving three children, of whom the eldest son died in the army; Robert N., the third child, is the subject of this review; Sophia Catherine married A. W. Holliday, now deceased, and she lives at Newcomerstown. About 1844, when Robert N. was about fourteen years old, David Williams became disabled and the children had to do the farm work. Although Robert was a boy of only fourteen years he often did a man's work. At that age he used to haul wheat as far as Newcomerstown and sell it, fording the Tuscarawas river on his way there. He also hauled wheat to Zanesville.

On March 13, 1851, Mr. Williams married Mary Kline, daughter of Matthew and Eliza (Greer) Kline. She was born in Maryland and was brought to Cambridge by her parents when she was three months old. Her father was a cooper, but he took up land in the northwest part of Jackson township, where Mrs. Williams lived until her marriage. After their marriage they lived on his father's farm.

In 1856 David Williams built the house where Robert N. Williams and wife now live, and lived in it until 1867. In that year the old folks moved

into Cambridge and lived there the balance of their days. David R. Williams died on December 27, 1873, and his wife died March 24, 1883. Both of them were among the founders of the old Cambridge Baptist church, near the north line of Jackson township, and were two as active and serviceable members as the church ever had.

At President Lincoln's first call for troops in 1861, Robert N. Williams offered to go to the front and was refused by the examining surgeons. Again he offered himself when the call was made for three hundred thousand troops, and again he was refused because of physical disability. When the call came for one-hundred-day men he was finally accepted and joined Company E, One Hundred and Seventy-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. When he came out he had chronic rheumatism from which both hands were permanently crippled and his heart weakened. Returning to the farm, he has remained there practically ever since.

In 1863 Mr. Williams had built a good house on the farm, but it burned down on October 23, 1879. For about eighteen months he lived in Cambridge, but liked farm life better, and returned to the old home farm that his father entered from the government, and there he and his wife still reside, having been spared to each other for about sixty years of congenial married life.

Mr. Williams owns a good farm of one hundred and eighty acres. In politics he has been a Republican ever since the party started and voted the Republican ticket every since, beginning with Fremont in 1856.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams both belong to the old Cambridge Baptist church. His father was a deacon in this church from the time it was organized. In the early days before the church was built they often held religious services in his home.

Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert N. Williams, as follows: James Monroe lives at home with his father; Eliza Catherine married William Trenner, lives in Byesville, and has three children living and one dead; Annania Harvenia, who died when two years old; May Eva married William Haynes and lives on South Eighth street, in Cambridge, where Mr. Haynes has a grocery store. They have four children: John D. Williams is at home with his father; Orrin married Dessie McConnell and lives in the state of Washington, at Centralia; he is superintendent for a company that builds electric railways. He has two children, a son and a daughter.

Although well along in years Mr. Williams is still hearty and cheerful, and an entertaining talker of the old days, when the land was new, when peo-

ple were more neighborly, more hospitable, and, it would seem, more honest. He and his wife are very kindly treated by the young people, and in fact, all classes in their community.

SAMUEL JACKSON.

A venerable and highly respected citizen of Pleasant City, Valley township, who is deserving of unstinted praise for his long life of usefulness is Samuel Jackson, who was born in that part of Noble county which was formerly a part of Guernsey county, on May 8, 1829. He is the son of Henry and Rachael (Tustin) Jackson. Henry Jackson was from Greene county, Pennsylvania, coming to this county in an early day, settling in what was then the southern part of Guernsey county, where he took up land. There the father spent the rest of his days, dying in 1837, at the age of sixty-eight years. He was among the early pioneers and began life here in typical pioneer fashion. The father was twice married, eight children being born to each wife, Samuel, of this review, being a child of the second marriage. Rachael Tustin was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, and there she married Mr. Jackson after the death of his first wife. After the death of her husband she spent the balance of her days with her son, Samuel, the subject, who spent his youth in Noble county, assisting to develop the farm. He learned the carpenter's trade in the vicinity of Hartford and Pleasant City and followed the same as long as he was able to work, becoming a very skilled artisan and his services were always in great demand. He erected many large, substantial houses, barns and other buildings in this locality, including many at Byesville and the commodious structure he lives in at Pleasant City.

Mr. Jackson was married on March 10, 1853, to Virginia Trott, daughter of Richard and Mary (Simmons) Trott. She was born in Anne Arundel county, Maryland, in 1824. Her parents brought her to Guernsey county, Ohio, when she was about seven years old, locating in the southern part of the county, being among the pioneers there, starting life in true first-settler fashion. She was one of a family of ten children, six of whom died in infancy in Maryland. The three who lived beside Mrs. Jackson were Mrs. Olethia Larrick, Benjamin J., who is the father of Elza Trott, county clerk, whose sketch appears herein, and William C. The parents of these children spent the rest of their days on their farm in this county.

When the Trail Run mine was sunk Mr. Jackson did the carpenter

work, erecting the tipple and other buildings, and later, in making a change in the roof over the boiler room, he fell about forty feet, injuring his spine. He partially recovered for a short time, but has been disturbed by the injury more or less ever since and is unable to walk. He and his wife have lived in Pleasant City ever since their marriage in 1853 and they are probably the oldest inhabitants of this town, which they have seen developed from a few houses in the woods. They are spending their declining days in peace and comfort in their cozy dwelling, which stands on an eminence, commanding a fine view of the country.

Politically Mr. Jackson is a Democrat and he is a worthy member of the Masonic order; he and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal church. Nine children have been born to them, namely: Lewis Frederick is a clerk and telegraph operator at the railroad station at Pleasant City; William Henry died when forty-six years of age; Mary Rosella, wife of Noah E. Secrest; Stephen A. Douglas is a railroad agent at Malta, Ohio; Joseph Alonzo lives at Helena, Montana; Columbia Frances is at home; Samuel Andrew lives in Detroit, Michigan; Linnaeus Griffith has been in the Philippine islands for the past three years railroading and assisting in building railroads; Cleopatra married John Hana and lives at Montreal, Canada.

ANDREW W. NICHOLSON.

It is safe to say that no man who has lived in Guernsey county in recent years has left a more indelible impress upon a wider circle of friends than the late Andrew W. Nicholson, for his life was exemplary in every respect and he took much more than a passing interest in the affairs of his community. All remember him as a genteel, kind-hearted gentleman, whom to know was to respect and admire.

Mr. Nicholson was born in the south edge of Cambridge township on his father's farm, three miles from Cambridge, December 21, 1833. He was the son of Robert and Agnes (Williams) Nicholson, both parents being natives of Scotland. His father was a carpenter and came from Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1819, locating first near Frederick, Maryland. Two years later Robert Nicholson came west and engaged in building in Guernsey county. He erected the first jail in this county and two store-houses that he built are still standing, one being the house in which Andrew W. was born, on the farm that Robert Nicholson bought while a young man. There

he lived the rest of his life and died in 1846. On his farm was opened one of the first mines in the Guernsey valley. It was operated as a country mine for a great many years, and was opened as a company mine when the railroads first came through.

Andrew W. was one of ten children, James, George, David, Ann, John, Margaret, Eliza, Robert, Andrew W., and Alexander. Andrew W. passed his boyhood on the old home farm south of Cambridge, and attended the district school. In 1853 he visited the old Scotland home of his parents, spending six months there; returning, he had a stormy voyage of twenty-seven days.

In 1857 Mr. Nicholson was married to Elizabeth Sharp, who was born in county Antrim, Ireland, August 31, 1833, of Scotch-Irish parents, John and Jane Sharp. She was sixteen years old when her parents brought her to St. Clairsville, Belmont county, Ohio. A few years later the family moved to Guernsey county, where she married Mr. Nicholson.

Andrew W. Nicholson was a capable and resourceful man, and became the owner of four hundred and twenty acres of land, including that bought by his father south of Cambridge, also he owns other land in Westland township. About 1895 he and his sons became interested in the natural gas business. They put down a number of wells in Guernsey county and formed the A. W. Nicholson Oil and Gas Company. This was sold to the Ohio Fuel and Supply Company. They afterwards bought an interest in the Cambridge Light and Fuel Company. Mr. Nicholson took an interest in the public affairs of the county. In politics a Republican, he served as trustee of Cambridge township, and in 1879 became trustee of Jackson township. Following that he was elected county commissioner and later re-elected for another term. During his term of office the present court house was built, and was paid for before he went out of office. The Children's Home was built, an addition to county infirmary, costing ten thousand dollars, and a number of bridges, including the Carson bridge at Cambridge and five others over Wills creek.

Soon after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson became members of the old Cambridge Baptist church, and from then were active and earnest workers in the church and he was a deacon for many years. He gave not only of his time, but his money also, and helped a number of churches.

The Baptist church at Byesville found in him its most liberal supporter. He was charitable to those in need and showed by his life that he felt that all men are brethren. His life was characterized by a beautiful simplicity, and even a child could find in him a delightful companion. His religion was not

so much a profession as a life, a life beautiful in humility, modest and unassuming, and yet issuing daily in acts of kindness. His wife was of the same nature. Her faithful Christian life and influence was a guide and inspiration to those who came under his influence. Theirs was a home of generous hospitality, widely known and widely appreciated.

In 1901 Mr. Nicholson bought a handsome home in Cambridge, where he and his wife spent their last days. He died October 28, 1907, aged seventy-three years. His wife died September 24th of the year previous, when seventy-three years old. They had been married over forty-nine years. To them were born eight children, namely: John R., who is mentioned more at length in a separate article herein; James A., who lives at Columbus, Ohio; Samuel W. lives at New Philadelphia; Nannie J. and her sister, Rose E., live in the home in Cambridge, where their father and mother lived; Maggie B. married Rev. Robert Lecklider, a Baptist minister, and lives in Indianapolis, Indiana; George D. is superintendent of the Cambridge Light and Fuel Company, and lives with his sisters in the family home. He married Maude L. Morrison, who died December 9, 1901, leaving two children, Bernard and Elizabeth.

ULYSSES GRANT NICHOLSON.

The name of Ulysses Grant Nicholson has long been linked with the words "progress" and "development" in the vicinity of Hartford, Valley township, Guernsey county, and all who know him well will readily admit that he has been a very important factor in the affairs of this locality and while he has been advancing his own interests he has sought to promote those of his neighbors.

Mr. Nicholson was born about a mile east of Hartford, Valley township, Guernsey county, Ohio, on June 23, 1866, the son of Jacob Nicholson and wife, whose sketch see for extended ancestry. When the subject was about four years old the family moved to the north edge of Noble county and lived till he was about twelve years old, then moved to the west edge of Byesville and lived there nearly two years, then returned to the old place in the north edge of Noble county and lived there about six years. Then they moved to Derwent, where the father still lives.

The subject attended the schools at Byesville and also attended college at Ada, Ohio. After leaving college, he taught school about eight years, part of the time in Valley township, two terms at Hartford, also one term in

Noble county, and also at Derwent. He was married August 24, 1892, to Leeta Secrest, daughter of Valentine and Catherine (Rogers) Secrest. She was born and reared at Hartford. Her father, Valentine Secrest, died September 6, 1883. He was born near Hartford and was the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Spaid) Secrest and the brother of William Secrest, whose sketch appears on another page.

Henry Secrest was born August 18, 1785, and Elizabeth Spaid was born on July 22, 1790. She was the daughter of George Spaid, who was a Hessian soldier, brought over to assist England during the American Revolution. He was captured at the battle of Trenton and was taken to Virginia and colonized there. He came to Ohio in a very early day. Valentine Secrest lived most of his life at Hartford, Ohio, and he was a farmer. He married Catherine Rogers, daughter of Lorenzo and Jane (Suddeth) Rogers. Lorenzo Rogers came from Maryland and was an uncle of Lilburn C. Rogers, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson had five children: Ruth Secrest, Lowell R., Lillian, William Byran, who died when eighteen months old, and DeWitt Cramblett.

After his marriage Mr. Nicholson taught school for a time, but most of the time since has engaged very successfully in coal mining, also devoting a portion of his time to farming. He is a Democrat in politics and has taken considerable interest in the principles of his party. He has held several township offices, was assessor for several terms and also land appraiser. He has been complimented on the skill and ability in his appraisement. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias at Pleasant City. He and his wife belong to the English Lutheran church at Hartford.

ELIJAH B. HOOPMAN.

Although the life of Elijah B. Hoopman, one of Guernsey county's best remembered and highly honored citizens of a past generation, was not entirely devoid of obstacle, and whose rose held many a thorn, he, with indomitable courage, pressed onward with his face set toward higher things and refused to be subdued, and he spent his last years surrounded by plenty and comfort, enjoying the friendship and esteem of a wide circle of friends as a result of his long life of honor and usefulness, and today his memory is greatly revered by the host of warm friends he left behind.

Mr. Hoopman was born in Harford county, Maryland, March 10, 1834. He was the son of Isaac and Lucinda (Rogers) Hoopman and was one of a family of five children that grew to maturity. The other four were, William H., whose record appears elsewhere in this volume; Roland R., of Zanesville; Isaac W., deceased, formerly of Kansas, and who, in early life, kept a general store at Hartford, this county; Mrs. Lizzie Johnson, of Pleasant City; Catherine died when a young woman, and Christian was a young man when he died.

Isaac Hoopman's father came from Germany. Isaac Hoopman, wife and children came to Ohio from Harford county, Maryland, in 1837, making the long overland journey in wagons, arriving in Guernsey county on November 7, 1837, when Elijah B. was only three years old. The family located about one and one-half miles southeast of Byesville, where Isaac Hoopman bought a farm and made the family home, at which Elijah B. grew to manhood and lived until his marriage, having worked hard developing the place amid pioneer conditions, and obtained what schooling he could in the old-time district schools. His marriage took place on November 12, 1860, when he was united with Elizabeth Thompson, who was born September 18, 1842, near King's mine, Center township, this county, where she grew to maturity. She is the daughter of James Thompson, an early pioneer of this county, who located near King's mine. She is a sister of John W. Thompson, now of Center township.

Elijah B. Hoopman became the owner of a fine farm about a half mile south of his father's home and lived there until 1899. He followed general farming and stock raising and was very successful, being a hard worker and a good manager. He became widely known as a sheep man, having handled large droves, often as many as six hundred at a time. He prospered and owned three excellent farms, his home place consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, and two others in the same part of the township of one hundred and twenty-five acres each. About 1899 he retired from active work and moved into Byesville, where he spent the rest of his life in a cozy and modernly equipped home, being called to his reward on October 7, 1905. He was a man of sterling character, industrious, temperate, scrupulously honest in all the relations of life. He had been a member of the Methodist Protestant church for forty-nine years, and was always loyal to its principles and faithful to all its duties. In his death the church lost one of its most liberal supporters and one of her most valued official members, being at the time of his death chairman of the board of parsonage trustees. He was widely known and highly esteemed by all who knew him.

Mrs. Hoopman, a lady of many estimable traits and beloved by a wide circle of friends, still makes her home in Byesville. She, too, is a worthy member of the Methodist Protestant church.

Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Elijah B. Hoopman, namely: Lucinda, wife of David Burt, lives in Byesville; James A., of Byesville; Parmer E., of Byesville; Bertha L., wife of Ed. C. Smith, lives on the farm between Cambridge and Byesville.

ELZA D. TROTT.

The gentleman whose name forms the caption of this biographical review does not need to be formally introduced to the readers of this history owing to the fact that he has long been known to all classes of Guernsey county citizens as a man of progressive ideas and a leader in local affairs who merits the high esteem in which he is held.

Elza D. Trott was born July 16, 1868, in Center township, this county, and is the son of Benjamin Griffith and Eliza (Martell) Trott. Grandfather Martell was a man of prominence here in the pioneer days and was one of the founders of the Methodist Episcopal church at Cambridge. There is a tradition that the Martells, or Martels, were of the nobility of France, one member of the royal family who married one of the lower station, being disinherited and deprived of his rank. This family is probably descended from the great military genius of Europe, Charles Martel, prominent in the middle ages. The father was born in Maryland and the mother in Guernsey county, Ohio. The paternal grandparents of Elza D. Trott were Richard and Mary (Simmons) Trott.

The parents of Eliza Martell came from the isle of Guernsey, in the English Channel, among the early pioneers here. Benjamin G. Trott was born in Maryland, about twenty-two miles from Baltimore on the Chesapeake bay. He came to Guernsey county with his parents when he was twelve years of age, in 1844. They located in Valley township, near Hartford, and there he grew to maturity. Upon reaching manhood he married Mrs. Eliza Jane Davis, widow of John Davis. Her parents were Nicholas and Judith (Blamfield) Martell. When these parents came from the isle of Guernsey to this country they had two children, Eliza Jane being one of the last children born to them, her birth occurring on April 16, 1830. Nicholas Martell and wife were, as stated, among the early settlers here, and they owned salt works

ELZA D. TROTT.

three miles north of Cambridge. Later they lived near where the present tracks of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad are located, about four miles east of Cambridge, and there Mr. Martell died. Benjamin Trott was originally a farmer and for almost fifty years was engaged in mining, from the time the mining interests began to develop in this county until his advanced age made it necessary for him to abandon such work. His death occurred in September, 1904, his widow surviving until January 31, 1909. Both are buried in the cemetery at Byesville, where the family had resided for a number of years. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin G. Trott, all of whom are living, with one exception; they are, Flora, deceased; Virginia Frances married David Cox, of Jackson township; Anna May married William Hutton, of Byesville; John W. married Rose Smith and lives at Byesville; Elza D., of this review; Nancy married John L. Nicholson, of Byesville; T. Elmer is professor of mathematics of Scio College. He took the degree of Master of Science at Muskingum in 1908. When only twelve years of age he passed the examination and secured license to teach school. He was one of the youngest in Ohio to receive a state school certificate, and he is now a member of the staff of nautical computers of the United States Nautical Observatory, calculating the paths of the stars for the same. He also has the degree of Master of Arts. Ida Belle married Albrow Smith, of Byesville.

Elza D. Trott was educated in the public schools of his home township. When twelve years of age he went to work in the mines and was employed in every phase of work about the mines, from mule driving to engineer and practical mining. He was thus employed until he was twenty-one years of age. He then attended school at Byesville and the following winter he taught in the Black Top district, Richland township. The following summer found him in the mines again, in fact, for several years he worked in the mines during the summer and taught school in the winter. He entered the Northwestern University at Ada, Ohio, later studied at Muskingum College at New Concord, Ohio, for four spring and summer terms, pursuing the scientific course. Before going to Ada and Muskingum College he had attended the summer normal at Byesville for several terms. Following his college course he taught school for seventeen years in Guernsey county. During this time he was superintendent of schools at Pleasant City for a year. He also taught in the Byesville schools. During all the years he lived in Byesville he walked to and from home to his different schools, eight in number, during the seventeen years, and he was regarded as among Guernsey county's most progressive and able instructors.

Mr. Trott was married, October 14, 1903, to Alice Moseley, daughter of Lemuel O. and Mary (Courtney) Moseley. The father was a native of Ohio but the mother was born in Ireland. She came to America when about twenty-one years of age. Lemuel O. Moseley was a son of Captain Moseley, a man of considerable prominence. The Moseley family were residents of Noble county, Ohio, at the time of the daughter's marriage, she being engaged in the millinery business in Byesville. Both her parents are still living at Orrville, Ohio.

To Mr. and Mrs. Trott no children have been born, but they have two children as their wards, the children of Mrs. Trott's brother, Emerson Moseley. Their mother was burned to death by her clothing catching fire in her home at Mount Vernon, Ohio.

Politically, Mr. Trott is a Republican and he has always been active in party affairs and is a man well informed on general issues. He served as justice of the peace in Byesville for five years prior to 1908, during which time he heard about fifteen hundred cases in addition to his teaching duties. He was regarded as a very able judicial officer, his decisions being fair and unbiased and not one was ever reversed at the hands of a higher tribunal. In the summer of 1908 he was nominated by the Republicans of Guernsey county for clerk of courts and was elected the following November and he is now serving his first term, and was nominated for a second term in 1910, having made a very creditable and praiseworthy record. Owing to his universal popularity, his nomination for this office a second time was met with approval by members of all parties. He is a member of Red Prince Lodge No. 250, Knights of Pythias, at Byesville, Ohio, and is also a member of the Masonic lodge at Cambridge. He has passed through all the chairs in the Knights of Pythias lodge and has been county deputy for two terms at different times. While an active miner he was a member of the Miners' Union and other labor organizations, including the American Federation of Labor, also the musicians' organization or union, and he has been very active in their affairs. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church; he has been a trustee of the same for about fifteen years, and he has also been both teacher and Sunday school superintendent and a class leader in the church. His wife was also active in all Sunday school work. Mr. Trott was also leader of the church choir for a number of years at Byesville, where he and his wife held membership. On assuming the office of county clerk he moved to Cambridge, the family home being at No. 135 North Eleventh street. Mr. and Mrs. Trott are noted for their work in the temperance cause, and the latter in the work of the young people's organization of the church of which she is a member.

JOHN R. NICHOLSON.

A representative agriculturist and liberal minded citizen of Guernsey county is John R. Nicholson, living in the north edge of Jackson township, who was born a short distance north of there, in the south edge of Cambridge township, in 1858. He is the oldest son of the eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew W. Nicholson, a complete record of whose lives appear on another page of this work. As told in the record of Andrew W. Nicholson, the father bought the farm adjoining on the south, where he now resides, the home having been built and the place improved by the father, who was a successful farmer. John R. grew to maturity on the home farm and attended the neighboring schools. He was married in 1881 to Mary F. Burt, daughter of Nathan and Rosana Jane (Hall) Burt, the former born in Jackson township, this county, October 20, 1829. He was the son of John and Mary (Reed) Burt and was a cousin of Daniel Burt's father, Eli. The ancestry of the Burt family is to be found in the sketch of David Burt, appearing in this work. His parents were pioneers in Guernsey county and occupied land in section 13, Jackson township. He married Rosanna J. Hall, March 7, 1854, and to this union nine children were born, of whom Mrs. Nicholson is the third in order of birth. Nathan Burt and wife lived a short time in Washington county, Ohio, but he spent most of his days in Jackson township where he followed farming and owned two hundred and twenty-six acres at the time of his death, February 20, 1903, his wife having preceded him to the grave in 1882. He was a devout Christian all his life, and he and his wife were for many years members of Mt. Zion Baptist church, and he remained so until his death, being one of the most consistent and faithful members of the church, always giving the duties of the church precedence over everything else. He was an earnest, quiet, honorable man, whose life was a monument to the faith which he professed.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson have two daughters, Ethel and Pearl; the former married Arthur Davis and lives near the old home in Jackson township, and they have three children, Robert, Edna and Calvin; Pearl Nicholson is at home with her parents.

When Andrew W. Nicholson & Sons became interested in the natural gas business about 1905, John R., of this review, became a member of the company and, although he still lives on the old home place, he devotes most of his energies to the gas business. However, he does not neglect his farm, but keeps it in an excellent condition, his house, barns and outbuildings being among the most substantial and well kept in the township. He is very suc-

cessful as a business man. He and his wife both belong to the old Cambridge Baptist church, in which he is a trustee. He is prominent in the affairs of his community.

JAMES ARTHUR HOOPMAN.

One of the progressive and public-spirited citizens of Byesville, and a man who is held in high esteem because of his exemplary life, is James Arthur Hoopman, scion of an old and worthy family of Guernsey county and who has spent his life within her borders. He was born two miles south of Byesville, in Jackson township, in 1865, the son of Elijah B. and Mary E. (Thompson) Hoopman, who are given full mention in a separate sketch in this volume.

The subject lived on the home farm until he was twenty-one years of age, assisting with the general work about the place and attending the common schools. Because of a sunstroke, he was compelled to give up farming, and he came to Byesville in 1887 and launched out in the hardware business, buying out the Campbell hardware store. He continued in that business successfully until 1902, with the exception of about six months, when he sold out and began business at another place in Byesville. He was also conducting a plumbing business before he sold out the hardware store, which he continued after selling out the latter in 1902. He has met with a very satisfactory degree of success in whatever he has turned his attention to, being a man of good judgment and sound business principles. He is also engaged in manufacturing hosiery at Byesville, also has two farms, one being in Valley township, about one and one-half miles south of the old home where he was born, the other being two miles west of Byesville. They are under excellent improvements and rank with the best farms in the vicinity, being well kept and very productive. He is a man of keen discernment, able to foresee the future outcome of a present transaction with rare accuracy.

Politically, Mr. Hoopman is a Democrat, and has long been active in party affairs and influential in the development of the locality in various lines. He was twice elected justice of the peace in Jackson township, serving this office in a manner that reflected much credit upon himself and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

Mr. Hoopman is a man to whom many come for advice and they are never steered wrongly, and many a man has him to thank for kindly and safe counsel. He stands high in Masonic circles, and one would judge from his

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In 1903 Mr. Hoopman took charge of the Byesville station of the interurban line connecting this city with Cambridge and he has held this position ever since in a very creditable manner. He was the first, and, in fact, has been the only agent the company has ever had in Byesville, having charge of all the freight and passenger business here. He has been very successful in a business way, and he is the owner of an excellent farm of considerable size, well improved and very productive, located near Byesville, and he also owns city property in Byesville.

One son, Guy E., a bright lad, has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hoopman. Fraternally, Mr. Hoopman is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and he belongs to the Methodist Protestant church, being very faithful in his support of the same, and he is always ready to lend his aid in the furtherance of any movement having for its object the betterment of this vicinity in any way.

OSCAR J. BERRY.

The present sketch is concerned with a man who has been during his lifetime active in the affairs of Kimbolton, and, though young in years, he has made himself known as one of the aggressive and enterprising citizens of the community. Oscar J. Berry was born in Kimbolton, Liberty township, Guernsey county, Ohio, on March 9, 1869, the son of William T. and Caroline (Sloan) Berry, and a brother of John S. Berry, whose name appears in another part of this work. From his boyhood Mr. Berry has been a hustler. As soon as he was old enough to work he began earning money at whatever he could find to do, and during the winter months attended the public schools of Kimbolton. At sixteen years of age he began teaching school in the district schools of Guernsey county, and for twelve years was one of the popular and progressive teachers of the county. Following this he served for six years as a deputy inspector in the state dairy and food commissioner's department, and was a faithful and efficient officer. In politics he is a Republican, and has been active in party matters, serving as a member of the Republican county central committee, and frequently as a delegate to county, district and state conventions. He has been a member of the village council, and is now the village clerk.

In 1904 Mr. Berry was appointed postmaster at Kimbolton, and after serving two years resigned to take employment with the O'Gara Coal Company, of Chicago, operating in the Guernsey and Noble county coal fields, as

pay-roll clerk, a position of much responsibility, which he has ably filled. On his resignation as postmaster, his wife was appointed his successor, and she still holds the position.

Mr. Berry was married on April 23, 1889, to Ida Schrophart, of Kimbolton, and to this union one son has been born, Paul V., a graduate of the Kimbolton high school in 1910, and now a teacher in the county schools. Mr. Berry and his family are members of the Methodist church and are prominent in the social life of their community. Mr. Berry is an active, public-spirited citizen, always favoring whatever is for the betterment of conditions. He is a broad-viewed, companionable man, whom it is a pleasure and a benefit to know.

LINCOLN O. RIDDLE.

One of the largest land owners and best known and most successful farmers of Guernsey county is Lincoln O. Riddle, who was born at his present home, a short distance southwest of Byesville, on October 18, 1862, the son of George and Rachel (Wilson) Riddle. Rachel Wilson is a sister of Henry H. Wilson, whose sketch see for her family history.

George Riddle was born in Monahan county, Ireland, on October 17, 1827, the son of Maxwell Riddle. His mother died when he was a little child. By this marriage Maxwell Riddle was the father of five children, one of whom died in Ireland, and the others of whom, George, Susan, Isabel and Maxwell, Jr., he brought to the United States in 1871. They first located at Baltimore, Maryland, then moved to Washington county, Pennsylvania, where they lived until George grew up, and where Isabel and Maxwell died. Maxwell, Sr., had married again, and in 1850 he and his son George came to Guernsey county, Ohio, and bought farms southwest of Byesville. Here Maxwell spent the remainder of his life, and his daughter, Susan, who had lost her sight from measles, died here unmarried. By his second marriage Maxwell Riddle was the father of two daughters, Ann and Sarah. He was a man of much influence in the community in his times.

On November 24, 1857, George Riddle was married to Rachel Wilson, who was born west of Byesville on March 3, 1837. He then built a house on his farm, and lived there the rest of his life. To this union nine children were born, Susan Nesbit, Thomas Alpheus, Maxwell Albert, Henry Wilson, Oliver Lincoln, one who died in infancy, Ellsworth, Elizabeth and Tachey C. Susan died on December 8, 1895; Thomas A. died on October 4, 1860;

Henry W. on September 22, 1861; Tachey C. on October 13, 1877; Maxwell A. on September 11, 1901. Elizabeth married Hunter Fulton, and lives in Cambridge, Ohio. Ellsworth lives at Austin, Texas.

Lincoln O. Riddle has lived on the home farm all his life. He was married on September 11, 1906, to Anna McConnell, the daughter of John and Manerva McConnell. She was born and reared on the Steubenville road, four miles east of Cambridge. To this union has been born one child, a sweet little daughter, Maxine.

Mr. Riddle has followed farming and stock dealing all his life, buying and shipping horses, cattle and other livestock to Baltimore, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and other cities. His home farm consists of one hundred and sixty acres, and he owns in all six hundred and twenty-five acres of land, all fully paid for and well improved. His house is large and handsome, with a broad porch on two sides, situated in the midst of a spacious and shady lawn, and is one of the best appearing country residences in his section of the county.

In politics Mr. Riddle is an uncompromising Republican. He has traveled very much, in many states, from coast to coast, and talks very entertainingly on the many places of interest which he has seen. Few men of his county are better known or are more hustling and enterprising. He is a man of liberal minded opinions on most subjects.

HENRY FERGUSON FRYE.

Among the earliest settlers of Jackson and Valley townships were members of the Frye family, which is so well known in these communities. The family has been traced back to Germany, Henry Frye, Sr., having come to America from that part of Germany that lies nearest to Austria, before the outbreak of the American Revolution, in which he took part. He was a man of considerable wealth and owned a large amount of land in the northern part of West Virginia, along the Big Capon river, not far from Wardensville. He left a large family of children, one son being Henry Frye, Jr. The latter was the father of John Frye.

John Frye was the head of the family in Guernsey county, to which he removed from near Wardensville, West Virginia, very early in the last century, and settled at what later became the northwest part of Byesville. At that time there were many Indians at Oldtown, the Indian village near

Byesville. There were no roads, but the neighbors joined in and cut a road between Byesville and Cambridge.

John Frye's son, Henry Ferguson Frye, was born in West Virginia on May 14, 1803, and came here with his father in early childhood. When he was a boy of twelve or thirteen, the father was called away for the whole day, and cautioned the boy to leave the gun alone, an old flint-lock musket. Young Henry disobeyed and took it out, and in his wandering saw a bunch of seven bears. He fired at the biggest one, but failed to kill it. It came at him, but he loaded his gun as he ran, shot again several times and killed it. He was a wonder with the gun, a very quick and accurate shot, and far above the ordinary in those days when every farmer was an expert. He grew up on the farm near the present location of Byesville, and attended school in Cambridge when the court house square was full of stumps.

On March 16, 1826, Henry F. Frye was married to Sarah Trenner, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Trenner (see sketch of Benjamin Trenner for her family). John Frye, Henry's father, died soon after this on his farm at Byesville. Henry F. Frye lived a while on the old Trenner farm, a short distance northwest of Derwent, and from there moved to the northwestern part of Valley township along the Clay pike, anl bought what is known as the Thompson farm. Later he bought a farm farther east, along the same pike, about two miles west of Derwent. It was then a busy highway of travel, and countless herds and droves of live stock were passing and travelers were numerous. So it afforded an advantageous location for the store along the road which he kept in connection with his farm. In his later years he sold this farm and bought another three-fourths of a mile farther north, where he spent the rest of his days. He died on January 6, 1887, his wife having preceded him on January 27, 1874. In 1848 Mr. Frye became an elder in the Lutheran church, and was such for many years after. In every relation in life he was good and true, and as a Christian his excellencies were specially observable. His influence in the community was very marked, and his judgment on all matters was sound and was sought after by his neighbors. Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Frye were the parents of four children, Elizabeth, John, William K. and George W.

Elizabeth was born on the original home farm at Byesville, and remained with her parents as long as they lived. She now lives in Derwent, with her brother, William K.

William K. Frye was born on the farm two miles northwest of Derwent, where his father kept store. He has followed farming nearly all his life, and lived on the farm where he was born until 1873, when it was sold, then for

about four years the family lived at Hartford, the father having retired, and William K. followed farming. About 1878 William K. bought back a part of the old farm, and also had a little farm adjoining, and there he and Elizabeth lived and took their father with them until the father's death. William and Elizabeth continued on this farm till the spring of 1908, when they sold it and bought a home in Derwent, where they now reside, and are passing their later days in quiet and plenty, and the enjoyment of the society of their neighbors.

The records of George W. and John Frye appear under other headings. The Frye family, as a family and individually, have always been highly esteemed as among the solid and substantial people of their community, upright, honorable and kind of heart, one of the noblest families in the community, in the true sense of nobility.

JOHN M. BURT.

Coal mining bears a large part in the history of Guernsey county, and the present review is concerned with one of the ablest of the young men in mining circles, who has made his way from the bottom to the superintendency of a mine, and has in so doing overcome many difficulties and in many ways showed his worth.

John M. Burt was born at Lonaconing, Allegany county, Maryland, on January 2, 1880, the son of John and Sarah (Morris) Burt. John Burt was born in Landwickshire, Scotland, in 1850, the son of Peter and Jeanie (Malcom) Burt. Peter Burt came to America in 1869, and engaged in Maryland in mining, which had been his occupation all his life. For generations back, as far as can be traced, the family have been miners. John Burt went to work in the mines when only ten years old, and when John M. was twelve he went into the mines to help his father. On April 16, 1903, the family moved to Gloucester, Ohio, here they lived until June 25, 1896, when they removed to Pleasant City, Guernsey county, where they now reside. John Burt some years ago quit mining, ran a restaurant five years, then went into the grocery business, which he still continues, and in which he has been successful. He owns several pieces of property in Pleasant City.

John M. Burt continued mining at Pleasant City. At the age of sixteen he started driving mules in the mines, then went back to loading for a time, after which he returned to mule driving. At Walhonding mine he rode a

dilly trip for about two years, then ran a motor for twenty months, again rode the dilly trip for six months, then was made inside boss and boss driver at the old Walhonding mine, and remained in that capacity for two years. In May, 1908, the superintendent of the Walhonding mine was taken to Trail Run mine No. 2, and John M. Burt was put in as superintendent to finish working out the mine, and when that mine was worked out, was sent to the Opperman mine, on August 11, 1908, as under boss. Only five days later the superintendent left, and Mr. Burt was put in as superintendent, left suddenly to take charge, with no boss driver or any one with any authority as assistant, but in a short time had things going smoothly. When he came the force was putting out only four hundred fifty tons per day, but before long he had them getting out six hundred tons. For nearly six months he did without a boss driver, taking most of the detail work himself, and having to meet with many unusual difficulties that would have caused serious concern to an old hand in the position. Since his installation he has continued as superintendent successfully, working nearly two hundred men under his direction.

On July 25, 1899, Mr. Burt was married to Lacy Odessa Larrick, the daughter of Jesse and Mary Viola Larrick. The Larrick family is a pioneer family of Guernsey and Noble counties. To this marriage was born one son, John Burt, on February 13, 1902.

Mr. Burt is a member of the Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Pythias at Pleasant City. He owes his success to these facts: In any position he has held he has done his best for his employer's interest; he has always been willing to assume responsibility when necessary for the interest of the company; and he is not a mere driver, but is reasonable and receives the loyal co-operation of his men.

WILLIAM JOHNSON ADAIR.

Influential and prominent in his neighborhood, a man who has made a success of his vocation, and has in many ways aided in the development of his community is William Johnson Adair, who was born on March 11, 1853, in the northwestern part of Valley township, Guernsey county, the son of Joseph and Sarah Ann (Johnson) Adair.

Joseph Adair was born either in Washington or Greene county, Pennsylvania, and came to Belmont county, Ohio, with his father, Robert Adair, when young. About 1846 he came to Guernsey county and located in the

southwestern portion of Valley township. In February, 1848, he was married to Sarah Ann Johnson, the daughter of William and Charlotte (Lazear) Johnson. Her parents came from Pennsylvania, where they were married in 1814, and shortly after the birth of Sarah Ann Johnson, in 1828, they came to the southwestern portion of Valley township, where the Opperman mine is now located. Charlotte Lazear was the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Braddock) Lazear; Thomas was the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Stewart) Lazear. Thomas died in 1858, at the age of eighty-eight; Joseph died on August 15, 1822, at the age of ninety-seven. All the Lazear family down to Charlotte were buried in Greene county, Pennsylvania.

The Johnsons and Adairs were both Scotch-Irish, their ancestors being Presbyterians, and originally Scotch Covenanters, and both families came to this county from either Washington or Greene counties, Pennsylvania. Joseph Adair was in his early days a carpenter here. In 1852 he moved from the southwest part to the northwest part of Valley township, which remained the family home. Here Joseph died in 1864; his wife survived until December, 1903.

William J. Adair was one of six children: Almira married Robert Davidson, and lives in Spencer township, Guernsey county; John Wesley was born in 1850, and died in February, 1879; William J. was the third child in order of birth; Isabel was born in 1857 and died in 1876; Charlotte married Jacob Salladay, whose sketch see; Joseph Howard was born in 1864, and died in 1867. Joseph Adair was a Democrat and was township trustee for many years. He and his wife were both faithful members of Bethel Methodist church and were highly respected by all who knew them.

William J. Adair grew up in the community in which he was born, and was in his twelfth year when his father died, after which his mother bought, pursuant to an agreement made by the father, the farm two miles west of Derwent, where William J. has since lived. He was married in December, 1873, to Mary Elizabeth Clark, the daughter of William F. and Ala (Gregory) Clark. Her mother was born in September, 1828, the daughter of Noble and Sarah (Spencer) Gregory. Her father came from Ireland, and her mother from New Jersey.

William F. Clark was born in March, 1825, and reared northwest of Pleasant City in Valley township and was married in December, 1851. He is the son of Benjamin and Mary Ann (Gregory) Clark. Benjamin Clark came from Pennsylvania in very early days. William F. Clark and wife were the parents of eight children. Martha Jane died in childhood. Mary E. is the wife of William J. Adair. Clarissa lives in Valley township with her

mother and brother Samuel. Samuel Gregory now lives with his mother on the home farm. Rosa died when a young woman. Allen and Alice were twins, Allen is a physician of Joplin, Missouri, Alice married Hayden McKinley, and lives in Kansas, not far from Joplin, Missouri. Martha Jane was the wife of Joseph Davidson, and died on June 4, 1896, leaving one son, Clovis. William F. Clark was a Mason, and he and his family were members of the Methodist church. He died on December 22, 1894. His wife survives, and is in her eighty-sixth year. Mr. Clark was a trustee of the church, and a steady, faithful member.

To Mr. and Mrs. Adair six children were born: Olive is at home with her parents. Ross Wesley, who is pastor of the Methodist church at Larimore, North Dakota, married Maud Elizabeth Carmen, of East Liverpool, Ohio, and has one child, Robert. Emma Charlotte is teaching at Joplin, Missouri. Ala is teaching at Amsterdam, Ohio. Joseph Peragoy is attending Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois. Leonard Benson is at home with his parents.

William Adair has held various township offices. He is a member of the Masons at Pleasant City, and he and his wife and children are members of the Methodist church at Derwent, in which he is a class leader, trustee and Sunday school teacher. Mr. Adair owns two hundred acres of well-kept and well-improved land, surrounded by exceptionally well-trimmed hedges, the whole forming a most pleasing appearance. He and his wife are hospitable people, of irreproachable character and very highly esteemed. The boys are all members of the Masonic fraternity and Olive is a member of the Eastern Star chapter.

ROBERT I. SHEPLER.

A prominent farmer of Valley township, Guernsey county, in the activities of which community he takes full part, and in whose development he has aided, is Robert I. Shepler, who was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on June 30, 1833, the son of Jacob and Mary (Stewart) Shepler. His father died about six weeks before Robert was born, and his mother afterwards married Daniel Call. Jacob Shepler left six children, besides two that died in infancy. Those who survived were Joseph W.; Hannah O., who married James Waddell; Rachel, the wife of J. W. Harris; Margaret, who died single; Lucinda, the wife of Porter Houseman; Robert I., the youngest, and now the sole survivor.

When Robert I. Shepler was sixteen or seventeen years old he and his brother Joseph and sister Rachel came to Guernsey county. Hannah had already married and gone to Coshocton county. The brothers and sister settled east of Cumberland, and bought a farm in a section called Flat Woods, and here Robert lived until his marriage to Sarah Ann Moore, of Spencer township, a native of the county and a daughter of John C. and Nancy (Ward) Moore. Six children were born to this marriage: John Wilson, who died when less than two years old; Alice, now of Columbus, a prescription clerk in a wholesale drug house; Alvin, who married Marie Byron, of Cleveland, and now lives at Denver; Elmer, who was for twenty years a druggist at Byesville, married Alice Johnson, the daughter of Jesse L. and Jane Johnson, of Valley township, to which marriage one son was born, Raymond, now attending school at Columbus, his parents' present home; Violet, the wife of Justus Lowry, who died in the spring of 1906, leaving two children, Russell Shepler and Gertrude, while a third child, Porter, died at the age of two; Annie, who married Doctor Campbell, of Hartford, was left a widow on February 21, 1897, and now lives in Pleasant City with her half sister, Mrs. Dr. Bown. After his marriage Mr. Shepler continued farming near Cumberland; his wife died on February 20, 1866.

In April, 1865, Mr. Shepler enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Seventy-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war, receiving an honorable discharge.

On August 4, 1867, Mr. Shepler was married a second time to Mrs. Nancy C. (Clark) Johnson, the widow of William T. Johnson, and a daughter of Samuel G. and Mary Ann (Longsworth) Clark. Samuel G. Clark was the son of Benjamin and Mary (Gregory) Clark. Benjamin Clark was born in Ireland, came to this country as a lad, and located in Pennsylvania, where he was married and two of his children were born. About 1812 he came to Guernsey county, Ohio, and settled a mile northwest of Pleasant City, where some of his descendants still live on land that he bought in pioneer times. Samuel G. Clark was born and reared there, and married Mary Ann Longsworth, a native of Maryland, the daughter of Solomon and Catherine Longsworth, who came to the northern edge of Valley township early and settled, where Mr. Longsworth dealt in tobacco, as well as farmed. Mrs. Shepler was born and grew up near Pleasant City, and married William T. Johnson, a son of William Johnson, a pioneer of the southwestern portion of Valley township. One child was born to this marriage, Charlotte Ann, who married James M. Wilson, of Valley township, and died on May 28, 1883. Mr. Johnson died on June 12, 1861.

After his marriage to Mrs. Johnson, Mr. Shepler moved to his present home in the southwest part of Valley township, where they have lived more than forty years. Four children were born to them: Mary Lucinda, the wife of Doctor Bown, of Pleasant City; Samuel Jackson, who married Catherine Gregory, lives on the home farm, and has five children, Hubert, John Irvin, Martha Elizabeth, Mary Lois, and Elmer Merrill; Martha, the wife of P. U. Hawkins, a Methodist minister of Bristolville, Ohio; and Asbury Lowry, who died on November 27, 1895, aged sixteen.

Mr. Shepler has been a farmer all his life, and now owns two hundred and sixty acres, all in the southwestern part of Valley township. He follows general farming, is very capable, and has prospered. In early life he was a Republican, but for many years has been an earnest Prohibitionist. He and his wife are members of Bethel Methodist church, and he is recording steward, district steward and trustee of the church. An honest and hardworking man, an active and earnest Christian, Mr. Shepler is much respected and esteemed in his community.

HOMER S. GANDER.

Throughout Valley and Spencer townships, Guernsey county, the Gander family has been well known for many decades, having been prominently identified with agricultural and other interests and ever maintaining a high standard of citizenship. One of the best known of this name is Homer S. Gander, who was born near Cumberland, Spencer township, this county, March 4, 1877, the son of David and Rhoda (Moore) Gander. The father was born, reared and educated in the same locality as his son, Homer S., and he was always known as a hard-working, honest and worthy citizen.

Homer S. Gander lived on the home farm until he was twelve years of age, then began coal mining at Byesville in the old Pioneer mine. He worked in the mines around Byesville seven or eight years, then went to Pleasant City and worked in the Walhonding mine. After he was there a few years he was promoted to a position as boss driver, then was made pit boss, which position he held about a year, then, having proven his ability and faithfulness, he was made superintendent of the Walhonding mine, filling that important position in a manner that reflected credit upon himself and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. From there he went to the Trail Run mine No. 2, for the same company, and was there about four months, then was transferred to the Walhonding mine No. 2, where he sunk a shaft and was there six or

eight months. He then went with the Ford Collieries Company and was sent to Pennsylvania, where he sank two shafts, remaining there four or five months, then came back to Guernsey county, on February 8, 1910, and sank the shaft at the New Buffalo mine in the northeast part of Valley township. About April 1st following he took charge of the Hartford mine, of which he is now superintendent. He has about two hundred men under him, understanding well not only every phase of mining, but also how to handle his men so as to get the best results possible, being popular with them, for they appreciate his good judgment, fairness and good will. His rise has been steady and sure, since he started as a boy in the mines at seventy-five cents per day, having, by diligence and faithfulness, risen to the front, showing that he possesses unusual ability in gaining the loyal co-operation of his men in the mines.

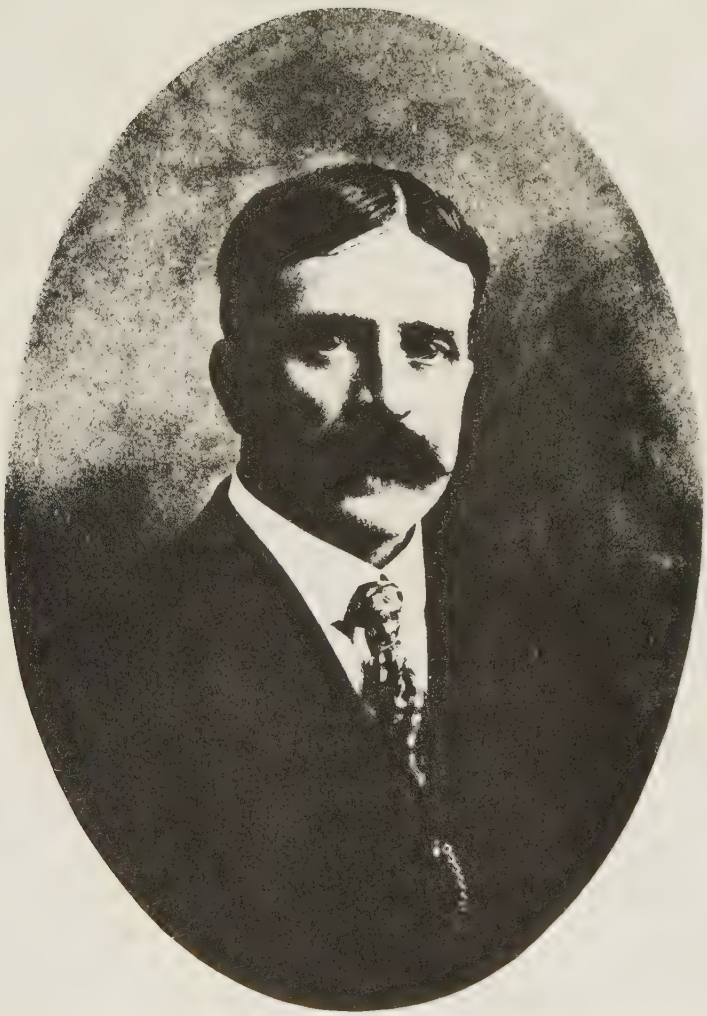
Mr. Gander was married to Nellie Secrest on September 22, 1899. She is the daughter of James Madison and Frances (Young) Secrest, of Pleasant City, a sketch of whom appears herein. Her paternal grandfather was Harrison Secrest, an old resident of Valley township, and a prominent citizen in the early days among his neighbors. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Gander, three sons and one daughter, Paul, Edwin, Mildred and James.

Fraternally, Mr. Gander is a member of Masonic Lodge No. 360 at Pleasant City and stands high in the order.

L. S. LINKHORN.

Owing to his loyalty to his county, his scrupulously honest dealings with his fellow men and his genial disposition, L. S. Linkhorn, the present efficient and popular county treasurer of Guernsey county, has won the undivided respect and esteem of all who know him, and he is regarded by everyone as being among the most enterprising and representative citizens of Cambridge.

Mr. Linkhorn was born on August 30, 1870, in Jackson township, this county, and is the son of Joseph and Temperance (Selby) Linkhorn. Both parents were born in Guernsey county, Ohio, and both are still living, the father being a successful stock dealer, having been a shipper of livestock for forty years. He is well and favorably known throughout this and adjoining counties. Politically he is a Republican, and has always been active in party affairs.



L. S. LINKHORN.

L. S. Linkhorn was educated in the schools of his native community, the Byesville schools, and later at the Northwestern University at Ada, Ohio. During his boyhood he also assisted his father in his business. At the Northwestern University he specialized in the commercial course. Prior to going to Ada he worked in a tobacco warehouse as a packer and there earned his first dollar. He also clerked in a general merchandise store in Byesville. After leaving the university he went to Kansas and engaged in farm work for one year. He then returned to Guernsey county, and soon after was appointed a deputy sheriff under Sheriff James Mason and he served eighteen months in this capacity. He then entered the employ of the Morton Tin Plate Company, whose mill was just starting operations in 1893. He was employed in this mill and its various changes of ownership for about fifteen years, learning the trade of sheet roller, which he followed for the last eight years of that time.

Politically, Mr. Linkhorn is a Republican and he has always been active in party matters, an interested advocate of the issues he espouses and always prepared to ably defend them. In the summer of 1908 he was nominated by his party for the important office of county treasurer and was elected the same fall, assuming his official duties in September, 1909, and is now serving his first term, and he made such a splendid record that he was renominated for a second term in 1910, without opposition. He is a careful, obliging, competent public official, and stands very high with all classes and parties. He has served his party as a member of the county central and executive committees and is a frequent delegate to party conventions.

Mr. Linkhorn was married on March 24, 1897, to Mary E. Chambers, daughter of John A. and Lucinda (Stoffer) Chambers, of Kimbolton, Ohio. To this union three children have been born, Adrian T., Walter L. and Audry.

Mr. Linkhorn is a member of Pleasant City Lodge, Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Cambridge.

Mrs. Linkhorn is a member of the First United Presbyterian church, where the family all attend and are active in church and Sunday school work. For recreation Mr. Linkhorn enjoys hunting and fishing and is a lover of outdoor life. The family home, a comfortable and hospitable one, is at the corner of Gomber and Highland avenues, Cambridge.

Jesse Linkhorn, grandfather of the subject, was one of the early pioneers of Guernsey county. He was a farmer and carpenter. He married Sarah Wilson. Jesse Linkhorn was born in Guernsey county. Lloyd Selby, grandfather, and Thomas Wilson, great-grandfather of the subject, were among the

earliest pioneers of Guernsey county. The latter entered government land in Jackson township at an early date, and was an influential man, and both were largely instrumental in the subsequent development and progress of Byesville and Jackson township.

The Linkhorn family and progenitors have been identified with Guernsey county from its organization, taking an active and influential part in its history and development. Lloyd Selby was the first railroad station agent at Byesville, and was one of the early merchants of that town.

JOHN BLAIR BRATTON.

A well known and representative citizen of Cambridge is John Blair Bratton, city councilman and a man highly respected by all, having maintained a reputation for square dealing with his fellowmen and being public-spirited and upright in all his relations with the world as well as in private life. He was born in Cambridge township, Guernsey county, in 1861, and he is the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Blair) Bratton. A complete sketch of these parents will be found on another page of this work.

John B. Bratton spent his early boyhood on the home farm and when very young assisted with the work during crop seasons. At the age of fifteen years he took up coal mining, which he followed three or four years, then went to the city of Newark, Ohio, and learned the machinist's trade. In the month of December, 1889, he came to Cambridge and started in as assistant chief engineer at the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. About two years later he was promoted to be chief engineer, which important position he held with entire satisfaction for a period of seven years, then became a shearman in the same plant, which position he has held ever since to the utmost satisfaction of his employers, being an expert in this particular line of work. He has always believed in doing well whatever was worth doing at all, and this has, no doubt, been very largely responsible for his success in life.

Mr. Bratton is a loyal Republican in political matters, and he has long taken an active interest in local affairs. In the fall of 1908 he was elected to the city council of Cambridge, and he is now serving his second term in that body, being a very faithful exponent of the people's rights and very careful to look after the general interests of this city in every way. He keeps well posted on current affairs and is a man of ability and is eminently trustworthy.

Fraternally, Mr. Bratton belongs to the Improved Order of Red Men, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Fraternal Order of Owls.

Mr. Bratton was married in 1883 to Martha Warren, daughter of John and Eliza Warren; she was born and reared in Cambridge township. This union has resulted in the birth of five children, namely: James Francis; Walter died in April, 1907, when twenty years of age; Hazel; Warren and Olive are twins.

James Francis Bratton was educated in the home schools and when he reached maturity he married Julia Weyler, and they have three children, John Wesley, Walter and Gladys Elizabeth. James Francis Bratton is a machinist by trade, and a very skilled one, and is at present filling the position of shearman in the same plant in which his father is employed.

The other children are all at home with their parents. Hazel Bratton is stenographer and bookkeeper in the office of the director of safety in Cambridge, and she is very apt and rapid in her work. Mr. Bratton is attached to his home and family and provides well for their comfort.

CHARLES W. FRYE.

The name of Frye has long been an honored one in Jackson township, Guernsey county, and the present sketch deals particularly with two bearing that name, who have added to its luster, a father and son, the former one of the best known and most respected residents of the county, the latter a man of honor and integrity, one of the ablest farmers and most substantial and influential citizens of his community.

Charles W. Frye was born on July 26, 1857, in the northwestern part of Valley township, Guernsey county, Ohio, on his father's farm, situated on the Clay pike. He is the only son of John and Rhoda Ann (Moore) Frye. (For ancestry of the Frye family dating back to its home in Germany before the American Revolution, see sketch of Henry Ferguson Frye, father of John Frye.)

John Frye was born on the old Trenner farm, a short distance northwest of Derwent. During his young manhood he was a teacher, and taught school for eight or nine terms, while his father was keeping a store along the Clay pike. He lived at home until, on August 13, 1854, he was married to Rhoda Ann Moore. She was born and reared near Derwent, and was the daughter of Joseph and Mahala (Collins) Moore. (For fuller details concerning

Moore family, see sketch of Thomas I. Moore.) For two or three years after marriage John Frye and his wife lived at Hartford, where he was teaching school. He then bought a farm northwest of Byesville, where the brick plant is now located, and lived there thirteen years, until after the war. On April 27, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Seventy-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, being commissioned as a lieutenant, and was honorably discharged on September 3, 1864, after much arduous service. After the war he was one of the leading members of Davis Kimble Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He bought a quarter section of land a mile and one-half southwest of Byesville, and added to this later forty acres, and then eighty more. Part of this land was bought by his son, Charles, as he grew up and worked and earned money.

Although a Democrat, and living in a township that was always Republican, John Frye was for thirty-nine years a justice of the peace, and discharged the duties of his position so efficiently that no decision of his was ever reversed by a higher court. He became well versed in civil law and the law of estates, and was in demand to act as administrator, executor or assignee, being at all times engaged in such work. People came long distances for his advice. While he was justice of the peace, the above duties and those of his office kept him so busy that his docket entries had to be made at night. It was accepted that he was the best informed man in the community. A member of the Lutheran church, he was a thorough Christian and was never heard to speak ill of any person. His death occurred on April 3, 1897, just two days before he would have been re-elected to the office which he had held so long.

Charles W. Frye lived on the farm with his father, in his younger days teaching school for a few years. His farm is one of the best and most productive in that community, and he has an unusually fine country home. In politics he is a Democrat, and has been for about twenty years a member of the board of education of Jackson township. An unusual incident of his experience is that while a member of the board that employed John A. Bliss as a teacher, he also attended Mr. Bliss's school as a student.

Charles W. Frye was married on December 29, 1881, to Marcielene Grant, a sister of John R. Grant, of Byesville, whose record gives the family history. She was born on the old Bye homestead across Wills creek from Byesville, and lived at Byesville until her marriage. Mr. Frye is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and in daily life applies the teachings of that order. He is an upright and reliable man, popular among his neighbors, and prominent in all the activities of the community.

SAMUEL CLARK GROVES.

Descended from ancestors who took a prominent part in the affairs of their community, himself a young man of high standing and honorable career, the records of Valley township would be incomplete without mention of Samuel Clark Groves. He was born near Cumberland, Guernsey county, Ohio, on November 4, 1871, the son of David and Rebecca Elizabeth (Clark) Groves.

The Groves family has a tradition to the effect that the family was originally that of Von Graf in Germany, that the ancestors were expelled for political reasons, and later came to Maryland with Lord John Calvert, first Earl of Baltimore. Jonas Groves, the father of David and grandfather of Samuel C., was born in Maryland, and was, with a brother and sister, brought to Noble county, Ohio, by his parents, locating in the neighborhood of Mt. Ephraim when the country was all new. Here the children grew up, and many of their descendants are still well known residents of that locality, in which David Groves was born. Rebecca E. Clark was born a short distance northwest of Pleasant City and was the daughter of Samuel G. and Mary Ann (Longsworth) Clark, for whom see sketch of Robert I. Shepler. After marriage David Groves and his wife lived for about a year in Noble county, then moved to near Cumberland, Guernsey county, where they lived for about ten years, on a farm of eighty acres, which in 1880 he sold and then bought a farm in the western portion of Valley township, consisting of three hundred and twenty acres, where he made his home until his death. Two children were born to his first marriage, Mary Edith and Samuel Clark. Mary Edith married Lawrence Garber, an attorney, and died on the first Monday of September, 1907. She left four children, Anson, Ethel, Ruth and Martha, while her fourth child in order of birth died in infancy. Mrs. David Groves died in February, 1896, and in 1899 David Groves married Mrs. Martha J. Heinlein, and thereafter made his home in Pleasant City, though still supervising his farm. His second wife was a sister to his first wife. David Groves died in 1902. In politics he was a life-long Republican. During the Civil war he served in the One Hundred and Sixty-first Ohio Infantry, and was wounded in the leg while in action in Maryland, and it was from trouble caused by this old wound that his death was occasioned. David Groves was a man of strong character and considerable influence in the communities in which he resided.

Samuel C. Groves grew to manhood on the home farm in Valley township. He attended college at New Concord, and also took civil engineering at Ada, Ohio, graduating in 1894. For two terms before attending Ada he

taught school, and after leaving college he engaged in civil engineering in connection with farming. For three years he was civil engineer for the National Coal Company, and did their engineering work at the Little Kate, Little Kate No. 2 and Minnehaha mines, also making out their pay rolls and performing other services. He has also done engineering work at a number of other places. For some years he has had charge of the old farm, and now owns the entire place, having bought out the other heirs. In politics he is a Republican, and has often been urged by his friends as a candidate for county offices.

In 1898 Samuel C. Groves was married to Carrie D. Gregg, who was born near Chaseville, Noble county, Ohio, the daughter of Col. William J. and Mary (Ball) Gregg. Her father was a soldier in the Civil war, and was nearly blinded in the service at Charlestown, South Carolina. Her mother was descended from the famous Ball family of Virginia, of whom George Washington's mother, Betty Ball, was a member. Mrs. Groves attended normal school at Cambridge, and taught for six years. When Mrs. Groves was teaching school she gained a great reputation for cleanliness, not only in the school room, but in the grounds and general surroundings. She required the children to keep clean and keep their books clean and to always put their books away in their proper place. She is a strong advocate of better sanitary conditions in our schools, a matter which she believes every mother should become interested in. Her home and home surroundings are a fine example of her idea of cleanliness. Mr. and Mrs. Groves are the parents of three interesting little daughters, Ellen Jane, Elizabeth and Marjorie. Both Mr. and Mrs. Groves are members of Bethel Methodist church, as were his parents. They live in an unusually comfortable and well improved country residence. Mr. Groves is reckoned as one of the solid and substantial citizens of the county, and has by his true worth made many friends.

JOHN BENSON FISHEL.

Among the representative and progressive farmers of Valley township is John Benson Fishel, who was born in the township on January 2, 1861, the son of Henry and Hannah (Storer) Fishel, and who has since made the township his home and has aided in its great development since his boyhood days.

Henry Fishel was born just west of Pleasant City on January 27, 1825, the son of Philip Fishel, Sr., and Katherine (Trenner) Fishel, who came to

this county from West Virginia in 1819, and bought one hundred and sixty acres just west of the present site of Pleasant City. Philip Fishel, Sr., who was influential in early times, died in 1842. Henry Fishel spent his life on the home farm. His wife, Hannah Storer, was born at Horseshoe Bottom, Pennsylvania, on September 30, 1822, and was brought by her parents to this county when five years old. She bore to Henry Fishel six children, three of whom died in childhood. The living are Mrs. Rachel Caroline Secrest, the wife of James Hudson Secrest, of Pleasant City, who was born on March 22, 1859; John B.; and Asbury P., born on April 1, 1863, who married Mary C. Frye, and lives at Ashtabula, Ohio. Henry Fishel and his wife were members of the Bethel Methodist church, in which he was a trustee and class leader. He died on April 3, 1906, closing a long and useful life; his wife had died on August 13, 1895.

John B. Fishel grew up on the home farm, attended normal school at Cambridge, and afterwards taught school from 1882 to 1895. During this period he taught at Claysville, Pleasant City, and other schools in Guernsey county. He was married on June 7, 1888, to Anna M. Bugher, the daughter of George and Joanna (Wilson) Bugher. George Bugher was born in the southwest part of Valley township, the son of George Bugher, Sr., who came to this county from Maryland in the early days when the country was unsettled. Joanna Wilson was born in Guernsey county, near the line between Jackson and Westland townships. George Bugher, Jr., moved after his marriage to a farm of one hundred and seventy acres, west of Blue Bell, where he lived until his death, combining the stone and brick mason's trades with farming. In politics he was an ardent Republican and, being a man of strong character, was possessed of considerable influence in many ways in his community. He died on his farm on April 13, 1899; his wife died on April 18, 1900.

To Mr. and Mrs. John B. Fishel five children have been born: Beryl, on April 3, 1889; Waite P., on December 9, 1890; one who died in infancy, born in 1894; Gail B., born on March 3, 1901; and Arden Petty, born on July 16, 1904. Beryl has taught school for three terms, Waite for two, and both are successful in their work. In the spring of 1895 Mr. Fishel came into possession of eighty acres of the home farm, and in 1905 he bought the other eighty from his father, who afterward lived with his son until his death. Mr. Fishel has since followed farming on this home farm, and has a pleasant home in the Fairview addition to Pleasant City, while his farming operations have prospered, and have gained for him a competency. Both Mr. and Mrs. Fishel are active members of Bethel Methodist church, and he has for several years

been superintendent of the Sunday school. They are highly respected in their neighborhood. Mrs. Fishel is a woman of more than ordinary ability and accomplishments and has greatly aided her husband in their progress through life, while she has been a model mother to her children, and has borne her full share in all the activities of her community. She also taught school several years before her marriage.

WILLIAM H. DAVIS, JR.

Success has been won by William H. Davis, Jr., of Byesville, Guernsey county, because he has persevered in the pursuit of a worthy purpose, gaining thereby a most satisfactory reward. He has been fortunate in the line of endeavor which he has chosen for a life work. He has sought to master the working of that subtle, evasive, inscrutable and possibly unknowable thing men have named electricity, and while neither he nor such a wizard as Thomas A. Edison could tell you what electricity is, they know a great deal of its mysterious workings and bid it do valuable service in furthering man's work and pushing forward the car of civilization. This is truly the electric age. and future centuries will refer to it as such, just as we today speak of the Stone age; so he who knows aught of electricity nowadays is a useful factor in the industrial world. The success Mr. Davis has achieved as an electrician and superintendent of electrical plants stamps him as a man of much innate talent and capacity, and having at the same time the ingenuity to put his knowledge into practical form.

Mr. Davis was born in Doylestown, Ohio, September 22, 1878. He is the son of William H. Davis, Sr., whose complete sketch appears on another page of this work. His mother was known in her maidenhood as Mary Cook, of Hubbard, Ohio, the daughter of Thomas Cook and wife, an old family there. The mother of William H. Davis, Jr., died when he was about two years of age; the father and the rest of the family made their home at Sherman, Ohio, until the subject was ten years of age. During that period the father re-married and in 1888 the family moved to Byesville.

After receiving a good common school education, supplemented by much miscellaneous home study, William H. Davis, Jr., went to Chicago in 1896 and took a position with the Morgan-Gardner Electric Company, remaining there until 1898, when he went with the Jeffrey Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Ohio, manufacturers of electric machinery. Later he returned to

Chicago and found employment with the Goodman Manufacturing Company in 1900, also electric manufacturers. After remaining with this firm a short time, he returned to Byesville, where he has remained practically ever since. He took a position as electrician with the Wills Creek Coal Company, when it had only two mines. The business has grown until now eleven mines are operated, but they are owned by the Cambridge Collieries Company, and Mr. Davis has remained in his old position, being now superintendent of electrical equipment for all their mines, a very responsible and important position, which he is filling with his usual satisfaction and in a manner that reflects much credit upon his ability.

Mr. Davis was married in 1905 to Maude Grant, daughter of John Roland and Sadie L. (Orr) Grant, whose life records appear on another page of this work. Mrs. Davis was born and reared in Byesville and was educated in the local schools, and she has always been popular with a wide circle of friends here.

Fraternally, Mr. Davis is a member of the Masonic order, having attained the Knight Templar degree in the York rite; he is also a thirty-second-degree member of the Scottish rite. Personally, he is a genial, whole-souled young man and is popular with all who know him. He has a handsome, modern home in the north side of Byesville which is often the gathering place for the many friends of the family.

SAMUEL ARTHUR FINLEY.

The Finley family is one well known in the neighborhood of Pleasant City, where its members have for four generations resided and taken an active part in the welfare and development of the community. Samuel Arthur Finley, a representative farmer of Guernsey county, was born near Ava, Noble county, Ohio, on July 12, 1853, the son of John F. and Mary Ann (Secrest) Finley. John F. Finley was born in the northern part of Noble county, three miles south of Pleasant City, the son of Samuel and Katherine (Frame) Finley.

Samuel Finley was born in Pennsylvania in 1800, and Katherine Frame was born in the same neighborhood not far from Pittsburg. Both attended the same school in childhood. When he was about eleven years old and she was nine, the Frame family moved to Guernsey county, Ohio, and settled not far from the head of Leatherwood creek. Samuel's playmates said to him,

"Well, Sammy, you'll never see your Katie any more," to which he replied in the piping voice of a little boy, "When I get big I'll go out west and hunt her up and marry her." When Samuel was eighteen years old he did come west, equipped with an outfit to keep "bach," consisting of two frying pans. Game was then abundant, and he saw one evening a bear in the woods near the present location of the Detroit mines. He entered one hundred and sixty acres of land, naturally as good as any in the county, then found his Katie, whose memory had never left him, and they were united in marriage. To get money to buy his marriage license he had to sell one of his two frying pans. But the youthful couple persevered, and improved the farm, on which they made their home until 1857, when they bought a farm near Cumberland, on which they spent the rest of their days, and this farm is still in the family possession. They were the parents of twelve children: Ebenezer, Elizabeth, James (who died in 1834, aged seven), John F., Katharine, Becky, William, Joseph, Samuel, Sarah, Ezra and Mary Melvina. Their son Samuel was bitten by a dog in childhood, and never recovered from the shock.

John F. Finley married Mary Ann Secrest about 1848. She was the daughter of Isaac and Mary (Slater) Secrest, and her maternal grandfather was John Slater, an old deer hunter of what is now Buffalo township, Noble county, whose wife was the first person buried in Buffalo cemetery. Isaac Secrest was born in Virginia in 1798, came to Ohio at an early day, and settled in Buffalo township of Noble county. He and his three brothers, James, Nathan and Jacob, were all large landowners. After marriage John F. Finley lived near Ava for a while and owned a large farm there, part of which was his before his marriage. When his parents moved to the vicinity of Cumberland he bought the old farm that his father had entered, lived on it for eight years, then sold it and bought a farm where the Derwent mine is now, which he later sold, and, moving to Cambridge, lived in retirement until his death. His wife died on May 30, 1903. He was a man much respected and esteemed by those who knew him.

Samuel A. Finley was one of eight children: Isaac Wilson, Samuel A., Mary Catherine, Loamie R. (deceased), Lines E., Minnie M., Willie G. and Cora. Samuel lived with his parents until he was about twenty-four. On October 12, 1876, he was married to Arthella Secrest, the daughter of David and Sarah J. (Miller) Secrest. David was a son of John and Sallie Secrest, who came from Virginia. (For more about the Secrest family see sketches of William Secrest and Noah E. Secrest, Sr., of Hartford.) Arthella Secrest was a twin and one of thirteen children, and was born and reared near Hartford, Valley township. Since his marriage, Samuel A. Finley has followed

farming as his chief occupation all of his life. He has several tracts of land in Valley township, and residence property in Pleasant City. For four years after marriage he lived on a farm near Derwent, then lived at Hartford for twelve years. In 1891 he moved to Pleasant City, where he has lived ever since. Of his three children, one died in infancy and two, Zula Esther and Sonora Edna, are living. Zula Esther married Robert M. Shields, who was born in Jackson county, Ohio, in 1877, and is a son of John W. and Jane (Russell) Shields. They are living in Pleasant City, and have one daughter, Hilda Bodurtha.

Mrs. Finley died on January 7, 1908. She was a woman who well deserved the esteem of her neighbors and many friends and the love of those in her house. She always looked carefully to the needs of her family and was a model wife and mother and a consistent Christian, being a member of the Lutheran church, of which her husband, her daughters and her son-in-law are members. Hers was truly a beautiful character. Mr. Finley is a modest man, kind and generous to all, of unquestioned honesty and integrity, who deserves and retains by his true worth the respect and good will of all who know him.

JAMES F. HAWES.

Among the men of influence, and who is deserving of the large success he has attained and of the respect and esteem which all who know him freely give, is J. F. Hawes, of Jackson township, who was born in 1867 in the southwestern part of this township, Guernsey county, where the Buckeye mine is now located. He is the son of Joseph and Mary (Mullen) Hawes, the former born in Maryland. He was the son of John Hawes and wife, and during his youth the family came to Guernsey county and located in the northeast corner of Spencer township. There John Hawes became owner of a farm, probably entering it direct from the government, for it was all new land. This is about the oldest family still represented in that locality. There John Hawes lived the balance of his life and prospered, becoming the owner of a large tract of valuable land, probably four hundred acres. He and his wife assisted in organizing the Disciple church in that locality and he remained a faithful member of the same the rest of his life. In later years his hearing failed, and it was necessary for him to have his chair placed near the preacher in order to hear the sermon. When it was possible for him to do

so, he was in his accustomed place. He was a good and useful man and honored by all who knew him.

Joseph Hawes was one of a family of eight children, an equal number of boys and girls, named as follows: Joseph; John died in Valley township about 1902, leaving a wife and two sons, who are now living in Indiana; Frank went to Boise, Idaho, when the gold excitement drew men West and he lived there until his death in 1909; Fletcher was killed by the Indians in Idaho about 1880; Michael, who was a physician and was a surgeon in the Union army during the Civil war. He died in Claysville, Guernsey county, Ohio, in 1905; the sisters were, Mrs. Catherine Collins, now living at Columbus; another sister married a Mr. Heskett and lived in Belmont county; another married a Mr. Hickison and lived in the West.

Joseph Hawes married Mary Mullen, who was born and reared in the same neighborhood as Mr. Hawes. He became a prosperous farmer in the southwestern part of Jackson, buying several tracts of land at different times, aggregating three hundred acres, all of which he owned at the time of his death. He was trustee of the township and was a man of good standing in the community. He was a member and a liberal supporter of the Disciples church, of which his wife was also a member. They were the parents of the following children: Oliver F. lives at Pleasant City; John L. died in Butte, Montana, about 1885; Lilla Anderson lives in Spencer township on the old Dennis farm; Olive Belle is the wife of J. B. Neeland, of Valley township, and is now living at Hartford; Sadie Ann is the wife of A. S. Secrest, of Hartford; James Franklin, of this review; Clarence Glenroy lives in Claysville and owns the old home farm, where Joseph Hawes, his father, first settled after his marriage, at Buck's mines; Maggie Elizabeth, who died when about twenty-one years of age, was the wife of Charles Barton.

James F. Hawes, of this review, grew to maturity on the home place in the southwest part of Jackson township and there worked on the farm. In 1889 he was married to Villetta F. Beckett, of Spencer township, the daughter of John and Lottie (Lyons) Beckett, both natives of Noble county, Ohio. They came to Spencer township, this county, about 1872 and lived on a farm there until about 1909, then moved into Cumberland, where they now live. In 1890 Mr. Hawes built a substantial and attractive residence, near that of his father, and lived there until 1908, then built the cozy home where he now lives, near Harmony, in Jackson township. It is a commodious and nicely furnished home, and is well kept. Mr. Hawes is trustee of Jackson township, and fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Cambridge Lodge No. 301.

Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. James F. Hawes: one died in infancy; one son and one daughter are living, Rominie R. and Lottie M.

JOHN L. McCREARY.

Individual enterprise, which is so justly the boast of the American people, is strikingly exhibited in the career of the gentleman whose name forms the caption of this sketch. While transmitting to posterity the record of such a life, it is with the hope of installing into the minds of those who come after, the important lesson that honor and station are sure rewards of individual exertion.

John L. McCreary, an influential citizen of Center township, Guernsey county, was born April 8, 1872, in the same community where he still lives, and he is the son of Hugh A. and Mattie (McKelvey) McCreary, the father a native of Guernsey county and the mother of Belmont county, Ohio. The paternal grandfather, James McCreary, was one of the first settlers of Center township, having come from Pennsylvania when a young man and married Margaret Laughlin, daughter of another pioneer family from Washington county, Pennsylvania. Both grandfathers were farmers and large land owners and became prosperous. They and Hugh A. McCreary were all greatly interested in public matters and were well informed and progressive citizens. Each of them filled offices of trust and importance in the township. Five sons and two daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hugh A. McCreary, namely: John L., of this review; Mary R. married John A. Burris, of Klondyke; Robert C., of Washington township, this county; James H., of Byesville, this county. These children were by Mr. McCreary's first wife, whose death occurred in April, 1884. His second marriage was to Sarah E. McConnell, daughter of Thomas and Lucy (Smith) McConnell, of Center township, and this second union resulted in the birth of the following children: Ethel M., single; Walter H.; Thomas H.; Dwight, deceased. The father's death occurred in February, 1908. He was a Democrat in politics and a member of the Presbyterian church and active in the work of the same, and he was highly respected by all who knew him.

John L. McCreary spent his youth on the home farm and assisted in the ordinary work about the place, also assisted his father in the lumber and timber business, which was for a time on an extensive scale. The early education of the son was in the district schools of the country, and later he was

a student of the Northwestern University at Ada, Ohio, for one year; he subsequently studied at Muskingum College at New Concord, Ohio, completing three years' work in two, but he was prevented from graduation by sickness, being a student in the classical course. After leaving college he was with his father in the lumber and timber business and their operations were extensive for some time. In January, 1902, he engaged in the mercantile business at Klondyke, Guernsey county, which he conducted until February, 1909, when he sold out and bought the interests of all the heirs in the old home farm and he is now a farmer. His place consists of two hundred and fifty acres, lying in a rich section of Center township, and no better place for general farming purposes is to be found in the county; but while he devotes his attention to his farm, he maintains his residence in Klondyke. He is also a stockholder and vice-president of the Guernsey Oil and Gas Company, operating in this county, and he is a stockholder in several other companies, and was one of the promoters of the Cambridge and Byesville Driving Park Association, being a director in this company for a number of years. He is a lover of good stock, and everything that tends to general progress finds in him an interested advocate. He is a business man of extraordinary acumen and whatever he turns his attention to brings gratifying results. He is a Democrat in politics and he has always been active in the affairs of the party and public matters. He has served as a member of the Democratic county committee for several years and he has been a frequent delegate to district, county and state conventions. In 1908 he was nominated by his party as a member of the Legislature from Guernsey county and at the following election in November he overcame a normal Republican majority in the county of more than two thousand and was elected by a majority of eighty-two over his Republican opponent. This is certainly a criterion of his high standing in this county and of his genuine worth. As a member of that important body he served on the important committees of public ways and turnpikes, public printing, and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Xenia. He made a record that reflected much credit upon himself and to the satisfaction of his constitutents, and he was re-nominated by his party for a second term.

Mr. McCreary was married on December 25, 1903, to Elizabeth Rigby, daughter of William and Mary (Moss) Rigby, of Cambridge, an estimable English family who came to America some twenty-five years ago and Mr. Rigby is extensively interested in coal operating mines. To Mr. and Mrs. McCreary two sons have been born, Hugh R. and William L.

Fraternally, Mr. McCreary is a member of Lore City Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He belongs to the Presbyterian church and

his wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church; both are active church and Sunday school workers. Mr. McCreary has an attractive and pleasant home, neatly kept and nicely furnished; standard books and the best current literature are to be found in his private library and his home in Kipling is one of the township's noted centers of hospitality. Personally Mr. McCreary is a gentleman of fine address, genial, generous, broad-minded and a good mixer, a man eminently worthy of the high esteem in which he is universally held.

CHARLES R. AUSTIN, M. D.

Among the prominent and successful physicians of Guernsey county is Dr. Charles R. Austin, who was born in Dresden, Ohio, August 15, 1871, the son of Dr. D. A. and Bethany (Springer) Austin. The father, who was born in Clinton county, Ohio, in 1822, was a successful practitioner and continued in his profession until about 1894. He was a Quaker, and gained quite a little attention as an Abolitionist, being a promoter of the famous "underground railway." He died two years after his retirement from active practice, in the month of April, 1896, being survived by his wife for several years, she having died at Byesville, Guernsey county, on the 24th of July, 1906. She was a woman of beautiful character, and an active worker in the Baptist church, of which she was a member. There are now five children living: L. L. H., Dr. J. S., Dr. Charles R., David A. and Laura Merriam Austin.

Charles R. Austin was reared in the town of his birth, and there received his education, having graduated from the Dresden high school in 1888. In the fall of the same year he took up the business of civil engineering, continuing at this for nearly a year. This was not his first business venture, however, for while still attending school he had worked at intervals at the printing business. He had also taught school near Dresden, in Muskingum township. Not being satisfied with any of these ventures, he decided to follow in his father's footsteps and to that end entered the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, from which he was graduated in 1894, the same year that his father retired from the practice. He began the practice of his profession in Nebraska, where he spent three months, at the expiration of which time he returned to Byesville, in October, 1894, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession from this point.

In his political allegiance, Doctor Austin is a Republican and has served

the people of Guernsey county in sundry offices. For seven years he was a member of the board of education at Byesville, being also a clerk of the board all that time. While a member of this board he did much for the public school system of the county, was active in the reorganization of the schools and was instrumental in, and largely responsible for, their advancement in standing from the third to first grade. April 8, 1907, he was further honored by being appointed postmaster of Byesville, and was chosen his own successor in December, 1907, being still in that position at this writing (1910). However, because of the heavy demands made on his time and energy by his large and evergrowing practice, he was compelled to turn the management of the office over to an assistant who ably conducts the office for him. In common with the majority of wide-awake, enterprising men, he is interested in fraternal and benevolent organizations, being a member of Cambridge Lodge No. 448, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Red Prince Lodge No. 250, Knights of Pythias, at Byesville. He is also a member of the Guernsey County Medical Society, of which he is ex-president.

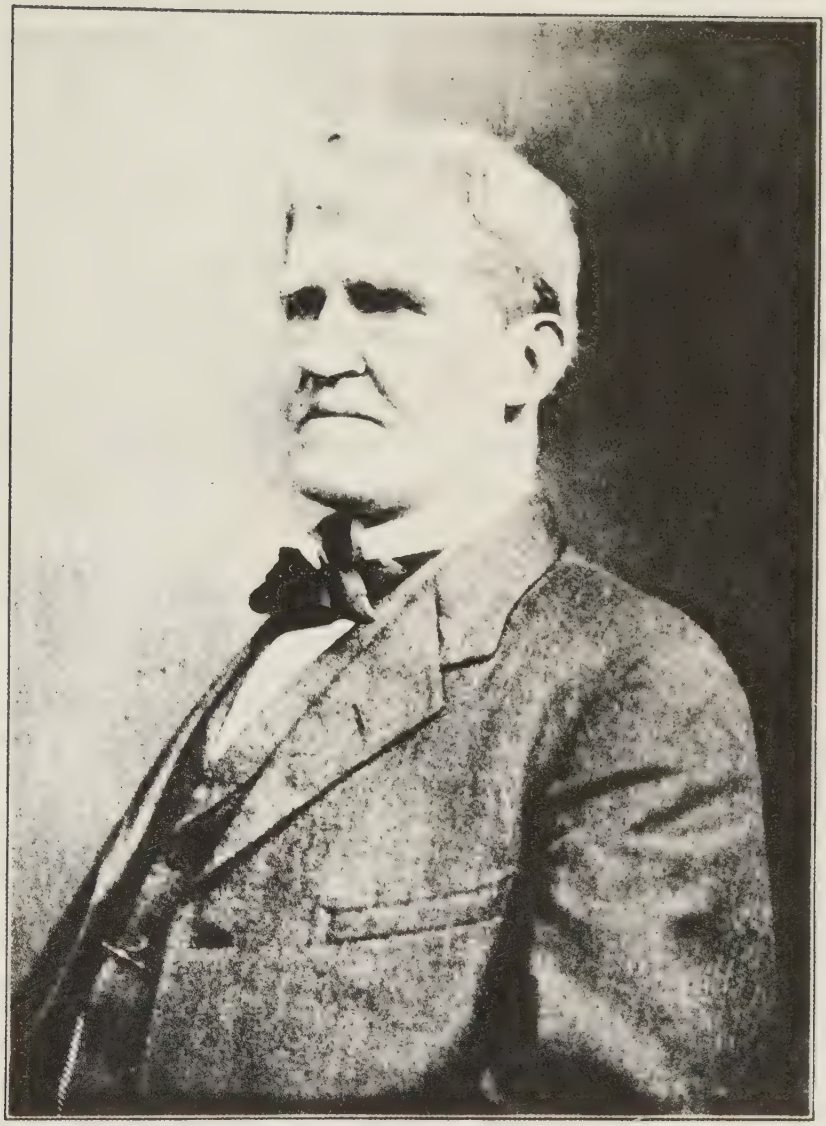
Doctor Austin was happily married in 1901 to Laura Stewart, of Cambridge, a daughter of William and Phoebe (McPeek) Stewart. To this union two children have been born, David W. and Emma Merriam.

One of Doctor Austin's ancestors, his father's grand uncle, David Williams, gained distinction in the Revolutionary war, being one of the three who captured Major Andre, and the powder horn belonging to this man is now a treasured family heirloom.

WILLIAM T. RAMSEY, M. D.

The name of Dr. William T. Ramsey has long since become a household word throughout Guernsey county, where he has practiced his profession for more than a quarter of a century, and he is regarded as one of the leading medical men of eastern Ohio, keeping abreast of the times in all matters pertaining to his calling and broad-minded and conscientious in the discharge of his professional duties.

Doctor Ramsey was born April 18, 1847, in Frederick, Maryland, and he is the son of James M. and Mary Eleanor Addison (Tyler) Ramsey. His father was a lawyer by profession, and he filled the responsible position of chief clerk to the first comptroller of the treasury for several years, dying in



WILLIAM T. RAMSEY, M. D.

the service at the early age of thirty-nine years. He was a native of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and his wife was born in Frederick, Maryland. Her death occurred about thirty years ago in Washington, D. C.

Doctor Ramsey was educated at the academy at Frederick and while yet a mere lad he entered the commissary department of the Union army during the Civil war, and remained in the same until September, 1865, when he was transferred to the commissary-general's office in Washington and remained there until 1869. Then he entered the commissary department of the army located at Washington, D. C., and while in this service studied medicine at Columbian College, in that city, having been graduated from this institution in 1871. He resigned from the commissary department in 1873, leaving the service to begin the practice of medicine. He was at Providence Hospital in Washington, D. C., until 1879. In 1880 he received an appointment as surgeon with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and remained in the same one year. He came to Washington, Guernsey county, Ohio, in 1881 and began the practice of his profession there, and in April, 1883, he came to Cambridge and has been here ever since. He has enjoyed a large practice from the first and his reputation has far transcended the limits of Guernsey county. He is kept very busy as a general practitioner and won an envied reputation in a community long noted for the high order of its medical talent.

Doctor Ramsey was married on January 2, 1884, to Martha Isabelle Lawrence, daughter of William A. and Mary (Moore) Lawrence. Her father was a prominent citizen and served as county treasurer for four years. At the time of his death, in December, 1879, he was cashier of the Guernsey National Bank. His wife died the following month, January, 1880. To Dr. and Mrs. Ramsey two children have been born, William L., deceased, and James M., now with the National Coal Company of Cambridge.

Politically, Doctor Ramsey is a Democrat, and he has always been active in public affairs and during two terms of President Cleveland's administration he was a member of the board of pension examiners. In 1907 he was appointed health officer of Cambridge and is still serving very acceptably in that capacity. He is a member of the state and county medical societies, and he was for some time president of the latter. He is a member of the Masonic order and is a Knight Templar and a thirty-second-degree Mason. He is a member of the Ohio Consistory at Cincinnati and he has filled most of the offices of the order. He is active in lodge matters. Doctor Ramsey, wife and son are members of the Episcopal church and active church workers,—in fact Mrs. Ramsey is an active worker in all church and charitable circles, and, like the Doctor, she is held in high favor in a wide circle of friends.

The Doctor's sterling old grandfather, Samuel Ramsey, was reared on a farm, the one adjacent to that of President James Buchanan near Lancaster, Pennsylvania. They attended school together and graduated from Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in the same class, studied law together and were admitted to the bar at the same time.

ROBERT STEELE FORBES, M. D.

There is much in the life record of the late Dr. Robert Steele Forbes worthy of commendation and admiration. Like many other brainy, energetic citizens of Guernsey county, he did not wait for a specially brilliant opening. Indeed, he could not wait, for his natural industry would not permit him to do so. In his early youth he gave evidence of the possession of traits of character which made his life exceptionally successful and he became one of the county's foremost and successful citizens, especially at Byesville, his late home.

Robert S. Forbes was born on October 9, 1833, near Middleton, Guernsey county, Ohio, and he was summoned to close his earthly career on July 2, 1898, at the age of sixty-eight years, six months and seven days. He was the son of Boyd and Martha Forbes, the father having been a native of Ireland, from which country he emigrated to America in an early day. Doctor Forbes spent his boyhood on a farm and when seventeen years of age began teaching school, having received a good education in the schools of his native community, being an ardent student from the start. But being inclined to the medical profession, he gave up teaching and began the study of medicine with Doctor George, of Middleton, after which he attended medical college at Columbus, Ohio. Before completing his course there he came to Byesville and took up the practice of his profession, which he continued for several years, then returned to Columbus and was graduated from the institution there with honors. He then resumed his practice at Byesville, but not long afterwards went to Kingston, Ross county, where he remained in the practice of his profession for a period of six years. He was also part owner of a drug store there and was very successful; but he moved back to his old home at Byesville.

On April 1, 1863, Doctor Forbes was married to Malinda Wilson, sister of H. H. Wilson, to whose sketch, appearing on another page of this work, the reader is respectfully referred for the family history of Mrs.

Forbes. She was born about a mile from Byesville, where she was reared and educated, remaining there until her marriage, then went to housekeeping in the house where she now resides. She is a woman of many estimable traits, hospitable, generous and, like her lamented husband, has a host of warm personal friends.

Doctor Forbes was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and he belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was a patriotic man, and during the great struggle between North and South in the early sixties he followed the flag of the National Union, becoming first lieutenant in Company E, under Captain Ferguson, of Cambridge. While in the service he was stricken with paralysis and he never fully recovered the full use of his right arm, but he grew worse later in life. Politically, he was a Democrat and was outspoken in support of his party's principles, even in the army, where those who differed from him were in the great majority and to speak too freely was sometimes dangerous. He was a man who was fond of home, and he was seldom away except when out professionally. He enjoyed a large practice both at Byesville and this entire vicinity, and he kept abreast of the times in all matters pertaining to his profession. While at other places. In fact, his work was so strenuous there that he was not physically able to bear it all, so he gave it up and came back to his old home community. During the last seven years of his life he was unable to practice on account of the paralysis that was gradually mastering him. He was a man with a high sense of honor and was popular wherever he was known. Since his death Mrs. Forbes has continued to reside on the old homestead.

ARCHIBALD L. BLACK.

From the far-famed and beautiful land of Bruce and Burns, the bluebell and the heather, from which so many of our sterling emigrants have come, Archibald L. Black, well known in mining circles in the vicinity of Trail Run, Jackson township, Guernsey county, has migrated and become a loyal and popular citizen, for in his makeup are many of the strong and admirable traits of the typical Scotchman. His birth occurred on July 17, 1865, in Ayreshire, Scotland, and he was brought to our shores when eight years old. He is the son of James and Agnes Black. The family had previously resided in America, before 1860. Five uncles of the subject, on the paternal side, fought in the Union army during the Civil war. The oldest,

Capt. George Black, was killed in battle. James Black took care of the families of the five brothers. Four of them died during the war, only one returning home. Three of them had previously been in the British army, one having served in the West Indies. In 1861, the father, James Black, took the family back to Scotland. The family were all goldsmiths and glass-cutters and some of them lost their money in the banks during the war. The family returned to the United States about 1873 and located at Mansfield, now Carnegie, near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where James Black had lived before the Civil war. He owned a large portion of the land on which the town of Carnegie stands. He lost heavily during the panic of 1873, also in 1883, when the banks in Pittsburg failed,—in fact he was financially ruined, losing all his property. He was a man of excellent business ability and accumulated a large competency. He and his wife died in Illinois.

Archibald L. Black is one of a family of nine children, seven boys and two girls. As the boys became of proper age they began supporting themselves by working out, the subject going into the mines first when only eleven years old. This training was somewhat hard for the youngsters, but made men out of them and taught them many valuable lessons that have been of much subsequent value to them. Archibald L. has followed mining all his life. He worked in various localities, part of the time in the West. He was married in 1885 to Mary Hanson, of Pittsburg, daughter of William and Elizabeth Hanson, and to this union three children were born, Alfred William, Agnes Irene and Eva Mary.

Mr. Black moved to Guernsey county, Ohio, in 1908. He had been superintendent of mines in various places for nearly twenty years before coming here, especially in the vicinity of Pittsburg, which is still the family home, many of the Blacks still living there. He was brought here for the purpose of assuming the duties of superintendent of Trail Run mine No. 2, in the southeastern part of Jackson township. He now has under his control two hundred and sixty men, whom he handles in such a manner as to get the greatest results and at the same time retain their good will. He is well abreast of the times in all matters pertaining to his line of work, and is a man of much ability and commendable traits.

Politically, Mr. Black is a Republican and takes an active interest in party affairs, though he is no office seeker. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Madrid, New Mexico, the subordinate lodge and the encampment at Santa Fe, having been superintendent of a mine there four years. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias at Byesville, and he belonged to a lodge at Pittsburg for about twenty years. He is

also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, at Connellsville, Pennsylvania, and he and Mrs. Black belong to the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Black's record as a mine superintendent is second to none and proves that he is a man of much native ability. He was the youngest mine superintendent the Santa Fe had, having become superintendent there before he was twenty-five years of age.

WILLIAM ALONZO HUNT.

One of the successful business men of the younger generation of Cambridge and one of the representative citizens of Guernsey county is William Alonzo Hunt, who has been successful in whatever he has turned his attention to because he is endowed with proper business principles and is persistent in whatever he undertakes. By a life consistent in motive and because of his many fine qualities, he has earned the sincere regard of all who know him and his success bespeaks for him continued advancements and a higher plane of usefulness in the industrial world.

Mr. Hunt was born on October '19, 1872, near Fairview, Guernsey county, and he is the son of Andrew Jackson and Margaret (Stevens) Hunt. The father was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, May 28, 1832, and he was the son of John and Sarah Hunt. When he was five years old they moved to Londonderry township, this county. Andrew J. Hunt was one of fourteen children and he spent most of his life in Londonderry township, coming in later life to Wills township and finally to Cambridge, where his death occurred on May 31, 1899; his widow is still living in Cambridge. Nora Hunt married Steven Decker, of Washington township; James I.; Clara is the widow of H. F. Claggett, deceased; George S.; William A., of this review; Andrew J., Jr.; Mrs. Ettie E. Sheer, who died July 29, 1909; Dulcie M., wife of Frank J. Wilkin; Henry and Mary died in infancy. Andrew J. Hunt was a soldier in the Civil war, having enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. J. G. Bell, and he was an excellent soldier, serving until the close of the war.

William A. Hunt, of this review, grew up on the farm in Londonderry township, where he assisted with the general work. He enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education, having attended the common schools of his community and later the college at Scio, and was graduated from the Ohio Northern University in 1897, taking the degree of Bachelor of Science. During

his college days he had begun teaching in 1890 in the public schools of Guernsey county and for a period of seventeen years he continued to teach, becoming one of the best known and popular educators of the county. He was superintendent of schools at Pleasant City; about 1899 he was appointed principal of the South Side school in Cambridge, which position he continued to hold for a period of eight years, being popular with both pupil and patron. He is both an instructor and entertainer in the school room and his services were always in great demand. He kept fully abreast of the times in all matters pertaining to his profession and never allowed himself to grow narrow or pedantic, like so many of his colleagues are prone to do.

Finally tiring of the school room, Mr. Hunt entered the real estate business, buying vacant tracts of land, platting and selling them on easy payments. He has been very successful in this line of endeavor and has developed three different additions to Cambridge, Hunt's addition consisting of sixty lots; next was the John M. Ogier addition of twenty-four lots, which had already been platted and one lot sold; the third was Orchard Grove addition, consisting of fifty-five lots. He has also handled a number of other small tracts, building on them and selling the houses. He has been instrumental in building more homes in Cambridge than any other man and he has done much to develop the city in which he takes a great pride and he ever stands ready to assist in any worthy movement looking to the upbuilding and general good of the same.

In 1909 he bought the Oliver & Shawber Planing Mill, which he tore down and moved the machinery to the Crossing Machine Works on Woodlawn avenue, Cambridge, and he has made an up-to-date, modern and well equipped mill of it, which has been a successful venture.

Politically, Mr. Hunt is a Republican and he takes much more than a passing interest in public matters. He was elected a member of the city council of Cambridge in the fall of 1908 and served two years in a very acceptable manner. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Hunt was married on August 10, 1898, to Bertha Ford, one of his former pupils at College Hill school. She is a young lady of talent and culture. She was born near Cambridge and is the daughter of James P. and Isabelle (LePage) Ford. Her parents were both born and reared near Cambridge, each representing excellent old families, her mother being the daughter of Thomas LePage, whose parents came from the isle of Guernsey in the early days. The Ford family was also early settlers in Guernsey county.

Two sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hunt, Robert and William. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt are members of the Methodist Protestant church.

Mr. Hunt is regarded as one of the leading men of Cambridge, popular, obliging, public-spirited, honest and upright in all his dealings with the public and of pleasing address, winning friends wherever he goes and always retaining their esteem, and he and his wife are admired by a wide circle of acquaintances for their congeniality and many praiseworthy attributes.

ROBERT HENRY ATKINS.

The name of the late Robert Henry Atkins will long be remembered by the people of Guernsey county, for it is a name that was ever associated with the material, civic and social progress of the community. No aspersions can be made on any action of his during an extended pilgrimage here, and for a half century he was one of the leading business men and representative citizens of Cambridge. He was a man of the highest ideals, straightforward in all his business transactions and a man of splendid address.

Mr. Atkins was a fine type of the genteel Southern gentleman of the old school, his birth having occurred in Orange county, Virginia, November 29, 1829, and, although he spent the major part of his life in the Buckeye state, having come to Guernsey county with his parents when ten years of age, he evinced traits of the cultured and hospitable son of the Old Dominion all his life. With the exception of a year or two spent in Washington City, he spent his life in the city of Cambridge, receiving his education in the local schools and starting in business here when a young man. He was married in January, 1852, to Martha A. Hyatt, daughter of Noah Hyatt, another prominent early family, a record of whom appears in this volume. To Mr. and Mrs. Atkins nine children were born, of whom five are living, as follows: Bertha, wife of M. R. Patterson, of Columbus; Maley M., wife of S. M. Burgess, of Cambridge; Rose R., wife of A. J. McCullough, of Ashland, Kentucky; Robert Noah, jeweler of Cambridge, whose sketch appears herein; James Henry, also of Cambridge.

In very early life Robert H. Atkins engaged in the mercantile business. He maintained the first book store in Cambridge and in 1862 embarked in what was from that time the occupation of his life, the jewelry business. From an humble beginning he forged his way to the front in due course of time, by industry, honest dealing and close application, with the unflagging aid and encouragement of his estimable wife, building up one of the largest as well as one of the most reliable jewelry establishments in this part of

Ohio, this store being twice as old as any other jewelry establishment in Cambridge. He always carried a neat and well selected stock and his repair department was considered second to none in the country.

The death of this estimable citizen occurred on March 7, 1892, after an illness of several months. His kind and genial manners brought to him both old and young as patrons. While he was in no sense of the word a politician, he was always in accord with the principles of Democracy, and, though loving the retirement of home, he never neglected to exercise his just prerogative as a citizen. He became a member of the Presbyterian church in January, 1870, and he was a useful and influential member as long as he lived, regular in his attendance and liberal in its support. He was treasurer of the local church for many years. He was a good and useful man against whom no word of unkindness could be uttered, for to know him was to admire, revere and respect him.

After his death, Mrs. Atkins continued the business for about fifteen years, showing herself a woman of unusual ability in business affairs. She still makes her home in Cambridge, and, like her esteemed husband before her, is highly regarded by a wide circle of warm personal friends.

GEORGE McCLELLAND SECREST.

Success has attended the efforts of George McClelland Secrest, one of the best known agriculturists of Valley township, Guernsey county, because he has worked persistently for it along legitimate lines and has never depended upon anyone else to do either his work or his planning. He comes from one of the old and excellent families of this county, and he was born on his father's farm, just east of the town of Hartford, in 1864, and there he grew to maturity, assisting with the general work about the place as soon as he was old enough, attending the neighboring schools during the winter months, and he has made farming his chief life work, being very successful in all its phases. He is the son of William and Mary C. (Buckley) Secrest, a record of whose lives is to be found in this work.

On December 9, 1887, George M. Secrest was married to Maggie Laughlin, daughter of James and Mary (Secrest) Laughlin, of Pleasant City, this county, whose sketches also appear in this volume. She was born near Chaswith, Noble county, of an excellent family, well known and highly

respected there. She remained at her parental fireside during her girlhood days and attended the neighboring schools.

After his marriage George M. Secrest lived on his father's farm, east of Hartford, in fact he has made it his place of abode ever since, and has kept the old place well improved and under a high state of cultivation, tilling the soil in a manner that has caused it to retain its original fertility. He has kept the dwelling, outbuildings and fences in good repair and has one of the choice farms of the township, having been very successful not only as a general farmer, but also as a raiser of stock. He has complete management of the farm since his father became advanced in age. In connection with farming, he ran a saw-mill very successfully a few years.

Mr. Secrest has ever taken an abiding interest in county affairs, being a loyal Democrat, and he has very acceptably served his township as trustee for two terms. He and his wife belong to the Lutheran church in Hartford. Their union has been blessed by the birth of three children, Waite L., Guy William and Ralph James.

ROLAND S. FRAME.

A well known citizen of Washington, Wills township, Guernsey county, is Roland S. Frame, who was born December 23, 1844, three miles east of the town of Washington. He is the son of Thomas and Esther (St. Clair) Frame. The father was born in Guernsey county and the mother in Belmont county, near St. Clairsville, and she came to Guernsey county with her parents when a child. Grandfather Moses Frame came to Guernsey county from Fayette county, Pennsylvania, with his parents, Thomas Frame and wife, about 1812 and settled in Wills township. There came with him six brothers and their families, William, Jacob, David, John, James and Thomas, all settling in the same locality, and entered large tracts of land. This family is of Irish descent. George Frame escaped from the persecutors, during the famous persecution in Ireland, all members of his family being killed except himself and two children, and even he was left for dead after an attack on the people of his vicinity, but he recovered and escaped. From him descended the present Frame family and their immediate predecessors. Thomas Frame, father of the subject, was formerly a fruit grower and when the improved farming machinery first came to be generally used he began selling farming machinery, selling the first reapers and mowers brought into this

locality. He was a progressive and prosperous man and active in public life, but was not an office seeker, though he filled many appointed positions. He was a Republican. He was a man of clean, upright character, a devout Presbyterian for many years. His death occurred in September, 1873, and his widow is also deceased, both being buried in the cemetery at Washington. Their ancestors, many of them, were soldiers in the war of 1812 and other wars. Seven children constituted the family of Thomas Frame and wife, namely: Roland S., of this review; Sebastian C., Tyrannus B., Alonzo P., Ottis D., Cornelius A., Mary N. (deceased). Besides the subject, all died several years ago but Alonzo P. and Ottis D.

Roland S. Frame spent his youth on the home farm and received his early education in the common schools, also attended select schools in Cambridge, and he began teaching school when only sixteen years of age, in the district schools, later at Senecaville, and was at one time superintendent of the schools at Washington for three years. He was very successful as a teacher, but gave up this line of work to enter the mercantile life, which he has continued to the present time, having opened his first store in 1874. He has became widely known as a hardware and implement dealer, also handles builders' supplies and other lines. He has a large business. He also had farming interests for many years, but has sold his lands and invested in Columbus and Chicago manufacturing concerns.

Mr. Frame was married on December 19, 1864, to Isabelle L. Lowry, daughter of Elijah and Mary (Richey) Lowry, of Wills township, an early pioneer family and prominent in business, church and social life. To Mr. and Mrs. Frame the following children have been born: Clare L., a dentist of Chicago and organizer of the Frame Dental Supply Company; Minnie, now Mrs. Charles Thompson, of Wills township; Gertrude, deceased; Rolla St. Clair, a civil engineer with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, located at Pittsburg; Mabel F., now Mrs. Dr. J. H. McCreary, of Byesville, Ohio.

Politically Mr. Frame is a Republican, but independent in local affairs, is active in the party and has filled various positions of responsibility. He was the first Republican clerk elected in Wills township, in 1876, serving in that capacity several years. He was a member of the school board of Washington for about twenty years. He was county school examiner for a period of nine years. In 1879 he was elected as the representative from Guernsey county in the Ohio Legislature, on the Republican ticket, serving two terms in a most commendable manner. He had a place on many important committees. He has always been a temperance advocate and worker.

He and his family are members of the Presbyterian church, he being an elder in the same and is a Sunday school worker, and has been superintendent for more than twenty-five years.

WILLIAM SECREST.

One of the grand old men of Valley township is William Secrest, whose long and useful life has been spent in his home community, where he has labored to goodly ends, not only for himself and family, but also for his neighbors and the general public, and now that the twilight of his age has begun to envelop him he can look backward over a well spent life and forward to a glorious inheritance.

Mr. Secrest was born a short distance east of Hartford, this township, February 6, 1828, and he is the seventh child of a family of nine children born to Henry and Elizabeth (Spaid) Secrest. Henry Secrest was born August 18, 1785, in southern Pennsylvania and he moved into Virginia early in life, where he married Elizabeth Spaid. She was the daughter of George Spaid and wife and was born in Virginia on July 22, 1790. Her father had been a Hessian soldier, brought to this country by the British during the Revolutionary war to fight in the Continental army. He was captured at the battle of Trenton and was taken to Virginia, where he and a number of his comrades were colonized, and he remained there and married. Three children were born to Henry Secrest and wife while living in Virginia, John, Abram and George W. This sterling family emigrated to Guernsey county, Ohio, probably as early as 1820, and Henry Secrest entered a tract of land south of where the town of Hartford now stands, becoming the owner of two hundred and twenty-eight acres, which he brought up to a high state of improvement, having begun life in typical pioneer fashion, when the country was covered with vast native woods through which roamed wild beasts, and even the foot prints of the red men had not been obliterated from the soil. He became prosperous and owned considerable land in addition to his home farm, and he played an important role in the early development of this section of the country. After coming here six other children were born into his family, namely: Michael, Frederick, Martha, William, of this review; Elizabeth and Valentine.

William Secrest grew to maturity on his father's farm, which he helped develop, and he has lived to see this vicinity grow from the wilderness to

its present thriving condition, having taken a prominent part in the same, and it is, indeed, interesting to hear him recount reminiscences of the early days here.

On September 6, 1854, Mr. Secrest was married to Mary C. Buckley, a native of Noble county, Ohio, and the daughter of John Buckley and wife. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Secrest, namely: Noah E. is mentioned elsewhere in this work; Abram lives in Senecaville; Violet L. married O. F. Hawes, and died in February, 1909; Otis D. lived in Newark until his death, October 15, 1904; Emma L. married Charles Scott and lives between Hartford and Byesville in the north edge of Valley township; George McClelland, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work, lives on the home place near Hartford; James W. lives northeast of Hartford, where he has a small farm.

The death of the mother of these children occurred on December 13, 1904. She was an excellent woman, a member of the Lutheran church at Hartford, of which her husband is still a faithful member.

William Secrest still lives on his fine farm of two hundred and twenty-eight acres, east of Hartford, which is one of the most desirable places in the township. He has kept it in splendid condition and has been very successful as a farmer and stockman. This place has been in the Secrest family ever since it was secured from the government, only one deed having been made to it.

William Secrest has very ably served his township in various public capacities, such as assessor for several years and as trustee several terms. He is a loyal Democrat. When a young man he taught school three winters, two terms in Valley township and one in Buffalo township, Noble county. With that exception he has been a tiller of the soil all his life. He is a man whom to know is to accord the highest respect owing to his many splendid characteristics.

JAMES C. HENDERSON.

From the far-off "banks and braes" of bonny Scotland has come James C. Henderson, a highly respected citizen of the vicinity of Hartford, Guernsey county, and outcropping in his nature are so many of the sterling traits of the typical Scotchman, that we are not surprised to learn that he has not only made a success of his life work, establishing a good home, but that he has won the confidence and good will of all who know him.

Mr. Henderson was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1861, and he is the son of Philip and Margaret (Crystol) Henderson, a most excellent family. The subject's paternal grandfather was a gallant and brave soldier, serving in the British army in the Spanish Peninsular war, and later in the Crimean war.

The son, James C., lived in Scotland until he was nineteen years of age and there received his education, which was somewhat meager owing to the fact he was compelled to begin working in the coal mines when eleven years of age, and he has followed this line of endeavor ever since. About 1880 the family came to America and located in the suburbs of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and for many years the subject made his home in Allegheny county, that state, engaged in coal mining. In 1893 he passed the examination for mine foreman and started in as a fire boss. About 1896 he was promoted to the position of mine boss, and in 1901 he was made superintendent of a mine in Pennsylvania for James W. Ellsworth & Company. He was later with the Pittsburg Coal Company as mine superintendent. All these positions of important trust he filled to his credit and to the entire satisfaction of his employers. In 1909 he came to Guernsey county and became superintendent of Walhonding mine No. 2, for the Cambridge Collieries Company, where he is giving his usual high-grade service, having charge of about two hundred and eighty men. He not only understands all the phases of mining, but is a good judge of human nature and handles his men in such an able manner as to get the best possible results and at the same time retain their good will.

Mr. Henderson was married first to Catherine Honeymen, daughter of Robert and Margaret Honeymen, of Scotland, and to this union were born a large family, eight children, now living, namely: Robert, Catherine, Helen, Mary, Jessie, Dewey and Shafter, the last two twins, and Charles. The wife and mother passed to her rest in 1907, and he was again married in 1909 to Ada Belle Sethman, of Pennsylvania, who was born and reared near Smithton, Westmoreland county, and is the daughter of John Sethman and wife. Her father was a soldier in the Civil war.

Mr. Henderson has a brother, Philip R., who is in the United States army. He fought in the Spanish-American war and was wounded at the battle of El Caney, and saw considerable hard service. He has been a soldier twenty-three years and a most faithful one.

While living in Pennsylvania Mr. Henderson took part in the public affairs of his community and served as school director. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, while his wife belongs to the Baptist church; but

the former is broad-minded in his religious, as well as other views, and he helped build the Methodist church in his neighborhood in Pennsylvania and several of his children belong to that denomination.

ROBERT B. MOORE.

The long, eventful, useful and strenuous career of Robert B. Moore, one of Guernsey county's honored and well known citizens, has been fraught with much good to those with whom he has come into contact, and is well worthy of detailed mention in a work of this nature. He has lived to see, from his infancy to his old age, the gradual development of this community and has taken part in the same in a manner that has proved him to be a man of progress. He was born in Cambridge, this county, on February 9, 1836, and he is the son of James B. and Amanda (Abbott) Moore. This family is of Scotch-Irish descent, the paternal grandparents, Andrew and Margaret (Bins) Moore, having come to America sometime prior to the Revolutionary war. The father, James B. Moore, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania. The Abbotts were of high rank in England, and, like the Moores, always ranked among the best families in their communities. Amanda Abbott, mother of the subject, was a guest at the inaugural ball of George Washington, and her costume and jewels worn on that occasion became the property of the son and are highly prized. Upon coming to America the Moores first settled in Maryland and the Abbotts in Virginia and were among the "F. F. V.'s." The Moore family emigrated westward to Guernsey county, Ohio, as early as 1806 and were among the earliest pioneers of this section, being prominent and influential in social, civic and business affairs here, and played an important role in the development of the new country. The father conducted a tannery for years, later engaging in the hotel business, conducting the Eagle hotel, located on what is now Wheeling avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets, Cambridge (on the north side of the street). He was a popular host and well known to the traveling public, this town being a prominent station on the old National stage route. He was a busy man and was successful. He was known as an upright, genial gentleman, a man admired and respected by all. His death occurred at the advanced age of eighty-five years, his widow preceding him to the grave in 1873. These parents had two sons, Robert B., of this review, and Charles H., who is now deceased. During his life he was prominent in the public life of the state. The parents

were adherents of the Presbyterian church, as the Moores and Abbotts were before them, and James B. Moore was a Republican in politics.

Robert B. Moore grew to maturity and was educated in Cambridge, and later attended Madison College at Antrim, Guernsey county, for two years, thus receiving a good education for those early days. When seventeen years of age he began work for himself in whatever way he could make an honest dollar. For a time he drove a team, hauling coal from the mines to the retail trade in Cambridge. When eighteen years old he went to California, in the gold fever days, having borrowed the money with which to go, making the trip by way of the isthmus of Panama. He worked in the gold mines of California for five years and met with much success as a prospector. He returned to his old home in 1857 and soon afterwards went to Jackson, Tennessee, where he remained until the beginning of the Civil war, when he sold out and came back to Cambridge. He again went to California in the winter of 1861, making the trip by vessel, as he had previously done, and he remained in the Golden state until 1873. For several years he was again in the mines, and he engaged in the hotel business in Nevada City until his return to Cambridge, Ohio, where he has since been engaged in the general insurance business. For twenty-five years he was state agent for the Phoenix Insurance Company of New York, having supervision of the states of Ohio and West Virginia. He was regarded by the company as one of its most trusted and valued employes and he did much to increase its prestige in this territory.

Mr. Moore has been twice married, first in California, in May, 1869, to Josephine C. Johnson, who lived only about eighteen months after her marriage. His second marriage was solemnized on June 21, 1873, to Tillie J. March, of Grass Valley, California. To this union one son was born, Chauncy Abbott Moore, a noted musician, who makes his home in Paris, France, being a great success in grand opera. He obtained his musical education in Chicago and Paris, under the best music masters of the Old World, and he has since traveled all over Europe and America, appearing in the principal cities of both countries, and his company will tour America in the season of 1910-11. Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Moore visited their son in Paris in 1907 and spent three months on the continent. Mrs. Moore was called to her reward in September, 1907, soon after her return from abroad.

Politically, Mr. Moore is a Democrat, and is well informed on all public questions and issues and is a strong partisan. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to the Cambridge Commandery, Knights Templar; he is also a member of the Cambridge Lodge of Benevolent and Protective Order

of Elks. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, the Moore family having been Presbyterians from earliest records. Probably no man in Ohio has a wider acquaintance among business men than Mr. Moore. For a period of twenty-five years he has traveled to all parts of the state in the capacity of state agent for the insurance company mentioned above, and, owing to his jovial disposition and his genteel demeanor, he is always a most welcome guest wherever he goes. He is a man of sterling integrity and has a high sense of honor. He is now living practically retired, giving only supervision to his general insurance business. He retains an active interest in public matters and the growth and development of his home city, where he has been a prominent factor for so many years. He is a man of fine intellectual attainments, sterling integrity and an optimist by nature.

CARSON B. DAVIS.

While yet young in years, Carson B. Davis has proved that a large measure of success can be achieved within a short period of time if the proper methods are employed and close application made. He comes from one of the good old families of Guernsey county, his birth having occurred in Cambridge township, on January 9, 1870, the old Davis homestead being two miles east of Cambridge on the old National road. He is the son of John W. and Mary A. (Able) Davis. The father was a native of Muskingum county and the mother of Guernsey county. The elder Davis came to this county in 1835, and during the early part of his life he was engaged in farming and for thirty years later was in the livery business in Cambridge. He was a man of fine personal qualities and of high integrity. His death occurred in February, 1900, his widow having survived him until May, 1903. Her father, William Abel, was a prominent man in the county, and, although a strong Democrat, he was elected treasurer of Guernsey county, a Republican stronghold.

Carson B. Davis was educated in the public schools of Cambridge and as a young man he was employed in the county surveyor's office under O. M. Hoge during several years while he was city engineer and by private study fitted himself for a civil engineer. In 1902 he was employed as chief engineer, by the company that constructed the Cambridge and Byesville car line, was with this company while the line was being constructed and continued in its employ until 1908. Then he was elected county surveyor of Guernsey county, his record while in the service of the construction company having attracted

widespread attention to him, and he became known as one of the most efficient civil engineers in this section of the state. He made such a splendid record as a public official that he was re-elected for a second term as county surveyor in November, 1910. Being an expert in his line, his services are in great demand. He is also resident engineer for the state highway department and now has supervision of the state work in the county, and is giving eminent satisfaction in this connection.

Politically, Mr. Davis is a Republican and is always active in public matters, believing it to be the duty of all good citizens to take an active interest in public affairs and see that the best men are placed in the public offices.

Mr. Davis was married on November 17, 1903, to Etta M. McCollum, daughter of James and Asenia (Johnston) McCollum, well known in the farming community of Center township. This union has been without issue.

The Davis residence, a comfortable and neatly kept one, is at No. 730 Gomber avenue, Cambridge. Mr. Davis is a member of the local lodge of Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, also the Eagles. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church and are active in church work. They are popular among a wide circle of friends here and wherever they are known.

JOHN W. CALE.

One of the honored veterans of the great war of the Rebellion who efficiently served his country during its dark days in the sixties is John W. Cale, of Lore City, Guernsey county, a man who has served his country well, both in times of war and times of peace, and who has long ranked among the leading business men and influential citizens of the locality.

Mr. Cale was born on April 17, 1843, in Jackson township, Guernsey county, Ohio, the son of George and Margaret (Wilson) Cale. The father was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, and came to Guernsey county with his parents, George and Rachel (Cross) Cale, when the son, George, father of the subject of this sketch, was only eight years old, in 1824, and entered government land and began the work of clearing the lands and erecting a home in the forests, with but little other company than Indians and wild game. They were of the hardy pioneer stock and became prominent in the affairs of the times. George Cale, the father, grew into sturdy manhood, and followed the vocation of his father, a farmer. He prospered and became a

large land owner and sheep raiser, one of the first extensive sheep raisers in the county. When he began sheep raising and for years afterward, the sheep pens and sheds were adjacent to the home, so that the wolves might be kept away from the sheep at night. He was always a Republican, different from all his ancestry, and was strong in the faith of the doctrines of the party, being of an old Virginia family. He was prominent in the affairs of the community and foremost in all movements calculated to advance the best interests of all the people. He was a man of little education, and, realizing the lack of it, he was careful in the education of the children of his family. He had but two children, a son, John W., the subject of this sketch, and Margaret, now Mrs. John R. Secrest, a farmer of Johnson county, Kansas, and a member of a prominent pioneer family of Guernsey county, Ohio.

The father, George Cale, in addition to general farming and sheep-raising, was also an extensive tobacco grower, his farm products being hauled to Zanesville for market. He was a prosperous man along all lines, his large land holdings developed fine veins of coal underneath, and his coal royalties made him a prosperous man. His wife, Margaret Wilson, was of Scotch-Irish descent and was born a few months after her parents, James and Margaret Wilson, came to America and settled in Guernsey county, Ohio, where they ever after resided.

The Cales are of Revolutionary stock. The great-grandfather, who was also George Cale, was a Revolutionary soldier, and his son, John, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a soldier in the war of 1812.

George Cale, the father of the subject, died on June 16, 1907, at the age of ninety-four years, his wife having preceded him by almost twenty-five years, her death occurring in July, 1887, and both are buried in the Senecaville cemetery. At the time of the father's death he had held to his lands longer than any person then living in Guernsey county.

John W. Cale spent the years of his childhood and youth on his father's farm and attended the district schools. He early manifested a fondness for trading and commercial pursuits. He attended the Cambridge high school for two years, preparing himself for teaching, and at the age of twenty-one he began teaching school in the home district school. When the Civil war broke out he enlisted in the Union army as a member of Company D, One Hundred and Seventy-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in 1863. The regiment was later consolidated with the Forty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry and served in the Army of the Cumberland and saw hard service covering a period of fourteen months.

Mr. Cale was married December 28, 1865, to Harriet J. Rose, daughter

of Abraham and Eliza (Wells) Rose. To this union were born five children, all sons: George William, deceased; Abraham F., deceased; Ralph A., deceased; Charles H., a physician in Belmont county, Ohio, and an infant son who died when only four days old. When married Mr. Cale was teaching school and during his teaching period taught in all one hundred and twenty months and all of this in three districts, his home district, Byesville and Hartford. During his time of teaching he attended the summer terms of Muskingum College, of New Concord, Ohio, and graduated in 1871 in the classical course. While teaching he studied theology and was admitted to the ministry in the Methodist Episcopal church. For four years he gave his entire time to the ministry and was connected with Stafford circuit in Monroe county, Ohio. He was later connected with the Methodist Protestant church and from 1889 for several years he occupied the pulpit at Stockport and Zanesville, Ohio. He has always been a very busy man, as his little son once explained by saying: "Father teaches school five days in the week, coon hunts at night, buys wool and sheep on Saturday and preaches on Sunday."

On October 1, 1876, Mr. Cale was made the Baltimore & Ohio railroad agent at Campbell station, now Lore City, and in this position he served the company for twenty-nine years. His son, George William, was connected with him in this duty and died in the service of the company. In addition to all these duties, Mr. Cale was extensively engaged in shipping sheep. He shipped sheep from Vermont and Ohio into the Western states as far west as Oregon. He has been a raiser and breeder of fine stock of all kinds, cattle, horses and sheep, and a breeder of thoroughbred stock. He has been an extensive buyer and shipper of stock, from thirty to fifty cars annually, and buys wool every season extensively and ships sometimes as much as two hundred thousand pounds a year. His stock has always been prize winners at the county, district and state fairs, where exhibited.

Mr. Cale is a Republican in politics and always has been active in affairs, never holding any office, but always working in the party ranks. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He has been for years active in all wool growers' associations and has for thirty years been a member of the Wool Growers' Association. He is now president of the Tri-State Wool Growers' Association, and no man has been more active in the work of these associations. He has become the owner of land amounting to about three hundred acres in Wills, Center and Jackson townships, and a modern home in Lore City, where he lives. He is a man of positive convictions and always a man of his word. His broad views and charitable disposition, as well as his liberality, make him beloved by all who know him. A man of wide acquaintance

and business activities and wherever known he has a reputation for integrity and square dealing in all of his transactions.

Mrs. Cale is a woman of fine instinct and broad, charitable character, active in all good works in which the community in which she lives is interested. Always devoted to her family and her home, she has also found time to minister to the needs and wants of those less fortunate. The Cale home in Lore City has always been prominent in the social life of the community and well known for its genuine, yet unostentatious hospitality.

DANIEL L. RANKIN, D. D. S.

One of the leading and best known dentists of Cambridge and Guernsey county is Dr. Daniel L. Rankin, who is a representative of a fine old family and himself a gentleman of such worthy attributes as to inspire the confidence and admiration of all whom he meets. He was born on July 15, 1871, at Sago, Muskingum county, Ohio. He is the son of Oliver and Ann M. (Trace) Rankin. Both parents were natives of Muskingum county and were members of pioneer families. The Rankins are of Scotch descent, and grandfather James Rankin came to America when a child, and grandfather David Trace emigrated to the United States when about twelve years of age. Both families were farmers. Grandfather James Rankin entered forty acres of land on October 5, 1835, the deed being signed by Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, and this deed is now in possession of Daniel L. Rankin, the grandson. Grandfather Daniel Trace also entered government land. Both families prospered and became extensive land owners. They began life in the new country with practically nothing and they became prominent factors in the life and progress of the community and prominent in public affairs. Both grandfathers were Abolitionists and active in the affairs of the "underground railroad," for the protection of runaway slaves. Many such found food and shelter under their roofs. The father, Oliver Rankin, was a blacksmith at Sago, Ohio, and a land owner and farmer, always active in the affairs of his community. He is a Republican and he is a veteran of the Civil war, having served as a member of Company A, One Hundred and Sixtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Mathias Trace, uncle of the subject, was captain of the above mentioned company. Oliver Rankin, the father, is still living on the home farm near Sago, at the age of seventy-seven years, and is still hale and hearty. The mother of the subject died in October, 1909, at

the age of seventy-four years. The family are members of the United Presbyterian church and devout church people. There were born to Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Rankin the following children: Mary, deceased; Margaret, now Mrs. Martin W. Young, of Ewing, Nebraska; James A., deceased; Susan, deceased; Clara is living at home; Nora, deceased; Daniel L., of this review; Charles, of Knox township, this county; William, of Sago, Ohio; Clovis M., of Norwich, Ohio.

Daniel L. Rankin lived on the home farm until he was twenty-one years of age, assisting in the farm work, and his early education was obtained in the district schools of his native community and at McCorkle College. He went to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, when twenty-one years old and clerked in a furniture store for six years. He then entered the Ohio Medical University at Columbus, Ohio, to study dentistry and was graduated from that institution with a fine record in June, 1899. He began the practice of dentistry in the fall of 1899 at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and the following year he went to Fairmount, West Virginia, where he remained one year, and in the spring of 1901 he came to Cambridge, Ohio, and has practiced here continuously ever since, having an extensive and lucrative practice all the while, his patients being of the best people in the county. He has a neat and thoroughly equipped office.

Doctor Rankin was married on October 24, 1907, to Rebecca Alice LePage, daughter of Adam and Elizabeth (Smith) LePage. Her parents were at one time residents of Guernsey county, but they moved to Wisconsin later in life and died there, the daughter being left an orphan when a mere child. This was a pioneer family in Guernsey county, having come here from the isle of Guernsey, off the north coast of France.

To Doctor and Mrs. Rankin have been born a son and a daughter, Oliver and Elizabeth Ann. Prior to her marriage, Mrs. Rankin was a popular and progressive teacher in the district schools, the Byesville public schools and the schools of Cambridge for several years. She is a refined, well educated and cultured woman.

Politically, Doctor Rankin is a Republican and is active in party matters. He is a member of the county central committee, and treasurer of the Republican executive committee, and he is a frequent delegate to county, district and state conventions. In November, 1909, he was elected by popular vote president of the city council and vice-mayor of the city. He is a thirty-second-degree Mason and a member of Cambridge Commandery No. 47, Knights Templar, of which he is a past commander, also a member of the Scioto Consistory at Columbus, Ohio. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen

of America and of Cambridge Lodge No. 718, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church and are active in church work. Their home is at No. 712 North Seventh street, which is the best residence district of the city, and the Rankin home is among the best in the city.

JACOB NICHOLSON.

No resident of Guernsey county is better known or more highly honored, nor is any one more entitled to representation in a history embodying the careers of the leading citizens of this locality than Jacob Nicholson, who was born in what is now Noble county, Ohio, on December 15, 1833, the son of Simon and Rachael (Larrick) Nicholson. The mother was born in Virginia on February 17, 1812, and she came to Noble county, probably in 1820. She was the daughter of Jacob Larrick and was one of a family of twelve children, who lived to an average of over eighty years. Simon Nicholson was born in Pennsylvania in 1809. He was the son of Thomas and Margaret (Mahon) Nicholson. The Nicholson family came to Noble county between 1809 and 1812 and located in Buffalo township, near the Guernsey county line. There Thomas Nicholson died in 1812, and he is buried there. Simon Nicholson was one of a family of nine children, namely: Andrew lived and died near Sarahsville, Noble county; John lived in Buffalo township, Noble county; Simeon lived in Seneca township, Noble county; Thomas also lived in Buffalo township; Isabella married Isaac Millhone; Martha married Lambert Newton; Margaret married Jacob Secrest, of Noble county; Mary and Eleanor both died in girlhood; Simon married Rachael Larrick; John married Elizabeth Larrick, sister of the former's wife; Thomas married Margaret Larrick, half-sister of Rachael and Mary.

Simon Nicholson followed farming in Noble county. He and his wife became the parents of six children, namely: Jacob, of this review; Margaret Ann, deceased, who had married James Williams; Catherine, deceased, had married Lambert Millhone; Mary Elizabeth married John Cale, deceased, and she lives one mile west of Byesville; Thomas lives in Kansas, and Benjamin lives in Byesville. Rachel Nicholson died about 1847. Simon Nicholson then married Mrs. Nancy (McLaughlin) Vorhies, widow of E. I. Vorhies. Six children were born to that marriage, namely: William lives at Stop 7, near Byesville; Rachael is the wife of Daniel Orr, a retired farmer at Byes-

ville; Jane, deceased, was the wife of Joseph Spade; Fannie married Samuel Coyle and lives at Akron; Rose is the wife of David Dixon, a contractor and builder who lives in Byesville; Simon, the youngest of the six children, lived in Byesville until his death. The Nicholsons have been Methodists back as far as we know anything of them and they have nearly all been members of the church. Simon Nicholson lived in Noble county until about 1853, then traded for three hundred and twenty acres of land near Hartford, where he resided until about 1873 or 1874, then sold part of his farm to his son, Jacob, and the balance to others, and bought a farm northwest of Byesville, where Stop 7 is now located, and there he lived until his death, in 1878, at the age of sixty-nine years.

Jacob Nicholson was married on September 2, 1857, to Mary Jane Cramblett, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Lukens) Cramblett. She was born in Noble county, but when two years old her father moved two miles west of what is now Derwent, where he engaged in farming and stock feeding. He kept large pastures for passing drovers who were constantly driving thousands of herds of livestock to Baltimore, passing this way. There Mrs. Nicholson grew to maturity and lived until her marriage, after which she and Jacob Nicholson went to his farm. They became the parents of six children, namely: Ida Samantha, widow of Luke Thompson, and the mother of Prof. Bert M. Thompson, whose sketch appears herein; Eli Elmer, who lives in Buffalo township, Noble county, married Sarah Shriver and they had two children, a girl and a boy; the mother died and he married Josephine Bershon, by which union two children have also been born, a son and a daughter, Edna, who married Ebenezer Johnson, and they have one son, John Nicholson, who lives in the southeast edge of Byesville, has a personal sketch in this work; Ulysses Grant and Tecumseh Sherman are twins; the former lives at Hartford on a farm, and weighs coal at the mines; he owns a good farm, and he was married to Etta Secrest, and they have four children living and one dead; Tecumseh Sherman, who lives in Derwent, married Matilda Bess, of Marietta, and they have two children; he is boss weighman at the Derwent mine, and is also the owner of a farm. Hobart Moody Nicholson, who is a clergyman in the Lutheran church, now located near Mansfield, Ohio, married Bertha Keckley and they have four children living and one deceased.

Through her maternal grandfather, Mrs. Nicholson is descended from John Lukens, the architect of old Independence Hall, at Philadelphia, "the cradle of American liberty." John Lukens was a native of Holland, who came to America in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and here he became an intimate friend and associate of David Rittenhouse. John Lukens'

son, Jacob Lukens, left Philadelphia in 1780 and located in Little York county, Pennsylvania. He became the father of Eli Lukens, who was born in 1783. In 1804 the latter married Julianne Tollinger, who was of Holland parentage. They became the parents of the following children: Naomi, Jacob, George, Elizabeth, Eli, Alexander and Nathaniel. Of these, Elizabeth was born near Baltimore, Maryland, and while a girl in her teens the family moved to Deersville, Harrison county, Ohio, where both the parents died.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson lived west of Derwent, in Noble county, until 1887, when they moved to where the village of Derwent is now located, and the town has since grown up partly on his ground. He has two houses in this place, also a store building. He and his wife were both reared Methodists, but in 1861 they joined the Lutheran church and have continued in the same ever since.

On September 2, 1907, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson celebrated their golden wedding; it was a notable event in this neighborhood, one hundred guests being present. Both are still living, hale and hearty. Mrs. Nicholson is remarkably well preserved and does not look to be much over fifty, being strong, cheerful, genial and industrious. They are a remarkable couple whom everybody highly respects and honors. This is a happy family; the children, having been reared in a most genial and wholesome home atmosphere, have never given their parents any trouble and are living honorable lives, their parents being justly proud of them.

JAMES W. SECREST.

Among Valley township's worthy families are the Secrests, mention of whom is made elsewhere in this work, so for the present the biographer confines his remarks to one of the best known of this old and honored household, James W. Secrest, who was born near Hartford, Guernsey county, in 1867. He is the son of William Secrest and wife, of the same locality, whose sketch appears herein.

Their son, James W., grew to maturity on the home farm, on which he worked when old enough, remaining under his parental roof until he married, having alternated farm work with schooling in the district schools. In 1894 he led to the altar Lizzie Mary Laughlin, daughter of James and Mary (Secrest) Laughlin. See sketch of James Laughlin. She was born near Pleasant Grove, in the east part of Noble county, and when she was

about seven years old her parents moved to Pleasant City, later moving to one mile east of that town, where she attended school and lived until her marriage.

Since his marriage Mr. Secrest has followed coal mining for the most part. He has also had a farm in partnership with his brother, George M. Secrest, the place consisting of two hundred and twenty-eight acres of excellent land, which they kept in a high state of cultivation and did well with.

Mr. Secrest built his present cozy home, just east of Hartford, in 1895. It is a substantial and pleasant place, and he and his wife are known to be people of hospitality to their wide circle of friends who delight to gather at their home and pass many sunny hours of pleasure. Their union has been blessed by three children, namely: Clyde died when six months old; Hattie was born November 30, 1899; the youngest was a boy who died in early infancy.

Fraternally, Mr. Secrest is a member of the Knights of Pythias at Pleasant City, this county, and he and his wife belong to the Lutheran church at Hartford, standing high in the congregation there and being faithful in their support of the same.

JOHN LOGAN NICHOLSON.

Success has been achieved by John Logan Nicholson not because fate or influential relatives or friends were kind to him, but because he has worked for it along legitimate lines, and has not permitted any obstacle to down him, believing in such time tried maxims as "A dead fish can go down stream, but it takes a live one to go up." He comes of an old and highly honored family, the reputation of which he has endeavored to keep untarnished.

Mr. Nicholson was born in Valley township, Guernsey county, Ohio, on July 24, 1863, on the day that Morgan's raiders were in this vicinity, having passed within one-half mile of the Union forces here, and some of them came to the Nicholson home and traded horses. He is the son of Jacob Nicholson, whose sketch appears herein. When John L. Nicholson was about seven years of age, his parents moved into the north edge of Noble township, a mile south of Pleasant City, and the family lived there about twelve years, and from there they moved just south of Byesville, then two years later to the present site of Derwent, and lived there two years, the father engaging in farming and stock raising. On November 26, 1888, he came to Byesville and formed a partnership in the meat business with his uncle, William Nich-

olson. He was in the retail business thirteen years, having bought out his uncle's interest a year and a half after starting business. In the fall of 1893 he was appointed postmaster of Byesville, which place he held over four years, giving the utmost satisfaction to all concerned, during which time he also continued the meat business,—in fact, continuing that business until November 26, 1901, when he entered the hardware business under the firm name of Nicholson & Secrest, and continued for two years. Then he sold out and started a wholesale meat business. It has been his custom for years to buy most of the stock near home, at least the best grades offered for sale, and he makes regular trips to Chicago, buying cattle and hogs by the car load, which he ships to Byesville, and slaughters them on his farm northeast of the city. He does a very extensive business and has a wide reputation in the meat line. Mr. Nicholson is the owner of a very desirable and valuable farm of one hundred and ninety acres of land adjoining Byesville on the east. In 1904 he assisted in organizing the Cambridge & Byesville Driving Park Association, which has since been changed to the Guernsey Valley Fair Company, having been reorganized in 1909. At the time of the reorganization Mr. Nicholson was made president of the association, and its large success has been due for the most part to his judicious management. He is also a director in the Noble Brick Works at Glenwood, Noble county, where paving bricks are manufactured. He is successful in whatever he turns his attention to, being a man of good business ability, executive talent and indomitable energy, and the honorable methods he has ever employed in his dealings with the business world have resulted in gaining and retaining the confidence and good will of all.

Politically, Mr. Nicholson is a Democrat, and he takes an active part in the party councils, attends all the county conventions, also those of the state, and is very active in these gatherings, always making his influence felt for the good of the party and his locality. He is at present a member of the county board of elections. He was trustee of the township for seven years and township clerk for two years, and he has always performed his public duties in a manner that reflected credit upon himself and to the satisfaction of all concerned.

On October 22, 1890, occurred the marriage of Mr. Nicholson and Alice N. Rogers, the talented and genial daughter of George and Sarah Rogers. She was born and reared near Trail Run in Jackson township, where her people were always influential. This union has resulted in the birth of two children, Wilbur Harold and Dwight R. The former is in his junior year at Scio College, taking the philosophical course.

On July 17, 1894, occurred the death of Mrs. Nicholson. She had been a member of the Methodist Protestant church, while Mr. Nicholson had been a Lutheran, but after their marriage they both united with the Methodist Episcopal church.

On April 2, 1896, Mr. Nicholson was married to Nannie M. Trott, daughter of Benjamin G. and Eliza Jane (Martelle) Trott. She was born in Center township, but moved to Byesville when about twelve years old and there she grew to maturity. She is a sister of Elza D. Trott, county clerk, who is represented in this work. Two children have been born to this second union, Ila Martelle and Jacob Edwin. Mrs. Nicholson is a woman of many admirable attributes and she is like her husband in that she has a wide circle of warm friends. Mrs. Nicholson was for eight years a teacher in the schools of Hartford, Pleasant City and Byesville.

Mr. Nicholson is a member of the Knights of Pythias, having joined this order twenty-one years ago; he has also belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for many years.

JOHN M. COMBS.

Although a young man, John M. Combs, successful druggist of Byesville, Guernsey county, has succeeded in establishing an envied reputation in industrial and social circles of Jackson township, for he has shown that he is a very capable business man and that his character is above reproach, having at all times sought to maintain the high standard of honor set by his progenitors, who have been well known in this county since the pioneer days.

Mr. Combs was born near Winterset, this county, on October 16, 1882, and he is the son of James G. and Allie J. (McColley) Combs, who are given proper mention in a separate sketch in this volume.

John M. Combs grew to maturity on the home farm, which he began working when a mere lad and where he remained until he was twenty-one years of age. He attended the neighboring schools and later took a course in the Ohio Northern College, graduating from the department of pharmacy, in 1903. He made an excellent record here, and, thus well equipped, he went into the drug business at Cumberland, but something over three years later he removed to Columbus, continuing in the same business. On June 1, 1908, he came to Byesville and he and his father entered the drug business together and they have continued with great success, having one of the best equipped

and most attractive drug stores in this locality and they have been well patronized from the first.

Mr. Combs was married on March 28, 1907, to Hulda Webber, of Columbus, Ohio, where her people are well and favorably known, she being the daughter of William and Fannie Webber. Two sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Combs, Herbert Haydon and John William.

Fraternally, Mr. Combs is a Knight Templar in the Masonic York rite, and he has attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish rite of that order. He and his wife are both members of the Presbyterian church, and are prominent in the social life of the community.

JOSEPH KOREN.

A large part of the population of Byesville and the mining regions of Guernsey county are Slavs from Austria. As a rule, they are a good class of citizens, industrious and law-abiding; they build their own homes and are examples of thrift and industry, and, while retaining a certain affection for the mother country, they are very loyal to our institutions and to the Stars and Stripes. One of the best known and one of the most successful—in fact, a leader—of this large class of our citizens, is Joseph Koren, proprietor of the flour mill at Byesville, Jackson township, and a man of excellent characteristics of head and heart.

Mr. Koren was born in the county of Zemplen, Austria, in 1876, and he is the son of John and Mary (Gacy) Koren. He grew to maturity on a farm in his native country and attended school there, remaining in Austria engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1898 when he emigrated to America, landing in New York, but soon thereafter came on to Braddock, Pennsylvania. There he found employment in the steel plant, and remained there one year, then went to the coke regions of Pennsylvania. He was married in 1899 to Margaret Petrus, also a native of Austria, having been born in the county of Zemplen, the daughter of George and Julia (Hric) Petrus. She had come to this country only a short time previous to her marriage, but they were acquainted in the old country. Her brother had married Mr. Koren's sister, the two families were thus well acquainted.

After his marriage Mr. Koren remained in the coke fields of Pennsylvania two years, or until 1901, having been employed in the coal mines. Upon the date mentioned he came to Guernsey county and took a position in

the Black Top mines, remaining there nearly five years, and from there he moved to Byesville, where he now resides. He built a neat and comfortable home on Fifth street and went into the grocery business. He did very well at this, but sold out a year later and bought a half interest in the Byesville Milling Company. On July 28, 1910, he bought out his partners and is now sole owner of the mill, which is one of the best and most popular in this and adjoining counties, its superior products being eagerly sought after. He understands thoroughly the management of this business and, owing to his honest and straightforward methods and his desire to please and treat fairly his customers, he has built up a large and rapidly growing patronage. Thrift, diligence, sound judgment and economy have marked him as a man of prudence and business ability. Besides his mill, Mr. Koren is a director in the Byesville Loan and Building Company. His is an unusual record and a very praiseworthy one. He came from a foreign land, speaking a strange language and without means, and he worked as a miner until he could save enough with which to go into business; he has advanced continuously until he is now one of the successful and prominent citizens of Byesville.

Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Koren, Mary, Mike, Joseph and Emil. Mr. Koren is a member of the First Slavak Catholic Union, he and his family all belonging to the Catholic church.

MATTHIAS C. ANDERSON.

Among the honored veterans of the Civil war living at Byesville, Guernsey county, is Matthias C. Anderson. There is much that is commendable in his life record, for he has been found true to duty in every relation, whether of a public or private character, and while energy and unbending industry have been salient features of his business career, he is equally well known for his uprightness and the honorable methods he has always followed and for his loyalty to every trust reposed in him. Mr. Anderson was born in Richland township, not far from Lore City, Ohio, April 28, 1837. He is the son of John and Hannah (White) Anderson. The mother, who was born in Belmont county, was a daughter of John White and wife. John Anderson was born near White Haven, England. He worked in a canvas factory in boyhood in England, then became a sailor, and was in the English navy, and near the close of the war he deserted the English warship off the shore at Charleston, South Carolina, with three companions, rowed ashore and ran away into

Virginia, traveled at night and hid during the day, until convinced that they were safe. He went on to Beaver county, Pennsylvania, where he got a place weaving with an old Irishman. The runaway sailors had a novel way of choosing their route of travel. They set up a stick at cross roads and which ever way it fell two out of three times they went in that direction. Mr. Anderson stayed in Beaver county several years, and then came down the Ohio river with people en route to Kentucky and left them at Wheeling. He came to Belmont county, Ohio, and went to weaving with a man named James White, whose niece, Hannah White, he married. He then set up an establishment of his own for weaving, had a loom, a swift and quill and wheel, along with the other things needed for the work. Hannah White's father was from Maryland and her mother was German. Her wedding dress was calico at one dollar a yard.

Before the National pike was built, Mr. Anderson and wife emigrated to Guernsey county in wagons, driving his sheep. Guernsey county was woods and swamps then. A sheep got swamped, the father tried to get it out and fell back into the mud himself. His wife had been so opposed to coming that she thoroughly enjoyed his discomfiture. He bought a farm of eighty acres, in Richland township, a few years later, when it was all in woods, buying the land from Jack Barrett, an old hunter. Deer and wild turkey were very plentiful then. He counted eleven deer at one time in a wheat field. John and Hannah Anderson had two children born in Belmont county, the others being born in Guernsey county. One died in infancy, the others were: Sarah, James, Katherine, John, William, Thomas, Mary, Amanda and Matthias. Mary is living on the old homestead and she and Matthias, of this review, are the only survivors of this large family.

John Anderson bought eighty acres of land and eventually had one hundred and sixty acres. He kept on weaving, lived all the balance of his life on the farm in Guernsey county, and became a good farmer later in life, though ignorant of it in early life.

He and his wife belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church, he having been converted at Senecaville after he was married. His mother belonged to the Church of England.

Matthias C. Anderson, who grew up on the home farm, was the youngest of the family. At the age of fourteen he was put to plowing and worked hard at this and general farm work. On January 22, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and was in the Army of the Cumberland. He was fortunately never wounded nor taken prisoner, but at Pittsburg Landing he took the fever and was in the hospital about a month at

St. Louis. He was hurt by a falling horse at Clifton, Tennessee, before the spell of fever. He was discharged, because of disability, the last of December, 1862, or first of January, 1863. He stayed at home, disabled by ill health, nearly a year, unable to work, but when he got stronger he farmed for his father, who was getting old.

On October 25, 1866, Mr. Anderson married Catherine E. Rogers, daughter of Lawson W. and Alice A. (McGaw) Rogers. After his marriage Mr. Anderson stayed a year on his father's farm, then bought a farm two miles south of Byesville, in Jackson township, in the spring of 1868. They lived there until 1904, then moved to Byesville, where they now reside and live a retired life. He subsequently bought fifty-one and one-half acres, now owning in all one hundred and thirty-one and one-half acres.

Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Anderson. The first, Hannah Alice, died in infancy. Two daughters and two sons grew to maturity, namely: Charles Melvin, who resides in Byesville; Orthello L., who lives in Columbus, Ohio, and has a jewelry store there, married Mary Engle; Minnie J. married Benson Larrick, and lives at Ava, Noble county, where he is in the grocery business; she has two sons, Benson Melvin and Dwight O.; Floral L., who is at home with her parents in Byesville, is a woman of much thrift and business ability. The whole family are members of the Methodist Protestant church.

Lawson A. Rogers and wife, parents of Mrs. Anderson, lived in Hartford county, Maryland, and were married there. In October, 1842, they came to Guernsey county, Ohio, and settled in Jackson township about four miles southeast of Byesville, not far from Hartford. There they bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, most of which was in the woods. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson still have eighty acres of the original farm. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Rogers: Sarah J., George F., Lawson H., Catherine E., Mary M., Roland J. and Lucinda S. Sarah Jane is dead. Lawson H. Rogers enlisted in the army, on August 18, 1862, in Company H, One Hundred Twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was in the Army of the Potomac and took part in the battle of Winchester and many others. He was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of the Wilderness, was taken to Richmond, then to Lynchburg, Virginia, and died a prisoner of war. His left limb was amputated before his death. He is buried at Lynchburg, Virginia. George F., who lived two miles south of Byesville, was a farmer and he died in 1908. Mary M. is the wife of John L. Bruner, of Cambridge, whose sketch appears elsewhere in these pages. Roland James died February 28, 1905, in the old home neighborhood, south of Byesville. Lucinda S. is

the wife of Joseph F. Bruner, brother of John L. Bruner, and lives in Richland township, on a farm. Lawson Rogers and wife lived the rest of their lives on the old home in this county. Both belonged to the Methodist Protestant church.

When Mr. Anderson's mother first came here, nearly a hundred years ago, she planted an apple tree that still bears fruit. It was grafted and for a time bore four kinds of apples. Their old country home was a beautiful place, not fancy but well kept, with many beautiful rose bushes and orchards and well kept lawns. There remains about one hundred and sixty-eight acres in the old homestead. The family are plain and substantial citizens, thoroughly reliable, industrious and thrifty, praiseworthy citizens, esteemed and honored by all who know them.

ALBERT E. PITT.

One of the successful and deserving young men of Cambridge, Guernsey county, and a scion of an excellent and highly honored old family is Albert E. Pitt. He has labored persistently along legitimate lines in order to advance himself and has never depended upon anyone for assistance, preferring to hew his own way to success.

Mr. Pitt was born December 4, 1879, in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and is the son of Edward D. and Margaret (Jarvis) Pitt, both born in England, where they grew to maturity, were educated and married, soon afterward coming to America. Mr. Pitt was a direct descendant of the famous Sir William Pitt. Having learned the trade of iron worker in his native country, Edward D. Pitt followed the same after coming to America, being employed in the iron mills at Pittsburg. In 1886 he moved his family to New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, where he worked in the iron mills until 1890 when he moved to Cambridge at the opening of the Cambridge Sheet Steel Company and he was one of the first heaters employed in this mill. He was very skilled in his line. His death occurred in November, 1909; his widow is still living. The elder Pitt was an extensive traveler and, being a close observer, he was a well informed man and took much more than a passing interest in the affairs of his county, desiring to see better conditions for all classes. He was a firm believer in the republican form of government and he was an active worker in the ranks of the Republican party, in its caucuses, conventions, etc., but he was not an officer seeker himself. He was also active in labor organizations,

ALBERT E. PITT.

in fact, every movement having for its object the betterment of the laboring classes and the general good.

Albert E. Pitt was educated in the public schools of New Philadelphia and when seventeen years of age he entered the iron mills of that city as an apprentice, learning the trade of rougher. When the foundry was moved to Cambridge he came here and was employed in the mills here and has since resided at this place.

Mr. Pitt was married on November 26, 1900, to Minnie May Williams, daughter of Charles and Catherine (Tregoweth) Williams, of Youngstown, Ohio. Mr. Williams was a brick contractor. For the past ten years he has been in the Klondyke gold field in Alaska. His family still reside in Youngstown. Mr. and Mrs. Pitt have no family.

Since their marriage Mr. Pitt was employed in the mills of Cambridge until the summer of 1909, since which time he has been employed at Martin's Ferry, Ohio, in the iron mills there, but he still resides in Cambridge where he has a very comfortable home. He is an expert in his special line of work and his services are in demand wherever there is an iron mill.

Politically, Mr. Pitt is a Republican and he has long been active in the affairs of the party, his first presidential vote being cast for Roosevelt in 1904, having missed his vote for McKinley in 1900 by just one month. He has frequently been a delegate to county, district and state conventions. On June 28, 1910, his party nominated him for state senator in the eighteenth and nineteenth senatorial district of Ohio. His candidacy was universally regarded as a most fortunate one, owing to his general popularity with the party and his recognized ability and genuine worth and his public spirit. He is well qualified for any public trust that might be reposed in him, since his integrity and sincerity cannot be questioned. Like his honored father before him, he has always been active in labor organizations and has always stood ready to do what he could in bettering the condition of the laboring classes. He is a member of the Iron and Steel Workers Union and has filled several offices of the association. He was active in the organization of the Trades and Labor Assembly of Guernsey county and served for two terms as president of that organization. He has always been active in every movement calculated to promote the interests of labor. He was legislative representative of the Ohio Federation of Labor in the seventy-eighth General Assembly of Ohio. He very worthily aspires to the position occupied by his father, who was recognized as a world wide friend of organized labor. He was presented with a very handsome loving cup by the Amalgamated Association or Iron and Steel Workers of Etouria, England.

The father's family consisted of Harry E. Pitt, of Cambridge; Albert E., of this review; William E., of Pittsburg, and M. Emmiluine, a labor evangelist who is also engaged in newspaper work in Pittsburg. In 1907 the father returned from Cambridge to Pittsburg to reside, having retired from mill work, and his death occurred in the latter city, among his early friends and associates and where he had been a great factor in many public movements.

Albert E. Pitt is a worthy son of a worthy sire. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are active in church work. Mrs. Pitt is a cultured and refined woman. Mr. Pitt is a nephew of Rev. Henry Pitt, vicar of St. Mary Magdalene's church at Surrey Square, London, England. Rev. Henry being a brother of Edward D. Pitt, father of the subject. This is indeed a most distinguished family. A deceased sister of Albert E. Pitt, Queen E., who died in August, 1904, at the family home in Pittsburg, was a great Sunday school worker in the Baptist church and was a teacher of English among the Chinese in the city of Pittsburg, and a young woman greatly admired and beloved for her many commendable qualities of head and heart.

CHARLES MELVIN ANDERSON.

A popular and successful merchant of Byesville and one of the progressive and public spirited citizens of Guernsey county is Charles Melvin Anderson, a man who is deserving of the confidence which all classes repose in him and of the large success which is today his, for he has lived a very industrious and honorable life and has sought to keep untarnished the excellent family name which has been known here for several generations. His birth occurred in Jackson township, this county, on October 12, 1868, and he is the son of Matthias C. Anderson and wife, who are fully mentioned in another sketch in this work. Young Anderson grew to maturity on the home farm and there began working when a mere boy, attending the district schools during the winter months. He later took a term in the Byesville high school under Prof. John A. Bliss. While a young man he did quite a large amount of agency work, taking orders for tea and other commodities. His mind was always commercially inclined and he very early evinced marked innate ability in the mercantile field. He began working in a general store at Trail Run, in Jackson township, for O. E. and Caleb Trinner. He then went with Moss Brothers & Rigby, with whom he remained until they sold out to the Wills Creek Supply Company.

In October, 1899, Mr. Anderson came to Byesville and started in business for himself, buying a gents' furnishing establishment of J. E. Addison & Company, and he at once put in a stock of shoes and clothing, taking as a partner in business his brother, O. L. Anderson. They enjoyed a liberal patronage from the first, being men of hustle and true business ability. In 1903 Charles M. purchased the interest of his brother, O. L. Anderson, going to Columbus, where he opened a jewelry store. On September 22, 1904, the store adjoining that of the subject was entirely destroyed by fire, including contents. Only a five-thousand-dollar insurance was carried on a twelve-thousand-dollar stock of goods. After the fire Mr. Anderson bought a half interest in the lot where his store was located and he and L. S. Resoner built the large cement block building in which the store is now located at Depot and Seneca streets, Byesville. Mr. Anderson's was the first stock of clothing in Byesville and was the only stock for many years, and, although it has since withstood a great deal of competition, it is still growing and does a very large business, having a prestige second to none. On April 8, 1905, the new building was finished and Mr. Anderson took J. E. Booth into partnership with him. In the fall of 1907 he bought Mr. Booth's interest. In the summer of 1908 Mr. Resoner sold his interest in the building to John Carnes, of Cambridge, and he is still part owner of the same with Mr. Anderson.

Besides his large clothing store, Mr. Anderson has other interests, being regarded as one of the leading business men of the county. He has an interest in the Hall Gas Engine Works and in the Citizens five, ten and twenty-five-cent store at Cambridge.

Mr. Anderson has been a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias for about twenty years.

On October 1, 1902, Mr. Anderson was married to Nancy Adeline Coulter, a lady of culture and refinement and the representative of an excellent and influential old family. She was born at Cutler, Washington county, Ohio, and is the daughter of Isaac B. and Esther C. (Goddard) Coulter. Her father was for many years prominently engaged in business at Cutler, and when Mrs. Anderson was fifteen years of age she went into her father's store. He disposed of his business, retaining, however, the dry goods department of his store, which he moved to Byesville, locating three doors from Mr. Anderson's place of business. The daughter took charge of the store, which was the first exclusively dry goods store in Byesville, and it was while she was conducting the store that she and Mr. Anderson met. Her parents still reside at Cutler, her old home. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, named as follows: Mary A., Harry C., Esther E., Ida M. and Bertha L.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson belong to the Methodist Protestant church, and they are both prominent in the social life of this community and have a host of warm personal friends Like the rest of his family, Mr. Anderson is a diligent, honest, straightforward, genial and genteel business man, who makes a success of whatever he turns his attention to, and he has so conducted his business that he has the confidence and good will of all classes. He is a man of broad charity and kind impulses and always ready to do his full share in promoting the general good of his community.

JAMES ARTHUR PRYOR.

Biographies should not be published unless there is something in the life and character of the individual worthy of emulation or imitation by others under like circumstances—certainly not for self-aggrandizement; but sufficient has been drawn from the life history of James Arthur Pryor, a well established and progressive business man of Byesville, to show that there is something in the inner life of this man worthy of more than incidental mention. He began life practically at the bottom of the ladder, but he has climbed to the top with no help but a brave heart, industrious hands and an intelligent brain, and he is a splendid example of what may be accomplished in this country by thrift and perseverance, even under discouraging circumstances. He is a very affable gentleman, keen, far-sighted, energetic and he is held in highest esteem.

Mr. Pryor was born July 27, 1878, at Waterford, Ohio, and is the son of James Alexander and Arminta (Davis) Pryor. When he was six weeks old his mother died and the father afterwards remarried, and James A. was left with his sister at Waterford, in Washington county, Ohio, moving to Ava at the age of four years. He lived with her until nine years old, then went to Waterford to live with another sister, with whom he remained about two years, after which he spent two years with his brother, Walter Pryor, at Chandlersville, then spent a year with E. A. Atchison, at Spratt, Ohio, on a farm, as all his boyhood had been spent. At the age of thirteen he worked for his board and clothes for a time, then went to Pleasant City with a sister and attended school there. A year later he went to work for R. O. Knott, at Pleasant City, for the salary of six dollars a month and boarded himself, in a clothing and gents' furnishings store. He was with Mr. Knott for two years and nine months, at the expiration of which time he went to Macksburg and

was overseer of a hotel, known as the Hamilton house. Sickness compelled him to relinquish that position, much to the regret of everyone there, and he returned to his sister at Pleasant City, where he worked in the general store of C. J. Kinsey for three years, clerking. At the age of twenty-one he was married to Carrie B. Scholl, of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, the daughter of Charles and Emma (Unger) Scholl. Her mother was a daughter of Josiah Unger, who was a leader in the Civil war. The next venture made by Mr. Pryor was to borrow one hundred dollars of one Isaac Secrest, of Pleasant City, giving his note therefor, and bought with this samples of merchandise, from which he took orders, and filled them. Inside of six months he had paid off the note. He continued in that way for one year, then opened a small store at Pleasant City in a room fifteen by thirty-one feet in size.

In 1903 Mr. Pryor moved to Byesville, Ohio, and there bought a lot and built a store on Sixth street, of that town. He carried on merchandising at this place for about two years, at the end of which time, with undaunted courage, he sold his little store and took over the property of "The Big Store," owned by T. F. Slay. It was really a big store, and it seemed to some that it was ridiculous for him to think of buying it with his limited means.

Nothing daunted, however, he went to E. F. Meek, who, though not a personal friend nor relative of Mr. Pryor, endorsed his notes for three thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars, due in nine and eighteen months. By energy and close application to business he persevered and the notes were paid off in less than sixty days. He worked like a man possessed, which is certainly great evidence of his thrift and tact.

In February, 1908, Mr. Pryor was involved in a deal in options for coal land. His partner withdrew because of lack of capital to carry it through, leaving on Mr. Pryor the burden of the whole deal. In this he again showed his ability as a financier, by landing the deal in less than three days, in a way most pleasing and gratifying to himself. He left the deal in the hands of good, reliable and financially responsible people to continue the development of one of the best blocks of coal in Guernsey county. He next consummated a deal for buying the C. S. Gager Dry Goods Company's store in Byesville. He then bought the lot where his new store is now located on Depot street, one of the best sites in Byesville, and erected the brick building he now occupies, which ranks among the finest in Byesville. September 24, 1908, the building was completed and the store in its new quarters ready for business. The store occupies two floors, each thirty-five by one hundred and twenty feet, without a pier or a post, as large a clear floor space as can be found in any store in this county. In 1908 and 1909 he bought and sold ninety-four

different pieces of real estate, in Byesville. In 1910 he completed another handsome brick business block, adjoining the one occupied by his store, the new one being occupied by Eberle & McCormick's furniture store, and Beckett & Peter's pool room, both establishments being of high grade and a credit to the city. Besides the deals above mentioned, Mr. Pryor has been interested in many other enterprises. Mr. Pryor also owns several good business locations in Byesville, all on paved streets and well kept up. His home is one of the modern and attractive ones of Byesville. He seeks good property as the basis of his investments. In addition to his other business ventures, he has an establishment at Byesville, where he sells buggies, wagons and farming implements. On October 5, 1910, he purchased his old stand opposite his large drygoods store, which he sold to the firm of Gaskill & Froelich, general store, three and one-half years ago, where he has an extensive and growing trade. This, in connection with his other mercantile interests, is probably the largest business of the kind in Guernsey county.

Mr. and Mrs. Pryor have one little daughter, Pauline, a bright, winsome child. Mr. Pryor is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Pleasant City and the Knights of Pythias at Byesville. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church and his wife to the German Lutheran church.

JAMES G. COMBS.

From small beginnings James G. Combs, well known citizen of Byesville, Guernsey county, has gradually attained a prominence in this locality which entitles him to be regarded as one of our progressive citizens and therefore worthy to rank among them in a biogaphical compendium of the nature of the one at hand.

Mr. Combs was born near Winterset, Guernsey county, Ohio, in June, 1855, and he is the son of William and Delilah (Kimble) Combs. The father was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in 1820 and he there grew to maturity and received his education, coming to Guernsey county, Ohio, in 1838. He followed farming and here he was married to Delilah Kimble, a native of Jefferson township, this county. She was the daughter of Adam and Mary (Huffman) Kimble, the father a pioneer here, having taken up land from the government. Their family consisted of four children: George W., who lives near Winterset; Martin, deceased; James G., of this review, and Mary Catherine, wife of George Lanning, who is engineer of the rolling

mills at Cambridge. William Combs and wife lived near Winterset until about 1900, then moved to Cambridge and lived with the daughter, Mrs. Lanning. The death of William Combs occurred in March, 1910, and he was buried on Easter Sunday. He would have been ninety years of age the 16th of the following May. He was a grand old man whom everyone respected and admired, becoming a man of good standing in his community. He was for many years school director and trustee of his township two or three terms. He was a deacon in the Baptist church for many years, holding this office at the time of his death. He was a good and useful man in his community. The death of Mrs. William Combs occurred in August, 1906. She was a woman of many praiseworthy characteristics, like her husband.

James G. Combs grew to maturity on the farm near Winterset, and he devoted his attention to farming, also worked a great deal at the carpenter's trade. He was married on April 4, 1878, to Allie J. McColley, daughter of William and Sarah (Saviers) McColley. She was born and reared near Antrim, this county. Her father was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1825, and there he grew to maturity, locating in Antrim about 1841; her mother was born in Madison township, this county. Her grandfather, John Saviers, came here at an early date and took up government land and figured prominently in the early history of this locality.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Combs continued to live on the farm in their neighborhood until November, 1908, when they moved to Byesville, where they still reside, but still retain their farm near Winterset, where he farms and keeps stock. Like his honored father before him, he has taken the part of a broad-minded citizen in local affairs. Politically, he is a Democrat, and is a member of the Baptist church, while his wife belongs to the Presbyterian church. They have three sons and two daughters: William Delno is a dentist and is located at Kenton, Ohio; Harry L. is in the Adams Express office in Columbus; John is in the drug business with his father in Byesville; Kittie May and Pearl are both in Byesville and assist in the drug store, which is a neat and model one and where a large trade is carried on at all times. Fraternally, Mr. Combs is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

When Adam Kimble and John Saviers came to this county they both located near where the town of Winterset is now. It was the virgin forest, through which Indians and wild beasts roamed. These gentlemen located on adjoining farms, which they purchased direct from the government. They were great hunters and found deer and other game abundant. They found a white deer which they protected from other hunters, making a pet of it.

Like their fellow pioneers, they built log cabins in the woods, and they were molested by the wolves, which kept up their howlings by night. They spun flax and made their own clothing, some of which the subject still remembers. Grandmother Kimble had a loom and did her own weaving.

ERASTUS F. MEEK.

The Meek family is eminently deserving of representation in a work of the province of the one at hand, for many reasons too obvious for specific mention, as will be seen from a perusal of the following paragraphs, and one of the best known members of the present generation is Erastus F. Meek, of Byesville, who was born on the site of this city on July 13, 1844. The major part of his life has been spent in this vicinity, so that the history of Byesville and his own record are, in a way, one and the same. He is the youngest son of Jacob and Hannah (Hastings) Meek, who came to what is now Byesville as early as 1831, the land then being in primitive woods. The ancestry of the Meek family is traceable by the genealogist back through nearly three centuries, to Guy Meek and others of this family who were of Welsh descent; but they came to America from Shrewsberry, England, with Charles Calvert, the third Lord Baltimore, and received a grant of land in Maryland, between 1661 and 1670. Guy Meek was the father of Isaac, and he in turn also had a son Isaac, and the latter also named one of his sons Isaac. The third Isaac Meek was born in Annapolis, province of Maryland, on October 14, 1746, and his death occurred on his farm near Mt. Pleasant, Jefferson county, Ohio, December 12, 1840, at the advanced age of ninety-four years. He married Mary Robinson and eleven children were born to them, of whom the fourth was Joshua, who became the father of Jacob, and Jacob was the father of Erastus F. Meek. Isaac Meek, the great-grandfather of the subject, was a prominent man in his day. He settled in Brooks county, West Virginia, about 1770. The region was known at that time as West Augusta, Virginia, and was later incorporated in Ohio county and later was a part of Brooks county. During his residence there and while the territory was known as Ohio county, he was, for a number of terms, a member of the county court. In 1778 he was commissioned a lieutenant in the Virginia militia. He took an active part in the Indian wars of his day and, according to family tradition, he was with John McCulloch in his gallant dash to the rescue of Fort Henry in 1777, and accompanied the expedition of General Broadhead into Ohio in

1781. At the formation of Brooks county in 1796 he became a member of the first county court of that county. In 1798 or 1799 he moved to Jefferson county, Ohio, and settled on Short creek near the present town of Mt. Pleasant. He was elected a member of the first Legislature of Ohio in 1803, and was a prominent factor in the political and religious circles of Jefferson county. He helped found the Holmes meeting-house, the first Methodist church in Ohio. His fourth son, Joshua, was born at Buffalo Creek, Ohio county, Virginia, on March 20, 1773, married Elizabeth Hedge, daughter of Silas Hedge, their wedding occurring in Brooks county, Virginia, on October 31, 1797, and his death occurred at Byesville, Ohio, on September 4, 1847, his widow surviving him until November 2, 1862. Her brother, Joseph Hedge, was in the war of 1812 and was killed by the Indians. Eleven children were born to Joshua and Elizabeth Meek, namely: Joseph, Mary, Margaret, Love Pumphrey, Elizabeth, Ruth, Isaac, Susan, Jacob, Solomon and Rebecca. Their son, Jacob Meek, was born in 1810, and about 1831 he married Hannah Hastings, who was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, and was the daughter of James and Martha (Black) Hastings. The parents of James Hastings came from Ireland. Soon after their marriage Jacob Meek and wife came to where Byesville now stands, and there bought one hundred acres, contained in Military Lot No. 1, that ran west from what is now Depot street, south of Main street, paying the sum of four hundred dollars for the same. It was nearly all covered with woods, only a small part having been cleared and on the land was a log cabin. Later he bought Military Lot No. 16, one hundred acres, west of and adjoining the first tract, for which he paid seven hundred dollars. Still later he bought Military Lot No. 3, of one hundred acres, also adjoining and twenty-five acres off of Military Lot No. 2, at what is now the southwest corner of Main and Depot streets in Byesville. He also had a large farm in Jefferson county, to which he removed in 1847, remaining there six years, then returning to Byesville. He also owned a number of other tracts of land at different times in Guernsey county. He was industrious and an excellent manager, was a strong Republican, well known in both Jefferson and Guernsey counties. His death occurred in 1859, his widow surviving until 1877.

Erastus F. Meek, the immediate subject of this review, grew to maturity on his father's farms and assisted with the farm work until the Civil war. On August 8, 1862, when only eighteen years of age, he enlisted at Mt. Zion church in Company B, Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Fourth Army Corps, as a private and was promoted to corporal. He was on special duty as orderly at General Wagoner's headquarters about nine months, from July,

1863. While in Kentucky in 1862 he had typhoid fever and was left by the roadside. He was taken to a private house by Robert Butler, a civilian, and was ill three months. He rejoined his regiment at Stone river. He was in the battles of Perrysville, Missionary Ridge, Charleston, Rocky Face Ridge, Dalton, Resaca, Adairsville, Dallas, New Hope Church, the first and second battles of Kenesaw Mountain, Lavergne, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Columbia, Spring Hill, Franklin, Nashville and was in many skirmishes; after much hard service and a record of which anyone should be proud, he was honorably discharged on June 10, 1865. Three of his brothers were also in the war, Joseph, Joshua and James.

On March 16, 1867, Mr. Meek married Jane Wilson, daughter of John C. and Mary Ann (Burt) Wilson. She was born and reared near Byesville, and during her girlhood lived a few years in Iowa. Her father was a native of this county and was a cousin of Henry H. Wilson, whose sketch appears herein. The Wilson family was of Irish descent and was well known in Guernsey county.

After his marriage Mr. Meek continued farming until 1889. From that date until 1893 he was postmaster of Byesville. He performed his duty in a most faithful and conscientious manner, so well, in fact, that Postmaster-General Wanamaker wrote him a letter of thanks. After that he was notary public and engaged in the real estate business in Byesville, which he continued successfully until the latter part of 1908.

Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Meek, of whom only four are living, namely: James H. died when three months old; Louie B. was the wife of Dr. A. B. Clark and they resided at Joplin, Missouri; her death occurred on November 22, 1891; Jacob Homer died on December 8, 1893, from an injury received in the mines; Melinda died when four years old; Hannah M. is the wife of E. D. Corrin and lives at Colorado Springs, Colorado; Blanche I. is the wife of Charles Albert Orr; the seventh child, an infant daughter, died of whooping cough; Leroy W., who is a dentist at Soda Springs, Idaho, married Emma Doty, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio; Bessie E. is the wife of Harry Heed and lives in Byesville; Vera Zoe died when ten months old. The mother of these children died on November 7, 1908. She was a member of the Protestant Methodist church, of which Mr. Meek is also a member. He is now living in Byesville looking after his real estate interests. Politically, he is a Republican, and he was township assessor for four years. He was also justice of the peace at Byesville and was trustee of Jackson township for six years, also township clerk for six years. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was a charter member

of David Kimball Post, No. 662, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he was post commander. He was a member of the Byesville city council for six years, and was a member and secretary of the Guernsey county soldiers relief commission for two years, resigning on August 1, 1907, when he went to Colorado for his health. It is safe to say that Mr. Meek is one of the most highly esteemed men in the vicinity of Byesville, and this is as it should be, considering his exemplary life.

WILLIAM S. STAGE.

Among the well known residents of Byesville is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, who has always taken his full share in the activities of the neighborhood, and who is the descendant of a family of pioneers and soldiers long identified with the interests of Guernsey county, in which some of the members were among the early settlers, and whose share in its history has been such that this volume would be incomplete without their mention.

William S. Stage was born in Center township, Guernsey county, Ohio, on March 10, 1865, the son of William M. and Isabel (Arbuckle) Stage. William M. Stage was born in Center township, and was the son of John and Elizabeth Stage. His parents came from New York state, in the early part of the last century, and settled in Center township. Among their children were John, who died young, and five daughters. William M. was the only son who lived to maturity. After the death of his first wife, he married Elizabeth Foy, by whom he was the father of six children, Cornelius, Jacob, George, James, Samuel and Phoebe.

William M. Stage grew up in Center township. During the Civil war he was a soldier in Company G, Seventy-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was in the service over two years, taking part, among other campaigns, in Sherman's march to the sea. He married Isabel Arbuckle, a daughter of James A. Arbuckle and a sister of Alexander Arbuckle, whose sketch see. Some time after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Stage moved to Jackson township and lived there the rest of their lives, until his death, on March 26, 1882, and hers on April 4, 1908. Their children were Joseph, Freeman, Lucy, Cephas, William S., Thomas and Marion. Mr. Stage was a farmer during the greater part of his life, and successful. In politics he was a Republican, and in religion a Baptist, a member of Mt. Zion church. He was a man esteemed and respected by his neighbors.

William S. Stage grew up on his father's farm, and farmed during the early portion of his life. He was married on November 19, 1881, to Mary E. Galbraith, who was born and reared in Spencer township, near Cumberland, and is the daughter of Henry P. and Frances E. (Evans) Galbraith. After marriage, William S. Stage lived on a Jackson township farm for some time, and also worked in the mines. Then he moved to a farm in Spencer township, where he lived for about a year. Selling this, he removed to Byesville, and for three years carried mail on a rural route. In 1906 he went into the livery business in Byesville, and has since continued this very successfully and profitably. Mr. Stage was born and bred a Republican, and has been active in township and county politics. He served one term as trustee of Jackson township, and is now serving as a member of the school board of the Byesville school district, and takes his share in the work of the party organization, being one of the workers on whom his party can always rely.

Mr. and Mrs. Stage are the parents of three children, Hazel, Emma, Herschel Marion and Frances Isabel, all at home. Both are members of the Mt. Zion Baptist church. Mr. Stage is known to many people in his region of the county, has many friends, gained by his geniality and agreeability of nature, and has never been known to refuse to a friend anything in reason.

H. P. Galbraith, father of Mrs. Stage, was born on a farm in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and was the son of William and Margaret Galbraith. In his boyhood, his parents moved to Washington county, Pennsylvania, near Pittsburgh, where he grew to manhood, his occupation being that of a farmer. On February 21, 1859, he was married to Frances E. Evans, of Guernsey county, Ohio. They lived in Pennsylvania a year, then came to Guernsey county, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Frances E. Evans was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, and when a small child she came with her parents to Guernsey county, Ohio. Her parents purchased a farm near Claysville, Westland township, where she grew to womanhood. She was for some years a teacher in the country schools. She was the daughter of A. and Frances E. Evans, whose six children were Alcinda, Elizabeth, Frances, John, William and Mortimore. Her paternal grandparents came from Wales, and her mother's people were slave-holders at the time of the Civil war. To H. P. and Frances Galbraith were born seven children, namely: William, Ellsworth, Idella, Mary, Charles, Viola and Calvin. Mr. and Mrs. Galbraith were members of the Bethel Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Galbraith died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Stage, in Byesville, September 20, 1907, and was buried at the old Zion cemetery, near Claysville. Mr. Galbraith, who now makes his home with Mr. and Mrs. Stage, is of Scotch-Irish

descent. He was drafted during the latter part of the Civil war and served one hundred days at Gallipolis under Captain Coleman. He was eighty-six years old on November 22, 1910.

REV. EBENEZER FINLEY THOMPSON.

It would indeed be quite impossible to give even an approximate review of the great good done in the locality of which this history treats by the Rev. Ebenezer Finley Thompson, long since a pilgrim to the "city not made with hands, eternal in the heavens," for, during a long and laborious career, he sought to spread the gospel of peace and service among his fellow men, and aid them in any way possible, deeming it his mission in this sinful, benighted, evil-cursed world to expend his energy and devote much effort in making those better and happier with whom his lot was cast, consequently his light will continue to shine among them, growing brighter "unto the perfect day." As a preacher he was earnest, forceful, logical and often truly eloquent.

Reverend Thompson was born December 25, 1807, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, near New Salem, the son of Judge William and Elizabeth (Finley) Thompson. The Thompsons and Finleys are of Scotch-Irish descent. Jacob Thompson, the great-grandfather of the subject, was the first Thompson coming to America a few years later than 1700, and landed at Battumon. His wife was Ann Downard. He was a farmer. His son, James, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1758, in Maryland, and married Mary Jackson, in Chester county, Pennsylvania. Some years later the family went to Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and was engaged in farming. His son, William, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in October, 1783, and was married to Elizabeth Finley, who are the parents of the subject. There were in the family of William Thompson the following children: Ebenezer Finley, of this review; James, who became a lawyer; Jane, who became Mrs. Rev. George Richey; William; Harriet J. and Elizabeth J. Evans.

William Thompson came with his family to what is now Guernsey county, Ohio, in August, 1810, and settled in Possum valley. A few years later he bought land two miles east of Senecaville and built a grist mill, one of the very earliest of its time. He was a large land owner and was active in the affairs of the new country. A few years following this he bought lands upon which a large part of Senecaville is now built, owning about three hun-

dred acres in this one piece of land. He was a very prominent man, served as a member of the Ohio Legislature, and also as county judge. He died from cholera in June, 1833, and is buried beside his father and mother, in the cemetery at Senecaville. He died in the prime of life and in the most active years of his life, aged forty-nine years. His widow died in 1860 and is also buried at Senecaville.

His son, Ebenezer F., was at the time of his father's death engaged in the mercantile business and continued in this for some years in connection with his brothers. Soon after his father's death he became converted and decided to enter the ministry. He closed out his business and prepared for a college course. He had accumulated considerable property prior to this time. He had attended the public schools of Senecaville and prepared for the ministry at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and at Ohio University at Athens, Ohio, and, finishing his education, was ordained by the Cumberland Presbyterian church and immediately began his ministerial work in Guernsey county.

Reverend Thompson was married May 20, 1845, to Louisa Halley, daughter of Edward and Mary (Wartenbee) Halley, of near Byesville, Guernsey county. Mr. Halley was of English descent and both the Halleys and Wartenbees were large land owners and mill operators from Wheeling to Zanesville.

To Reverend and Mrs. Thompson were born three daughters and two sons: Mary E., who is Mrs. James Kaho, of Senecaville; Nellie T., now Mrs. Robert P. Burns, of Senecaville; Hattie L., now Mrs. Jacob S. Mowery, of the state of Oregon; William H., of Senecaville; and Ebenezer D., of St. Louis, Missouri.

Mr. Thompson spent the entire years of his ministry in Guernsey county and vicinity. His health was such that he was not capable of constant work and he retired to his farm near Senecaville. He was a Republican in politics and a man very active in public affairs, a public-spirited citizen and every effort calculated to improve conditions and uplift the people had his hearty support. He was a splendid man, highly respected and a man of wide influence. His death occurred on January 21, 1884, his widow surviving until December 27, 1903, and both are buried in the Senecaville cemetery.

The daughter, Nellie T., was married July 25, 1876, to Robert P. Burns, of Jacksonville, Greene county, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Burns lived in Senecaville, Mr. Burns being a traveling salesman. To Mr. and Mrs. Burns the following children were born: Halley A. is married and resides in Senecaville; Arthur married and lives in Senecaville; Mary A., now Mrs. Raymond Lowry, of Senecaville; Robert, at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Burns were both music teachers and each of the children have very marked musical ability and have musical educations. Mr. Burns passed to his rest July 28, 1895, and is buried in the Senecaville cemetery.

WILLIAM M. MOSER.

One of the honored veterans of the great war of the Rebellion is William M. Moser, of Richland township, a man who, like a true patriot, gave up the pleasures of his own fireside and the emoluments of business and unselfishly went forth to defend the old flag. He has lived to see and take part in the great development of Guernsey county, having always been a hard worker and ready to do his full share in furthering all laudable local interests.

Mr. Moser was born September 9, 1839, in Richland township, Guernsey county, Ohio, on a farm three miles northwest of Senecaville, the son of John and Sarah (Anderson) Moser. The father was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and the mother in Belmont county, Ohio. The father came to Richland township, as a young man, about 1833, and bought a farm in the woodland and owned it until his death, the farm where his son was born. The father was married in 1837 and engaged in farming all his life, becoming a large land owner and prosperous. He was a large stock raiser and feeder and was always active in public matters, being especially interested in good schools and good roads. He served as a member of the school board and in various township offices. He raised a family of eight children, who were: William M., the subject of this sketch; James H., on a farm in Richland township; John C., deceased; Amanda, now Mrs. Elijah Millhone, of Byesville; Mary E. is single; Sarah E., now Mrs. William T. Gibson, of Pasadena, California; Julia A., now Mrs. P. A. Walker, of Columbus, Ohio; Mathias C., deceased. The parents were members of the Presbyterian church and devout church people. The father died October 30, 1876, and his widow died in July, 1893. Both are buried in the cemetery at Senecaville.

William M. Moser spent his youth on his father's farm and remained with the parents until his father's death and then with his mother as long as she lived. He obtained his education in the district schools of the township. Mr. Moser has been always a farmer and has prospered. Has large land holdings, besides several pieces of town property. Mr. Moser enlisted in the army on February 2, 1862, as a member of Company B, First Ohio Cavalry, and served about two years, when he was discharged for disability. He was

in the Army of the Cumberland and participated in many engagements, being at the siege of Corinth, Mississippi, and Perryville, Kentucky, and various other fierce battles. His health was broken by the service and he has never been a robust man since. He has always been identified with farming and stock raising. In 1888 he moved to Senecaville from the farm, but kept his farm and coal land interests actively in hand until about three years ago, when he gave up much of this active work and has been living a retired life. He is a Republican in politics and has been active in public affairs. He has served as mayor of Senecaville and on the school board for ten years, is always interested in education and progress and always in the forefront of all movements calculated to advance the best interests of the people. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and an ardent church and Sunday school worker, a most excellent woman. Mr. Moser is a most excellent citizen and few men have the confidence and respect of the people to the extent that he has.

ANDREW MOORE.

Among the truly valued and interesting characters of early days in Guernsey county were the two Andrew Moores—father and son. This memoir will treat especially of the son, who was the father-in-law of Col. C. P. B. Sarchet, of Cambridge. The father, Andrew Moore, Sr., was descended from Scotch-Welsh ancestry, who settled at an early day in New Castle county, Delaware. The first American ancestor of this family established a "smithy", blacksmith shop, near New Castle, which trade was handed down from father to son. It was there that Andrew, Sr., learned the trade. At his majority he married Elizabeth Bines, by whom nine children were born: Robert B., William, James B., Andrew, Thomas, Jacob, Maria, Harriet and Eliza. Soon after his marriage he removed to Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where Gen. Robert B. Moore, late of California, and William Moore, of this county, were born. About 1797 he removed to Washington county, Pennsylvania, where James B. Moore, of Cambridge, was born. Still following the western tide of emigration, the year 1803 found him located at Wellsburg, West Virginia, where Andrew was born, February 12th of that year. Mr. Moore the following year removed to Newellstown, Belmont county, Ohio, and in April, 1806, settled near what was then called "Smithton" (now the Lost

ANDREW BINES MOORE.

MRS. ELIZABETH MOORE.

town), and after the formation of Guernsey county it was called Frankford on the Zane Trace, or old Wheeling road, and there opened up what became a notable place, Moore's Tavern, known far and near for its good cheer and hospitality. To the hotel was attached the "smithy," where glowed brightly the blacksmith's forge and sounded the ringing anvil. Here young Andrew spent his youthful days as the son of a pioneer backwoodsman, doing such labor on the farm and about the tavern as one of his years could do. He was apprenticed to learn the trade of a tanner, when sixteen years of age, to a Mr. Erskine, at St. Clairsville. When he had served his time and secured his freedom suit, three months' schooling and his Bible, the last item in the agreement, he set out for the East, where he spent several years in Baltimore, Philadelphia and Wilmington as a "jour" tanner. He was unsuccessful in his efforts and returned to his father's place and in 1826 was united in marriage to Margaret Bines, by which union he had one son, Robert B. Moore. He commenced to work with his team on the National road, then being constructed, and during the time there engaged obtained sufficient money with which to purchase one hundred acres of land in the Salt creek valley, west of Middleton. After the completion of that great highway in 1829 he opened a tavern in Middleton, which he owned until the death of his first wife. In 1834 he married, for his second wife, Elizabeth Riggs, and removed to the farm. By this marriage he had three children, Mrs. C. P. B. Sarchet, Maj. James W. Moore and Mrs. Henry L. Twining, all of Guernsey county and all present at his funeral.

During the time of his keeping tavern, Mr. Moore was largely engaged in driving horses, cattle and hogs, with his brothers, and made many trips over the far-away mountains. He thus formed a large acquaintance and knew and was known by all the leading drovers over the National pike. About 1845 he commenced wagoning west from Wheeling, with the old-fashioned white-covered broad tread wagon, removing again to Middletown, and in 1848 to Cambridge, purchasing the old homestead of Gen. Robert B. Moore and a part of the old Chapman farm. He continued in the business of wagoning, through cold and heat, year in and year out, until the completion of the Central Ohio railroad in 1854, when he began to haul coal from his own farm to Cambridge and was thus engaged until about 1870, when he felt old age creeping on. Worn out with the life of exposure, he retired and spent the remainder of his days an almost helpless invalid, with his children, enjoying the confidence and respect of the entire community. He departed this life at the home of his son-in-law, C. P. B.

Sarchet, of Cambridge, Thursday, September 2, 1880, aged seventy-seven years and six months, and was laid to rest in the Cambridge cemetery, where repose so many of the old pioneers.

JAMES L. DILLEY.

Among the native-born residents of the vicinity of Senecaville, Richland township, Guernsey county, who have reached a well merited success there must be included the name of James L. Dilley, for, having applied himself in a most assiduous manner to whatever he undertook, he has been largely rewarded. No man is better known in this section of the county than he, and his career has a double interest when it is learned that he is one of the honored veterans of the great civil conflict of nearly a half century ago, having gone forth, like the patriotic Spartan of old, to do or die for his country on many a sanguinary field of combat.

James L. Dilley was born March 24, 1841, in Cambridge, Ohio, the son of Valentine J. and Amanda W. (Hutchison) Dilley. The father was born in Richland township, and the grandfather, Joseph Dilley, came to Guernsey county from New Jersey with the early pioneers. Both grandfather and father were farmers. The father was also a shoemaker and conducted a shop at Cambridge for a number of years and in 1845 moved to Senecaville, where he conducted a shop for some years, but later engaged in farming in different parts of the county and eventually returned to Senecaville, where he died in June, 1886, and his widow on April 8, 1906. He was a Republican in politics and active in public affairs, but not an office seeker, though he served as a member of the first town council of Senecaville and also as assessor of Richland township. He was a man of sterling character and integrity. The parents had a family of twelve children: James L., the subject of this sketch; Richard H., of Cambridge; Susan, deceased; Joseph, of Duncans Falls, Muskingum county, Ohio; Mary Ann, deceased; Caroline E., now Mrs. John W. James, of Maxburg, Washington county, Ohio; Minerva U., now Mrs. Richard Lowry, of Senecaville; Harriet, deceased; Amanda, now Mrs. James Nelson, of Senecaville; William, deceased; Ephraim, deceased; Sarah Frances, deceased.

James L. Dilley, who was the third in order of birth, grew up in Senecaville and obtained his education in the public schools. In 1858 the family moved to Cumberland, Guernsey county, and from there to Maxburg, Wash-

ington county. There, on October 26, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Sixty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three years' service in the Army of the Potomac, during the Civil war. He served three years and on January 1, 1864, he re-enlisted in the same company and regiment for another three years, or during the war. He served until the close of the war, and was mustered out on July 15, 1865, serving almost continuously for four years. His regiment was mostly with the Army of the Potomac and he participated in twenty-six battles, the Sixty-second Regiment being always on duty and on the firing line. On April 6, 1865, just three days before General Lee's surrender, Mr. Dilley was wounded in the right thigh in the battle of High Bridge, Virginia, having passed through without any serious injury up to that time. His limb was amputated and was so injured that an artificial limb was impossible. He had a splendid record.

After the close of the war Mr. Dilley returned home. His parents were living in Maxburg, Washington county, Ohio, where he engaged in the mercantile business with his brother, Richard H. Dilley. He was in business there for about four years. He was married September 4, 1868, to Clara A. Miller, daughter of Samuel and Charlotte N. (Goodwell) Miller, of Maxburg, Ohio. To this union were born the following children: Sarah Francis, deceased; Joseph, deceased; William, of Caldwell, Ohio, and Lillie, deceased; Samuel, of Senecaville; Inez, deceased; James A., of Senecaville; Helen, deceased; Mildred, at home.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Dilley lived in Maxburg for about one year, when they removed to Duncan's Falls, Muskingum county, where he was engaged in the jewelry business for nine years. In 1880 he moved to Senecaville and engaged in the jewelry business until 1908, when he retired from active business.

Mr. Dilley is a Republican in politics and always has been an active party man. He has served as assessor of Aurelias township, in Washington county, for two years. He has served as a member of the town council of Senecaville for twenty years, and is now president of the same. He has served as a member of the Republican county central committee for years and has been a delegate to county, district and state conventions. He is now a member of the Guernsey county soldiers' relief board. He is a member of the Buchanan Post No. 541, Grand Army of the Republic, and has been commander of the post and is now adjutant. He has been a delegate to the state encampment and is active in all work of the Grand Army of the Republic. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian church and Mr. Dilley

is an adherent of that church and a liberal supporter of the church. He is also a member of the Senecaville board of education, is a man of high standing and a splendid citizen in every respect.

WILLIAM P. EVANS.

In all the various lines of business which have received the attention of William P. Evans he has shown remarkable aptitude and has been uniformly successful in each, being a man of inherent business ability and of pleasing address, so that his dealing with the general public is made easy and he holds high rank among the leading business men of Cambridge and Guernsey county.

Mr. Evans was born on March 30, 1859, to Nantytlo, South Wales, and is the son of Evan and Sarah (Jones) Evans. The father was a carpenter and died when the son was a mere lad, and the latter went to work in a rolling mill. He was only seven years of age when his father died and, having to hustle for himself, his early schooling was meager, but this deficiency has been overcome in later years by miscellaneous reading and home study. He worked in the iron mills of his native town until 1878, when he was nineteen years of age, then emigrated to America, first locating at Niles, Ohio, where he worked in the iron mills, remaining there until April, 1883, when he moved to New Philadelphia, where he found employment in the iron mills as a shearer. He lived in that city until 1891, when he came to Cambridge and was one of the first employes in the Cambridge Iron & Steel Company's mills, when it first became an industry, and he has been with the same mill ever since and has continued at the same job, which is evidence of his reliability and skill,—in fact, he is regarded as an expert in his line.

Mr. Evans was married on March 27, 1880, to Ann Evans, daughter of Reece and Jane (Roberts) Evans, of Hubbard, Ohio, her father being a coal miner and a native of Wales. He has been deceased about thirty years, but his widow still survives. To Mr. and Mrs. Evans four children have been born, namely: Ann, now Mrs. William E. Westbrook, of Newark, Ohio; William lives at home; Evan R. is also a member of the family circle; both these sons work in the mill with their father; and Susan, who is also at home.

Mr. Evans has a very comfortable dwelling in Cambridge and also a fine farm of one hundred and fifty-seven acres in Jefferson township, where he spends his vacations with his family and where he contemplates retiring at an

early date, giving up mill work and taking life a little easier, for forty-five years in the mill entitles him to a little respite. It is his intention to make this a model farm and to make a specialty of high-grade livestock.

Politically, Mr. Evans is a Republican and he has always been active in party affairs. While a resident of New Philadelphia he served as constable, and while there he was injured by an explosion in the mill and was incapacitated for work for a full year. During the months of convalescence he attended a normal school, taught by John P. Kuntz, in the basement of the court house, this being his first and only schooling, and he made wonderful progress during those months. He was at that time very poor and had a wife and one child. John M. Custer, a cousin of the famous General Custer, made it possible for Mr. Evans to attend school and live comfortably at the same time, he thus owing the former a debt of gratitude and reverence which he has never felt that he could adequately repay, although the financial part of the debt was long ago settled.

Mr. Evans is a member of the New Philadelphia lodge of Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a member of the Episcopal church and his wife belongs to the Baptist church. He is a man of strong convictions and sturdy integrity and his word is his bond. As a friend, he is a strong advocate and as an opponent he is fair but unrelenting. He enjoys travel and has just recently returned from an extended western trip. He visited relatives in Seattle whom he had not seen for forty years, since leaving Wales. He has never visited his native country and has become thoroughly Americanized and a strong supporter of our government. While regretting his own lack of educational advantages, he is giving his children every opportunity in that line.

NATHANIEL LEPAGE.

Having been born and reared in Guernsey county, and having spent his very active and useful life here, it is doubtful if any man in this locality is better or more favorably known than Nathaniel Lepage, of Senecaville, Richland township. Honesty and fair dealing have been his watchwords, and these twin virtues have been personified in his active life, so that he has always enjoyed the friendship and respect of his neighbors and wide circle of acquaintances. Born April 7, 1841, in Cambridge township, this county, on a farm, he is the son of Thomas and Rachel (Sarchet) Lepage. Both par-

ents are natives of the isle of Guernsey, and came to America as young people. Father Lepage was an orphan, but the mother came with her parents in the year 1809, and they were active in the pioneer life of the locality. The father was a farmer of Cambridge township, and a large land owner and was a prosperous man. He was a devout churchman and one of the founders of the Methodist Protestant church in Cambridge and an active member in its affairs. He was a Whig in politics until the formation of the Republican party, when he became a Republican. Always interested in public affairs, but never an office seeker, he devoted his time to his stock raising interests. He died in 1879, his wife dying a number of years prior, in 1845, and both are buried in a private family burying ground on the home farm, two miles north of Cambridge. In the parents' family were nine children, all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood and four of whom are now living: Adam, of Cambridge; Mary Jane, now Mrs. John Campbell, of Cambridge; Nathaniel, the subject of this sketch; Cornelius, of Cambridge. Those now dead are Peter, Martha, Cyrus, Thomas and Rachel.

Nathaniel Lepage spent his childhood and youth on the home farm, and was educated in the country district schools of the time in a log school house. He remained on the farm until he was seventeen years of age, when he began the trade of a tinner with Samuel Burges, of Cambridge. After learning his trade he came to Senecaville, in 1860, and established himself in the tinware and hardware business, which he continued until 1890, when he retired from the business and became postmaster at Senecaville under appointment by President Benjamin Harrison. He served four years, when he was succeeded by a Democrat during the second term of President Cleveland. He was reappointed in 1897 by President McKinley and served continuously until August 22, 1910, when he resigned on account of ill health. He is a Republican in politics and has been active in party matters. Has served as a member of the Republican county central committee, and was a frequent delegate to county and district conventions. He served as mayor of Senecaville for two terms and a member of the town council on several occasions, also as a member of the Senecaville board of education for a number of years. He is a member of the Senecaville Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has filled all the chairs in both lodges at two different times, and was a charter member of both lodges in Senecaville.

Mr. Lepage was married on October 10, 1862, to Lovina Leisure, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Leisure, of Senecaville, the father being dead before the daughter's marriage. To Mr. and Mrs. Lepage were born two children, Lillie May, now Mrs. L. K. Thompson, of Brooklyn, New York,

and another child who died in infancy. The wife and mother died August 13, 1865. Mr. Lepage's second marriage took place on October 18, 1867, to Mary E. Rose, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Ann Rose, of Senecaville. To this union were born: Charles, of Senecaville; Leona, now Mrs. John W. Chester, of Nashville, Tennessee; Thomas F., of Guernsey county; William B., of Hartford, Guernsey county; Cora, now Mrs. Elmer Smith, of Lafayette, Colorado; Mary, deceased. The wife and mother died in June, 1877. Mr. Lepage's third marriage was solemnized on December 10, 1879, to Mary E. Mackvicker, daughter of Alexander and Martha Mackvicker, of Noble county. To this union no children have been born. Mrs. Lepage died on August 10, 1907. Mr. Lepage and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and he has always been active in church and Sunday school work, and for forty-eight years has been a Sunday school teacher. He is a man of high character and enviable reputation. He has always been a public-spirited citizen, and all movements that have for their object the betterment of conditions and the uplift of mankind find in Mr. Lepage a willing and active supporter. He is now enjoying a retired life after many years of activity and push.

WILLIAM HAMMOND BLAIR.

The history of the loyal sons and representative citizens of Guernsey county would not be complete should the name that heads this review be omitted. When the fierce fire of the rebellion was raging throughout the Southland, threatening to destroy the Union, he responded with patriotic fervor to the call of volunteers, and in some of the bloodiest battles for which that great war was noted, proved his loyalty to the government he loved so well. During the subsequent years, up to the time of his death, he was remembered among the honored and respected citizens of his community. In official positions and private life alike he proved himself every inch a man, standing "four square to every wind that blows," and he is eminently entitled to representation in a work of this character.

William Hammond Blair, a veteran of the Civil war, and for many years city marshal, and later chief of police of Cambridge, died at his home on South Sixth street, Saturday evening, October 22, 1910, about seven-fifteen o'clock, the cause of death being heart trouble, with which he had been afflicted for some years. The funeral services were held at the residence of the family Monday afternoon, October 24, 1910, at two o'clock, conducted by

Rev. R. M. Elliott, pastor of the Second United Presbyterian church, and the interment was made in Northwood cemetery. The services were under the auspices of Cambridge Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he was a charter member, and six members of the post, his comrades during life time, acted as his pallbearers.

Mr. Blair was the son of William and Mary (Hammond) Blair and was born in Adams township, Guernsey county, July 22, 1837. His paternal grandfather, Alexander Blair, and his wife, Susan Long, came from county Donegal, Ireland, to America about the year 1801 and settled in Brooks county, Virginia (now West Virginia). After living there a few years, they came to Guernsey county and settled in what is now Cambridge township, on the farm now owned by John Barnes. Alexander Blair was a native of Ireland and his wife of Scotland. Their oldest child, Alexander, was born in Ireland in 1798. He married Isabel Nicholson and after their marriage they settled in Meigs county, Ohio. William Blair (father of the subject) married Mary Hammond and they lived in Adams township, this county. Mary married David Hammond and their children were as follows: James, who married Helen Caither and resided near Elkton, Kentucky; David married Mary Blair and they resided in this county; John married Elizabeth Scott and they resided in Adams township, this county; William married Matilda Parke and they resided in Adams township; Mary married William Blair, of Adams township; Jane became the wife of Samuel Achison and they located in Muskingum county, where she still resides, at the age of ninety-four years; Ann married David Dew and lived in Muskingum county; Sarah married Thomas Ford and lived in this county.

The Hammonds settled in Guernsey county in 1818. William Hammond, in company with his brothers, John, Robert and David, came to this country from county Tyrone, Ireland, sometime prior to the Revolutionary war. They settled in the valley near the Susquehanna river, marked off their claims and opened up some ground for cultivation, but the Indians scared them away and they settled near Hickory, Pennsylvania.

John Hammond enlisted in the war and was wounded in the battle of Bunker Hill. William was too young to enlist, but boated provisions for General Wayne and his army. William married Mary Wier, who had come with her parents from Scotland and settled near Hickory, their marriage occurring about the year 1796. He was a reed-maker by trade, and he and his wife eventually resided in Guernsey county. Mattie married James Gilkinson and they settled in Illinois. Susan was married twice, her first husband being William McKee, after whose death she married John Herbert, and they

lived in Knox township, this county. Alexander Blair was by trade a stonemason. His son, William, was a school teacher and also worked at the stonemason's trade.

William H. Blair, the immediate subject of this review, secured an education in the country schools, and at an early age took up the work of a carpenter. He was married to Elizabeth Mason, daughter of William and Sarah (Forsythe) Mason, October 4, 1860, and to them were born the following eight children, four sons and four daughters, one of the latter, May, dying when but seven years old, as the result of being kicked by a horse; Mrs. Joseph Barr, of Cambridge; Frank C., of Cambridge; Allie, at home; William M., of Martins Ferry; Mrs. F. E. Geyer, of Cambridge; Alex, of Newport, Kentucky; May, deceased; and Charles, of Cambridge. These children, with the mother, survive.

The Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry perhaps saw as much hard fighting as any other regiment, and Company H had the reputation of being in a greater number of hard-fought battles than any other company in the regiment. Mr. Blair took part in about thirty-seven regular battles, in addition to many skirmishes too numerous to mention or keep track of.

After his final discharge from the army, at the close of the war, Mr. Blair returned to his wife and again took up business as a carpenter. With his family, he moved from Adams township to Cambridge, about 1891. A stanch Republican, Mr. Blair immediately took an active interest in municipal politics, and shortly after coming to the city was elected city marshal. He served as marshal under Mayors John Longsworth, A. M. Baxter and J. W. Smallwood. During the latter's term of office the office of city marshal was done away with and the position was made appointive, under the title of chief of police. After serving as city marshal and chief of police for eight years and eight months Mr. Blair resigned January 1, 1906, and after that time lived a retired life. He still, however, took a keen interest in politics.

During the last few years, Mr. Blair suffered with heart trouble, which was the cause of his giving up active work. Two weeks prior to his death he suffered an attack, and it was feared then that it would end in death. However, he recovered and made the remark that he did not think he could live through another attack. On Saturday afternoon of the day he died, Mr. Blair complained of being ill, but after eating supper went out in front of the house. Later he was joined by Mrs. Blair, who advised him to return to the house, which he did, but his condition was so much worse that the family physician was sent for. However, it was too late and death was then but a question of a short time.

On October 4, 1910, Mr. and Mrs. Blair celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, when all of their children were present, and the occasion was one of unusual enjoyment for the father, who was so soon to be summoned from earthly labors.

Mr. Blair was a man of sterling worth and qualities of character and was held in the highest esteem throughout the county, where he enjoyed an extensive acquaintance. He was always on the right side of every question affecting the best interests of his fellows, and his death was a distinct loss to the community.

ORLANDO R. TAYLOR.

A name that is well known in Valley township, Guernsey county, standing for upright manhood and clean citizenship, is that of Orlando R. Taylor, who was born in Hartford, this township, June 16, 1858, the descendant of an excellent and highly respected family, being the son of William and Sarah (Hall) Taylor. The father was born in the same community, as was also the mother. William Taylor devoted most of his life to farming pursuits, but during his last years he was not very actively engaged in agriculture. He was a man whom everyone respects, his life having been above reproach. In his family are six children, named as follows: Orlando R., of this review; Ida, wife of David E. H. Elwee, lives at Westerville, Ohio; Naomi is the wife of James Laughlin and lives at Pleasant City, this county; Lizzie is the wife of James H. Warren and lives in Cambridge; Jemima married G. S. Larrick and lives about five miles south of Pleasant City, in Noble county; Charley lives at Linden Heights, north of Columbus, Ohio.

The death of the father of these children occurred on September 11, 1909, having survived his wife nine years, she having answered the summons on September 24, 1900. From about 1879 they had lived in Pleasant City, although Mr. Taylor continued farming until within a few years of his death.

Orlando R. Taylor grew to maturity on the home farm, near Pleasant City, which he worked when old enough, and he attended the common schools there. Since 1879 he has lived at Pleasant City, but he attended the normal school at Cambridge, and later took a course at Scio College, preparing himself for a teacher, which profession he followed with marked success for fifteen or sixteen years, his services being in great demand owing to the fact that he was exceptionally well equipped for his work and also because of the fact that he was an entertainer as well as an instructor in the school room,

being popular with both pupils and patrons, and keeping abreast of the times in all matters pertaining to his work. He taught in Pleasant City and other schools in Guernsey county and four years in Muskingum county.

But tiring of the school room, Mr. Taylor took up fire insurance, and later established an agency and did a very gratifying business in this line. He became notary public and was also township clerk, and is still serving as clerk of the school board of Valley township, and also as clerk of the board of education of Pleasant City. As a public servant he has ever given the utmost satisfaction, discharging his duties in a very conscientious and able manner. He has recently engaged in life insurance, which he now makes his chief business.

Mr. Taylor was married on August 4, 1888, to Alice Moore, a lady of many estimable traits, the daughter of Thomas I. and Margaret (Gander) Moore. She was born, reared and educated in the southeastern part of Guernsey county. One child was born to this union, who died in infancy.

Mr. Taylor's popularity and his eminent fitness for positions of public trust led his friends to elect him mayor of Pleasant City, but he did not want the office and resigned after six months' service. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, and he and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal church. He is easily one of the leading citizens of Pleasant City and this part of the county, although being a man of conservative tastes, he does not court such distinction.

JOHN S. MOORHEAD.

Devoted to the noble and humane work of teaching, John S. Moorhead, of Senecaville, Richland township, Guernsey county, has made his influence felt in the school life of this locality, occupying as he does a prominent place in his profession and standing high in the esteem of all classes, his services being in great demand and his personality of such a genteel nature as to render him popular with patrons and pupils everywhere.

Mr. Moorhead was born February 11, 1862, in Senecaville, Ohio, and is the son of Jonathan and Mary A. Moorhead. The father was born in Guernsey county and the mother in Virginia. The Moorheads were also Virginians and were a prominent and influential pioneer family and active in the early development of the county. The father was a farmer and pioneer brick manufacturer, making most of the brick of which the early brick buildings of

Senecaville were built. He was also a farmer, but had his residence in Senecaville. He was a Republican in politics and an ardent party man, but never an office seeker, but always well informed and positive in his convictions. He and his family were connected with the Methodist Episcopal church and he was a great lover of nature and probably the best botanist in this section of the state, being an authority on flowers, plants and trees. He died April 1, 1903, and his wife on August 23, 1894, and both are buried in the cemetery in Senecaville. These parents had a family of five sons and three daughters who grew to manhood and womanhood: George A., of Senecaville; Langdon, of Cambridge; John S., the subject of this sketch; Jacob C., of Cambridge; Emma, now Mrs. Sherman Cale, of New Concord; Rosetta, now Mrs. J. E. Malone, of New Concord.

John S. Moorhead grew up in Senecaville, and was educated in the Senecaville public schools, since which time he attended various normal schools, preparing to teach, and is therefore well equipped for his life work.

Mr. Moorhead was married October 30, 1883, to May Belle Breidenthal, daughter of Henry and Linnie (Leisure) Breidenthal, of Senecaville. This family came from Pennsylvania to Guernsey county, Mr. Breidenthal being a shoemaker and a Republican, active in politics and all public matters and a great reader, being well informed. Both parents are now living and reside in Pleasant City. To Mr. and Mrs. Moorhead have been born two sons and four daughters: Byron, Bright, Linnie, Mary A., Gertrude and Virginia. Byron, the eldest son, is a student in the Northwestern University at Ada, Ohio, and the others are students in the Senecaville schools, except the two youngest.

After leaving school Mr. Moorhead was engaged with the C. W. & N. Y. railroad as agent at Senecaville, his brother, George A., being superintendent of the road when it was first built. Mr. Moorhead had a brother also engaged in the railroad tie business, having a contract with the Baltimore & Ohio railroad to furnish forty thousand ties each year. He was with the railroad company as agent for about ten years, but in 1894 he left the company and engaged in school teaching and has been teaching ever since. For five years he taught in the Senecaville schools and the remainder of the time in the country district schools of the county and is a progressive and popular teacher. He is a Republican in politics and has served as a member of the town council for twelve years and was elected mayor of the village in 1909 and prior to this had served two terms as mayor, making six years in all. He is a public-spirited, progressive citizen in all matters. He is a member of the Eastern Ohio and Guernsey County Teachers' associations and is secretary of the township branch of the Ohio Teachers' Reading Circle. He and

his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and active in the church and Sunday school work, having served five years as superintendent of the Sunday school and is Sunday school chorister. Mrs. Moorhead is an active worker in the different church societies and is a refined and cultured woman, devoted to her home and family, and the Moorhead home is prominent in the social life of the community.

Few men have the spirit of civic improvement as Mr. Moorhead and his influence is always along lines calculated to bring about conditions resulting in the greatest good to the greatest number, good, practical education for the young and a high plane of morals for the elders. He is a man of high ideals, who is able to point out the way that they may be obtained and maintained. The Moorhead home is one of the most hospitable and attractive in Senecaville.

EDWARD LYNCH.

The name of Edward Lynch, a well known citizen of Senecaville, Richland township, Guernsey county, has long been synonymous with improvement and progress, for he believes in employing modern methods in all phases of our complex existence, and as a result he has been very successful in whatever he has turned his attention to and has done much toward the general uplift of his community.

Mr. Lynch is the able and popular superintendent of the Cleveland mine of the Morris Coal Company. He was born on September 3, 1866, in Lawrence county, Ohio, near Vesuvius Station, and is the son of Edward and Anna Belle (Bickenington) Lynch. The father worked in the coal mines of Lawrence county and was a player of the violin of local note and furnished music for the country dances. The father died in 1908 and his wife in 1871. The son grew up in the mining districts and attended the district schools of the township. At ten years of age he went to work in the mines with his father and worked at mining in Lawrence county until 1885, when he went to New Straitsville, Ohio, and worked in the coal mines of that locality. He was at New Straitsville for seven years, when he went to Jacksonville, Athens county, and worked in the mines for five years, and in 1897 he was made superintendent of Mine No. 24, of the Crescent Coal Company, near Jacksonville. In a short time the Crescent Coal Company was reorganized, becoming the Northern Fuel Company. Mr. Lynch was with this company as superintendent of Mine No. 24 for thirteen years. He then went to Mine No.

21, near Shawnee, for the Sunday Creek Coal Company as superintendent, where he remained for six months, when he was transferred to Mine No. 10 of the same company, near Gloucester, Athens county, where he remained for a short time, and then went to Arkansas as superintendent of three mines operated by a company in that state. He only remained about five months, the climate not agreeing with him. He then returned to Sugar Creek, Athens county, and was superintendent of Mine No. 211, for the Continental Coal Company. He was with this company only a short time when the Sunday Creek Coal Company took over the Colonial Coal Company properties and Mr. Lynch was transformed to Chauncey, Athens county, as superintendent of the new mine for the same company. He was only at Chauncey a short time when he was transferred back to his former position at Sugar Creek. He was with the Continental and Sunday Creek companies for three years. In February, 1909, he came to his present position with the Morris Coal Company as superintendent of the mine at Senecaville. This is one of the largest mines in Guernsey county, with an output of about thirteen hundred tons daily and employing more than two hundred people. It is a modern equipped mine in every way, and Mr. Lynch is an expert mine superintendent, learning the business from the beginning to the important position he now occupies. He has seen the business grow from the crude methods of forty years ago to the present thoroughly equipped mines and methods. He has learned it all in the school of experience and is a thorough man in every respect.

Mr. Lynch was married November 26, 1889, to Anna Call, of New Straitsville, daughter of Edward and Mary (Sweney) Call, Mr. Call being a miner in the New Straitsville mines. To this union six children have been born: Anna Belle, Edward, Frank, John, Charles and Harry, all at home.

Mr. Lynch is a Democrat in politics and has been always interested in public matters and active in public affairs. He has served as school director in the different localities where he has lived and has always been interested in education.

The Lynch family are of the Catholic faith. Mr. Lynch is a splendid type of a self-made man, going into the mines with his father at the age of ten, beginning the work at the very bottom. He has learned the business step by step and learned it thoroughly, until he reached the position of mine superintendent, solely by his energy and ability and true worth. He is a man of splendid character, a good man in every sense, both in his calling and in the affairs of men. Progressive in his ideas, he is a valuable citizen in any community in which he may live. His wife is equally capable in her sphere, which

in devotion to her home and family. The eldest child, a daughter, assists her mother in the home, one son works in the mine with his father and the other boys are yet in school.

OBEDIAH E. TRENNER.

Among the successful and progressive agriculturists and stock men of this locality is Obediah E. Trenner, who was born about a half mile northwest of Derwent, in Valley township, on June 4, 1858, the son of Noah and Caroline (Rose) Trenner. The father was born on the same farm as his son, the subject, so the Trenner family has been a prominent one in this community from the pioneer days. The paternal grandfather was Henry Trenner, Jr., he being the son of Henry, Sr., and Elizabeth (Secrest) Trenner. Henry Trenner, Jr., was born in Virginia in 1790, and emigrated to Ohio with his parents in the fall of 1818, when this country was undeveloped and the home of wild animals. They settled in what is now Valley township, near Derwent, buying a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, and there they made the family home, spending the rest of their days there. Soon after his arrival here in the fall of 1818, Henry Trenner, Jr., married Sarah Frye, who was born in Virginia in 1800, the daughter of John Frye and wife. Eight children were born to them, namely: John F., Isaiah and Noah, all deceased; William, living at Carthage, Missouri; Benjamin, of Jackson township, this county, whose record, appearing in this book, gives interesting information of the Trenner family from their first arrival in America; Caleb lives in Valley township; Henry lives in the state of Washington; one child died in infancy.

Henry Trenner and wife were members of the Lutheran church at Hartford for many years, and they attended services held in various dwellings of the county many years, before a church house was built.

Noah Trenner grew up on the old home farm, where his grandparents settled in 1818, and he lived there all his life, following farming. He married Caroline Rose, daughter of Robinson and Elizabeth (Moser) Rose. She grew to maturity near Hartford. Her father's family is descended from Sir Robert Rose, of England. Several generations ago the Moser family came to the United States from the isle of Guernsey, and settled near Senecaville, this county. To Noah Trenner and wife four children were born, two of whom died in infancy; those living are, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Robins, wife of Henry C. Robins, of Westerville, Ohio, and Obediah E., of this review.

Noah Trenner was a successful farmer, having followed this vocation all his life, owning two hundred acres of good land. He was a Democrat and held several minor public offices. He and his wife both belonged to the Lutheran church at Hartford, and he was an officer in the church for several years. His death occurred in 1895, and that of his wife in 1900.

Obediah E. Trenner, of this review, lived on the home farm until he was twenty-five or twenty-six years of age, then entered the mercantile business at Hartford, later opening a store at Trail Run which he managed six months, later discontinuing his store at Hartford. He was the first postmaster at Robins, serving two terms of about four years each. About 1893 he built a new store at Pleasant City and put in an excellent stock of goods, continuing at the same time his store at Trail Run, selling out at the latter place about 1900. He continued business at Pleasant City until the fall of 1906, when he sold out. Since then he has been looking after his farm and dealing in the stock business. He has a splendidly improved place of one hundred and thirty-one acres in the locality where he was born, and he has brought the place up to a high state of cultivation. He has a neat home and substantial outbuildings and he devotes considerable attention to stock raising. He was very successful as a merchant and always enjoyed a very liberal patronage wherever he had a store, for the people had every confidence in his good intentions.

Mr. Trenner was married in June, 1899, to Ella Umstot, of Washington, Guernsey county, the daughter of Jacob S. and Sarah Jane (McGaw) Umstot, her parents being old residents of this county and highly respected.

Fraternally, Mr. Trenner belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Dyson Lodge, also Foster Encampment, both at Pleasant City. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran church at that place, and he has been an officer in the church for the past seven years, and is also active in Sunday school work, being treasurer and teacher.

ELIAS D. STONE.

The name of Elias D. Stone is synonymous with progress and improvement in the vicinity of Derwent, Ohio, for he is a man who believes in keeping abreast of the times in every respect and doing well whatever he has in hand, and this characteristic has resulted in a fair measure of success to Mr. Stone and his family. He was born in Spencer township, Guernsey county,

Ohio, and is the son of Marshall and Louisa (Patterson) Stone. Both parents were born in Pennsylvania, and both these families came to Guernsey county in the pioneer days and here prospered and became influential. The father of the subject was a Republican, and while he was always deeply interested in public affairs, he was not active. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His death occurred on January 13, 1886; his widow, a woman of beautiful Christian characteristics, still survives, now advanced in years, having reached the age of eighty-two. She lives on the home farm in Spencer township.

Elias D. Stone spent his youth on his father's farm and engaged in the general work on the place, attending the district schools during the winter months, later attending Valparaiso University, at Valparaiso, Indiana, one year, and later spent one year at Northwestern University at Ada, Ohio, being compelled to leave college on account of poor health. He had been engaged in the lumber business prior to attending college, and he returned to this line of business in order to get outdoor work. He operated mills and bought and shipped lumber extensively and became well known as a lumber dealer. In 1899 he established a planing mill at Derwent, this county, and successfully operated the same for a period of nine years, selling out in 1908. Since then he has been engaged in farming or superintending his farming interests, which are extensive. He has been very successful in all business affairs.

Politically, Mr. Stone is a Republican and he has been an active party worker for some time. He has frequently been a delegate to county, district and state conventions. In 1908 he was nominated and elected a member of the board of county commissioners and he is now president of the board and is doing a very commendable work in this capacity. He was renominated for the same office in 1910 and elected for another two years. Some important road improvements have been undertaken and completed during his tenure of office. He has the reputation of being a splendid official, with a view to economy and strict integrity in public matters. He has also served as a member of the board of education in Derwent. Fraternally, he belongs to the Pleasant City lodge, Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Stone has been twice married, first on May 31, 1894, to Luella Hawes, daughter of John B. and Elizabeth Hawes, of Valley township, a prominent family there; Mrs. Stone lived less than one year, dying on April 1, 1895. His second marriage was solemnized on April 4, 1901, to Alcy Rhinehart, daughter of James and Louisa (Finney) Rhinehart, of Westland township, Guernsey county, Mr. Rhinehart being a prominent and successful

farmer there. Four children, two sons and two daughters, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Stone, namely: Louisa F., James P., Elias T. and Orvetta. Mr. Stone and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is a trustee, steward and class leader and superintendent of the Sunday school, in fact, a pillar in the church here, having been a member of and active worker in the church and Sunday school for twenty-five years. His wife is also a very efficient church and Sunday school worker. The family home is in Derwent, Valley township, and is a large, substantial and attractive one. Mr. Stone still has some lumbering interests here in addition to his farming interests and official duties.

JAMES MADISON SECREST.

A man who deserves the great credit which is given him for his success is James Madison Secrest, one of Guernsey county's most prominent and influential citizens, for not a dishonest dollar ever passed through his hands, and his large competence and valuable property have all been accumulated by his own efforts, for he started in life under none too favorable auspices, but being a man of indomitable courage and always his own exponent, doing his own thinking and depending upon no one to direct his affairs, he has forged to the front rank of our citizenship despite obstacles, and has played well his part in the work of upbuilding the locality honored by his citizenship and whose interests he has always had at heart, therefore is eminently deserving of the high esteem in which he is held by all who know him.

Mr. Secrest was born in Noble county, Ohio, in 1848, and he is the only son of Harrison and Hulda (Thompson) Secrest and the grandson of Isaac and Mary (Slater) Secrest, all prominent in the pioneer life of the Buckeye state. Harrison Secrest was born in 1822 in what is now the north part of Noble county, Ohio, and there he grew up on a farm which he worked when old enough. His wife, Hulda Thompson, was the daughter of Abraham and Rachael (McCreary) Thompson, the father born September 3, 1796, and the son of James and Mary (Jackson) Thompson. James Thompson was born February 20, 1758, and he was the son of Jacob and Annie (Downard) Thompson. Abraham Thompson came from Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in his young manhood and settled in the southeast part of what is now Valley township, Guernsey county. His father came and entered a large quantity of excellent land from the government,—in fact, he secured all the most avail-

able farming land in that community, and, like the other members of this thrifty family, became well-to-do.

After the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Secrest he and she lived in Noble county until the death of the wife, Mrs. Hulda Secrest, on October 14, 1849. As stated above, their only child was James Madison, the subject. After the death of his first wife, Harrison Secrest moved to Pleasant City, then called Point Pleasant, and married Elizabeth Allison, daughter of J. B. and Matilda Allison, who came from Greene county, Ohio, and developed a good home here and were highly respected. The following children were born to Harrison and Elizabeth (Allison) Secrest: Joseph; Nancy Caroline, wife of Noah Larrick; Sarah; Belle, wife of Mr. Kackley, of Columbus, Ohio; John; Mary, wife of John Stranathan; William; Martha, wife of Fred Campbell.

Harrison Secrest kept a hotel, ran a woolen mill, built a number of houses in Pleasant City, conducted a store awhile—in fact, was one of the most prominent business men of the place for many years and did more, perhaps, for the upbuilding of the town than any other man. He was an excellent manager, exercised splendid judgment in all his transactions and was always ready to assist in furthering any enterprise making for the general good. Although he was a loyal Republican, he never aspired to public offices. He was a member and liberal supporter of the Methodist Episcopal church. The death of this excellent and highly honored citizen occurred on February 5, 1894.

James Madison Secrest, of this review, grew to maturity at Pleasant City where he received a fairly good common school education. He began work in the woolen mill there as a spinner when a young man and he acquired a thorough knowledge of the woolen mill business. He also conducted a grist-mill and a saw-mill, and dealt extensively in the lumber business; he built a number of houses in Pleasant City and has been very successful in whatever he has undertaken there. He also became the owner of over three hundred acres of valuable farming land, a part of which is now laid off in town lots and he is now (1910) selling the fourth addition that he has laid out, these lots having been in great demand from the first owing to their desirable location and the reasonable price asked for them. Mr. Secrest has also dealt in livestock and has engaged in the butchering of pork, etc. He is a man of keen discernment and can foresee with remarkable accuracy the outcome of a present transaction. He is a persistent worker and an able manager, and, being honest and straightforward in all the relations of life, he has ever had the confidence and good will of his fellow men.

Mr. Secrest was married in 1870 to Elizabeth Dyson, daughter of Thomas

and Christena Dyson, to which union one son was born, Abraham Thompson Secrest, whose birth occurred on September 14, 1870; he is living at Okesa, Oklahoma, where he is engaged in educational work and is at present the Republican candidate for clerk of Osage county, Oklahoma. This wife and mother was called to her rest on June 5, 1872, and on December 20, 1873, Mr. Secrest married Sarah Cochran, of Pleasant City. Of this union, one child, Blanche, survives. She has been employed in the Pleasant City post-office for the past fourteen years. This second wife and mother passed away on November 22, 1878, and on July 2, 1879. Mr. Secrest was married to Rebecca Frances Young, who was born at Sharon, Noble county, the daughter of James William and Sarah (Robison) Young. This union has resulted in the birth of six children, namely: Nellie Ethel married Homer Gander, whose sketch appears herein, and they have four children; Hulda, born August 21, 1881, married Harry Gander and has four children and lives in Pleasant City; Martha Forrest, born October 19, 1883, married Harry Rainey and lives in Newark, Ohio; Arthur Ernest, born August 28, 1886, married Helen Johnson, and lives on a farm in Noble county, and they have two children; Mildred Madison, born December 9, 1890, is attending school at Newark; Harvey Raymond, born January 11, 1893, is at home; Huldah belongs to the Daughters of Rebekah and Nellie is a member of the Rebekahs and the Order of the Eastern Star.

Politically, Mr. Secrest is a Republican and he and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mrs. Secrest is a member of the Pythian Sisters.

FRANK E. BIRD, M. D.

Realizing early in life that success never smiles upon the idler or dreamer, Dr. Frank E. Bird, of Lore City, Guernsey county, has followed this aphorism and is one of the leading medical men of his locality, keeping abreast of the times in all matters pertaining to his chosen life work. He so orders his conduct that he has gained and retained without effort the confidence and good will of all classes, and he stands high among his professional brethren in this and adjoining counties. He has built up a large and ever growing practice since locating here, and is one of the representative citizens of Wills township. He was born on September 27, 1866, in Buffalo township, Noble county, Ohio, the son of Absolom and Ellen (Moore) Bird. The father was a native of Noble county and the mother was born near Cumberland, Guern-

sey county. The subject's great-grandfather, George Bird, was a Hessian-German, and he and a brother, John Bird, were conscript soldiers of the British army and were brought to American colonies, being members of a regiment brought to the colonies by the British to fight the colonial armies in the Revolutionary conflict. The sympathies of both brothers were with the colonists and as opportunity offered at the battle of Brandywine, George deserted and joined the colonial forces. John, the other brother, was later taken prisoner by the colonial forces and swore allegiance to the colonial cause, where his sympathies were, and served until the end of the war. George, the great-grandfather, after the close of the war, went to Pennsylvania and married into a Quaker family and reared his family there. In his advanced years he and his wife came to Muskingum county, Ohio, where several sons had previously gone, and where both the great-grandparents died, and are buried in the cemetery near Blue Rock, Muskingum county. Joseph Bird, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came to Noble county, Ohio, from Pennsylvania and entered one hundred and sixty acres of land in Noble county, in the early days of the nineteenth century, and became one of the active pioneers of that county, where he spent his life and died on the home farm, first entered. He was succeeded in the ownership by his son, Absolom, father of the subject, where he spent most of his life and died on October 18, 1908, aged seventy-four years. His widow still lives in Cambridge.

The son, Dr. Frank E. Bird, was born on the original Bird farm in Noble county, where he spent his childhood and youth, and his early education was obtained in the district schools of the neighborhood. He later attended the medical department of the Ohio State University, prior to which he had learned the carpenter trade, with his father, who, in addition to being a farmer, was a carpenter. The son worked at the carpenter trade until about twenty-eight years of age, when he entered the medical college, graduating April 16, 1903, and began the practice in Lore City, where he has been ever since.

Doctor Bird was married on December 27, 1886, to Henrietta Clark, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah E. (Buckey) Clark, of Noble county. The Clarks and Buckeys were early pioneer families and grew into prominence. Mrs. Bird's parents are both living and have always been residents of Noble county. To Doctor and Mrs. Bird have been born five children: Inez, now Mrs. Sidney Knowles, of Newark, Ohio; Audley E.; Anna M., now Mrs. Austin R. Bond, of Lore City; Charles C. and Joseph B.

Doctor Bird is a practitioner of the old school and a surgeon of well

known skill and successful in both branches of practice, enjoying the full confidence and high esteem of the people of the community. He is a Republican in politics and always active in public matters; not an office seeker, but devoting his time and energies to his profession and greater proficiency, with no time or inclination for outside interests. He has been a member of the county, state and national medical societies, and a member of Lore City Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He and his family affiliate with the Methodist Episcopal church, but are liberal contributors to the support of and upbuilding of all churches and to the general uplift of the community. He is a splendid man, standing high both as a citizen and as a physician.

JAMES LAUGHLIN.

One of the leading citizens of Pleasant City and one of the progressive and honored men of Guernsey county is James Laughlin, a man who has won success in life because he has worked diligently for it along legitimate lines and has sought to carry the Golden Rule into his every-day transactions, so that he has ever had the confidence and good will of his fellow men and is therefore eminently deserving of the large success that is today his.

Mr. Laughlin comes from a sterling old pioneer family, members of which have been prominent in the affairs of this locality for many decades, and his birth occurred in Buffalo township, Noble county (formerly a part of Guernsey county), in 1844. He is the son of William John and Sarah (Secrest) Laughlin. The father was born in county Derry, Ireland, while the mother was a native of Ohio. The father emigrated to America in 1830 and located in the vicinity where the subject was born, having been accompanied by his parents, Joseph and Margaret Laughlin, and he grew to maturity on a farm and attended the pioneer schools. Upon reaching maturity he married Sarah Secrest, whose parents came from Virginia. William J. Laughlin was a farmer and stock dealer all his life and a man of prominence in his community, successful in business and a man whom his neighbors held in highest respect. His family consisted of eleven children, namely: Eliza Ann, wife of Joseph Secrest, deceased; Sarah Catherine died when twenty-four years of age; Maria is living with her mother in Noble county; Samuel lives in Buffalo township, that county; Mrs. Rachael Rich, Mrs. Nancy Miller, Henry Kiser, William J., Jane, all living in Noble county.

The father of these children held a number of township offices and was

a man of influence in his community. His death occurred when sixty years of age; his widow is living and is active and hale at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. She has been a most noble and useful woman all her life and has a host of friends.

James Laughlin, of this review, grew to maturity on the home farm and remained there until 1864, in which year he proved his patriotism by enlisting in Company H, One Hundred and Sixty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and he saw some hard service, having been with Hunter in his raid up the Shenandoah valley. He was at the battles of Stanton and New Creek, also at Liberty, near Richmond. He proved to be a very faithful and gallant soldier, and he was honorably discharged, being mustered out of the service at Columbus, Ohio, the latter part of 1864. He returned home and settled on a farm in Buffalo township, Noble county, where he continued to reside until 1880. He became the owner of an excellent farm there of one hundred and twenty-two acres. He was married in 1865 to Mary Secrest, daughter of Jacob and Margaret Secrest, whose parents also came from Virginia.

James Laughlin and wife were the parents of six children, namely: Margaret Secrest married George McC. Secrest. Jacob married Sadie Stewart and they had two children; he died August 1, 1898, having been killed in a coal mine by being struck by a car; he was thirty years old and an excellent young man; he left two daughters, Irene and Lurce. Justice Laughlin lives at Derwent and is engaged in farming; he married Cordelia Davis and they have three children, Cuba, Olive and Arthur. Lizzie Laughlin married James H. Secrest, of Hartford. Martha is the wife of Dr. James E. Robins. Cyrus lives in Pleasant City, but is now at Washington, D. C., in a government position; his wife was Adena Kelley, a native of Washington, Kansas, and they have one child, Mary Frances.

In 1880 James Laughlin moved to Pleasant City and has since made his home here, with the exception of two years when he lived on his farm two miles east of Pleasant City. He also has another farm at Derwent, each of which is well improved, under a high state of cultivation and very valuable and desirable property. In 1880 he launched into the general mercantile business at Pleasant City, and a year later J. P. Stranathan became his partner and remained so until 1889. Then for several years Mr. Laughlin continued to conduct his store alone. He always had a very liberal patronage and did a thriving business with the town and surrounding country. Taking an abiding interest in public affairs and in the general upbuilding of Pleasant City from the first, Mr. Laughlin became the logical man for postmaster and he was appointed to that position in the fall of 1880 and held the same with

credit to himself and with satisfaction to the people and the department until 1888. The office was then called Dyson. Retiring from the mercantile business, Mr. Laughlin engaged in the stock business in addition to his farming, and he has continued buying and selling stock on a large scale ever since. He was mayor of Pleasant City about five years, during which time he did many things for the permanent good of the community. He is now very ably discharging the duties of township assessor. Politically, he is a Republican, but he was postmaster during both a Republican and Democratic administration, thus proving his popularity here. He is one of the local leaders of his party and his counsel is frequently sought in party affairs. He is a faithful member of the Lutheran church, of which his first wife was also a member. Her death occurred in 1890, and in December, 1892, Mr. Laughlin married Naomi Taylor, who was born in Noble county, Ohio, but was reared in Valley township, this county. She is the daughter of William and Sarah (Hall) Taylor. Her father was born in Guernsey county and her mother came from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. They were married at Hartford and moved into Noble county, coming to Pleasant City, Guernsey county, when Mrs. Laughlin was a small child and there the parents spent the balance of their lives. Mrs. Laughlin has made her home at Pleasant City since childhood. Her father died on September 11, 1909, and the mother's death occurred on September 24, 1900. Mr. Taylor devoted his life to farming and was very successful. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mrs. Laughlin is also a member.

THEODORE M. WILLS.

The Wills family is eminently deserving of conspicuous mention in this work, owing to the fact that the several members of the same have led lives of uprightness and have played their parts in a most commendable manner in the development of Guernsey county. One of the best known of the present generation is Theodore M. Wills, who was born at Buffalo, or Hartford, Valley township, this county, September 14, 1873, the son of John L. and Mary A. (Cale) Wills. The former was the son of English parents, and he was born in Anne Arundel county, Maryland, he and a sister being left orphans in early childhood. He came to Guernsey county about 1840, when he was just reaching manhood, and located near Buffalo, making his home in that locality the rest of his life, becoming well known and influential among the

early settlers there. There he married Mary Cale, daughter of Henry and wife, and granddaughter of George Cale. This family was of Irish descent, and came to Ohio from Virginia when this country was a wilderness, there being only trails through the forests. They settled in what was then a part of Guernsey county, now Buffalo township, in the north edge of Noble county. At that time no cleared land was to be found in this locality outside the vicinity of Byesville. The Cale family has made its home in Buffalo township ever since those pioneer days. Mrs. Wills' father, Henry Cale, reached the remarkable age of ninety-one years, and before his death he could count four generations of his descendants, Mrs. Wills' daughter (Mrs. Maggie Danford) having children and grandchildren living. There have been five generations of the Cale family already who have lived on the old Cale homestead.

After his marriage John L. Wills followed tobacco raising on a farm which he owned near Hartford. He also became the owner of town property in Hartford. There he and his wife were faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church, he having been a member of the church over fifty years at the time of his death, and was sexton of the church for more than forty years. His death occurred in 1904, at the advanced age of eighty-two years; his good life companion surviving, makes her home in Hartford.

Theodore M. Wills is one of a family of four daughters and two sons: Maggie, wife of Hiram Danford, lives in Coffey county, Kansas; George lives at Hartford, where he is engaged in coal mining; Hannah is the wife of M. L. Spaid and lives at Cambridge; Letha C. is the wife of John Young and lives in Cambridge; Theodore M., of this review; Grace is the wife of Martin Wilson, and lives at Hartford.

Upon leaving school the subject began life as a merchant, first clerking in the store of M. L. Spaid at Hartford. In 1893, when only eighteen years old, he bought out his employer and has continued in business at Hartford ever since, having built up a very satisfactory and extensive trade and maintaining a popular and neatly kept store, filled with a large and carefully selected stock of goods. When he first took possession of this store only groceries and allied lines were carried, but later other lines were added and he now has a large assortment of general merchandise.

Mr. Wills was married in 1897 to Alma Corbett, daughter of Joseph T. and Rachael (Rogers) Corbett, the father a native of Hopewell, near Cambridge, this county. His father and mother came from the isle of Guernsey in a very early day, and settled at Hopewell, where they bought a farm, afterwards moving to Pleasant City, where Mr. Corbett bought a mill which

he operated. When Joseph T. Corbett was a young man, he went to Cambridge and conducted a book store for about four years, then moved to Hartford. After living on a farm a few years, he again moved to Hartford and conducted a store, and he was postmaster at that place for about twenty-five years. After the death of his first wife, mother of Mrs. Wills, he married Eliza E. Campbell, who bore him six children, one of whom, Charles W. Corbett, was a partner in the business with Joseph T. for about fifteen years, and who finally bought out his father's interest in the business about 1901. The death of Joseph T. Corbett occurred September 24, 1904. He was a member of the Lutheran church and an old and honored resident of Hartford.

Theodore M. Wills and wife have continued to reside in Hartford since their marriage. About 1901 he built a home at the east end of Main street, being one of the attractive residences of Hartford, and is known as a place of hospitality to the many friends of the family.

Politically, Mr. Wills is a Democrat and takes an active interest in his party, as did his father before him. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, while his wife worships with the Lutheran congregation.

BENJAMIN I. HILDERBRAND.

Herein is mentioned one who is well and favorably known by his fellows as a man of true and tried worth, one in every way entitled to mention in this work. Benjamin I. Hilderbrand was born August 3, 1874, in Bridgeport, Belmont county, Ohio, the son of William and Mary (Sheldon) Hilderbrand. His father was a native of the Ohio valley, and an iron worker by trade. His mother was likewise a native of the valley, having been born in Pittsburg. They never became residents of Guernsey county, but his father died in Bridgeport in about 1887 and his widow still resides there.

Benjamin I. Hilderbrand was educated in the public schools of Bridgeport, leaving school at the age of twelve to work in the mills. His first work was on a guide mill, and he continued in the Bridgeport mills for about eight years, and in May, 1894, came to the city of Cambridge, to work in the Cambridge Iron, Sheet & Steel Mills, which had been organized and put into operation only about two years previous to his coming. He was then what is known as a rougher, since has been a sheet roller, and is an expert in his line of work.

In politics Mr. Hilderbrand is a Republican and has been very active.

For about six years he was a member of the city council, for one year of that time was president of the same and served on many of its important committees. Much of the street paving and sewer construction of the city was done during his service in the council.

Mr. Hilderbrand is a member of Cambridge Lodge No. 448, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Cambridge Lodge No. 53, Knights of Pythias, and of the Modern Woodmen of America. He and his family affiliate with the Methodist church.

Mr. Hilderbrand was married on January 1, 1895, to Maude Hildebrand, daughter of William C. and Margaret (Jellison) Hildebrand, of Martins Ferry, Ohio. Her father was a nailer in the Martins Ferry Nail Mills and he and his wife were natives of Pennsylvania. The father is dead, her mother still lives in Martins Ferry. To Mr. and Mrs. Hilderbrand have been born three children, Marie, Nell and William W., all now at home and receiving the full advantages of the public schools of Cambridge.

While Mr. Hilderbrand had little school education, he is a well informed man. He has applied himself to good books and periodicals, and few men are better informed upon general and historical topics than is he. In all current affairs and public matters he is deeply interested, and is highly regarded by those who know him for his substantial, conservative convictions. He has provided for his family a pleasant and commodious home on North Sixth street.

JAMES E. SPAID.

From an excellent old Virginia family is descended James E. Spaid, a successful and prominent contractor and builder of Valley township, Guernsey county. He was born in the Old Dominion, but most of his life has been spent in the Buckeye state; however, he has many of the commendable traits of the people of that historic southern country, which have resulted in his winning a host of friends and the good will and confidence of all whom he has met. He first saw the light of day in Hampshire county, Virginia, October 20, 1840, and he is the son of Enos and Rosanna (Stipe) Spaid, and the grandson of John and Mary (Anderson) Spaid. Frederick Spaid, brother of the subject's grandfather, was also a resident of Virginia. William and Michael, two other brothers of John Spaid, came to Guernsey county in an early day and died here, being the ancestors of most of the Spaids in this county.

James E. Spaid grew to maturity in Virginia and he began business life very early, having clerked in a store until he was fifteen years of age, then learned the carpenter's trade which he followed until 1870, being a very skillful workman and meeting with success. When he was nineteen years old he went to Rumney, the county seat of Hampshire county, during the war between the states, and enlisted in Company K, Hampshire Guards, Thirteenth Virginia Regiment, to fight for the South, and he participated in the first battle of Bull Run, which resulted in a Southern victory. Leaving the service, he came to Guernsey county, Ohio, in 1862 and was elected captain of the militia of Valley township by vote, having left the Confederate army on a furlough. On July 20, 1863, Governor David Tod, of Ohio, commissioned him captain of militia, which commission he still retains with the Governor's signature thereto.

Mr. Spaid was a Democrat in his young manhood and he was active in the party, being elected justice of the peace, which position he held in a very satisfactory manner for a period of twenty-one years, and the fact that he never had a case appealed from his court is proof that he was fair, unbiased and faithful in the discharge of his official duties. It was his custom to induce litigants to compromise their troubles amicably, when possible, and many of the members of the Guernsey county bar used to call him "The Peacemaker." He has been notary public for fully thirty years, and he has been called upon to settle up various estates in this locality, giving eminent satisfaction to all parties concerned in this line. He has in his possession several old documents of historic interest. One is a deed from the United States government, signed by President John Quincy Adams, in 1826, deeding land along the county line, just south of Hartford, Ohio. No names of counties are contained in the deed, and it was assigned from the land office at Zanesville. He also has a deed signed by President Martin Van Buren. Mr. Spaid has lived at Hartford ever since he came to Ohio and is one of the best known men in this locality.

On December 24, 1863, Mr. Spaid married Jane Dickerson, the daughter of Asa and Catherine (Secrest) Dickerson, and a sister of George W. Dickerson, mentioned elsewhere in this work. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Spaid, namely: Sarah Catherine married Samuel Trott and lives in Ann Arbor, Michigan; they have one daughter who is attending the university at Ann Arbor. Oscar M. lives in Hartford, married Emma Frye and has three children; he is superintending the erection of the superstructure and machinery of various coal mines. Etta married P. M. Albin, lives near Hartford and has four children. C. J. is in the planing mill and lumber busi-

ness, having a mill at Derwent, also one at Senecaville; he also has three general stores, one each at Derwent, Hartford and Walhonding mine No. 2; he married Frances Marcus and lives in Cambridge. Walter A. Spaid, a carpenter, lives at Columbus, Ohio, married Sophia Vickers and they have one son, Oblenis. Blanche married James Nossinger, a railroad agent and telegraph operator at Folsom, West Virginia, where they now reside. James E. Spaid is a member of the Lutheran church and is a man of high ideals and sentiments.

JOHN T. FAIRCHILD.

The efficient and popular civil engineer, John T. Fairchild, of Cambridge, is a man who believes in doing well everything that is worth doing at all, and, having followed this rule, he has achieved an envied reputation in his chosen field of endeavor.

Mr. Fairchild was born in Putnam county, Ohio, July 24, 1868, and is the son of Jesse and Louisa (Blakeley) Fairchild. The father was a farmer and a large land owner, and he was one of the prosperous and influential men of his community. He is still living, but, owing to advanced age, is not so actively engaged in business as formerly, merely enjoying his declining years, surrounded by plenty as a result of his well spent and industrious life. His wife died several years ago.

John T. Fairchild grew to maturity on the home farm and assisted with the general work on the same when a boy. He obtained a good education in the common schools, where he evinced an especially strong inclination for mathematics. He taught school very successfully for several years, in the rural districts. Being ambitious to gain a higher education, he entered college at Findlay, Ohio, where he specialized in mathematics and he there made a brilliant record for scholarship. He graduated with the degree of Master of Arts in 1894, from the Ohio Northern University at Ada, Ohio. After he left school he was chosen president of Crawfis College in Putnam county, Ohio, filling that responsible position to the entire satisfaction of all concerned and in a manner that reflected much credit upon his ability. He also found time to contribute articles to *The Teachers' Review* and *The American Mathematical Monthly,* and, being a trenchant and entertaining as well as instructive writer, he was always assured an interested audience. He later prepared and published a book of mathematical solutions of knotty problems, which has proved to be a success, both from a scientific and financial point of view. It

bears his name and has established his reputation in the mathematical world as second to none. Later Mr. Fairchild secured the degree of Master of Philosophy and the degree of Civil Engineer from Ohio Northern University, at Ada, Ohio. He has had a vast amount of practical experience as a civil engineer with the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad Company, and he was for a time city engineer of Ada, Ohio.

Mr. Fairchild came to Guernsey county in 1906, and he engaged in mining engineering and general field work. He is a recognized expert all over the state of Ohio and is frequently called as a consulting engineer. He was appointed city engineer for the city of Cambridge in January, 1910, and he is now engaged in an attempt to solve the water supply and pure water problems for the city. His record so far has been very commendable.

Politically, Mr. Fairchild is a Democrat, but he is not an active partisan. He believes in securing the greatest good for the greatest number, regardless of political affiliations.

Mr. Fairchild was married on December 27, 1904, to Cordelia Hyson, daughter of John and Margaret (Miller) Hyson, of York, Pennsylvania, her father being a well known and popular minister in the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Fairchild is a well educated and highly cultured woman, and prior to her marriage she was a teacher of elocution in various schools and colleges.

One child, Margaret, has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are active in Sunday school and church work. They are lovers of good books and have a large and valuable library containing the world's choicest literature, and the best current literature finds a place in their cozy and attractive home. They are popular with a wide circle of friends owing to their genial dispositions, culture and genuine worth.

HENRY ARTHUR KOONTZ.

As the outside world is well aware, the chief industry of Guernsey county is coal mining and it necessarily follows that many of the leading and most successful and important business men are engaged in the coal business. One such is Henry Arthur Koontz, a man who is too well known, especially in Spencer township, where he maintains his home, to need any special introduction in these pages to the readers of this history. Suffice it here to say that for years he has been a leader in the affairs of his community and his conduct in all the relations of life has been such as to inspire the utmost confidence of

his fellow men and gain their good will. He was born at Massillon, Ohio, July 17, 1880, and is the son of Charles E. and Mary (Fetzer) Koontz, who still lives at Massillon, the father being a skilled blacksmith and tool dresser for stone, marble and granite workers.

Henry A. Koontz grew to maturity at Massillon, attended the public schools and the business college, receiving a very serviceable education. When about nineteen years of age he began working for his uncle, S. F. Fetzer, drilling for coal. After following that line of endeavor for a year or two he worked in a boiler shop, driving rivets in smoke-stacks for a time; a year later he returned to coal drilling and has followed that line of work ever since with much success. This work is done with an engine and a specially constructed machine, similar to other deep-well drillers, but instead of using cable to let the drill drop into the boring, hollow rods similar to iron pipe are used, through which the material drilled is pumped out, where it can be examined. Mr. Koontz entered the drilling business for himself in August, 1903, about Derwent and Pleasant City and he has continued in Guernsey valley ever since with the exception of one summer in Perry county and a few months in Illinois. He came to this county in 1902 with his uncle for whom he worked until he started out for himself. He has been very successful and the importance of his work is recognized throughout the mining zone here.

Mr. Koontz was married to Hannah Robinson, on May 22, 1907. She was born and reared in the east edge of Spencer township, this county. Her parents are Lorenzo and Susanna (Ogan) Robinson, the father having been born in Noble county, March 30, 1846, where he devoted his entire life to farming. The mother was born and reared in Spencer township, this county. The parents of Susanna Ogan were early residents of that locality, her father having been born in Belmont county and her mother in Washington county, Pennsylvania.

Eighteen months after L. D. Robinson and wife were married they moved to the east part of Spencer township, where they lived until Mr. Robinson's death in 1901. From then until Mr. Koontz and her daughter were married Mrs. Robinson and her daughter lived alone on the home place. Since then they have all been living together there. The Ogans were an old family, as intimated above, and well known in early days here. Mrs. Robinson's father was Peter Ogan and his wife was known in her maidenhood as Elsie McComas. Peter Ogan was born in Belmont county, Ohio. His grandfather Fritter came from Ireland and served during the Revolutionary war. It is believed that all the Ogans in the United States were descended from Peter Ogan's grandfather Ogan. When Peter Ogan was a small child the family

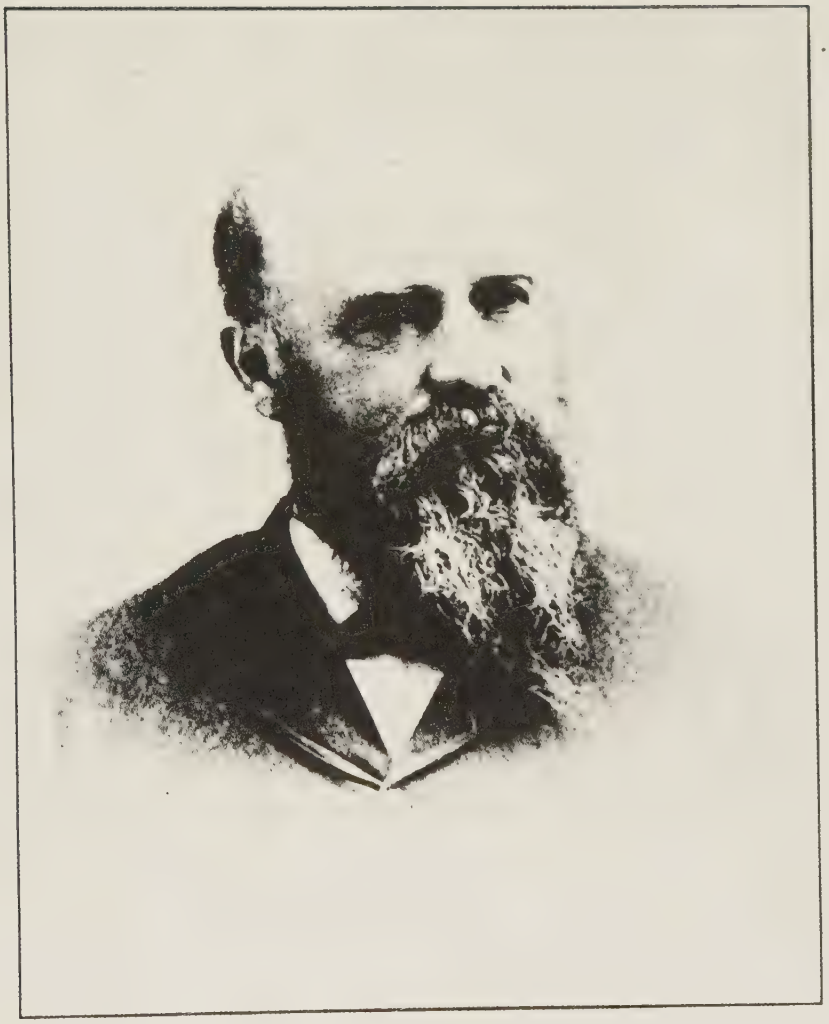
came to Muskingum county in wagons and settled on an unimproved place, living in a cabin and beginning life in typical pioneer fashion. Elsie McComas was born in Pennsylvania and when six years of age her parents brought her to Muskingum county. There she and Peter Ogan grew up and were married and about 1840 moved to Spencer township, Guernsey county, and there they lived for sixty years in the same house. Peter Ogan was a preacher in the Baptist church and a very useful man in his day. He also followed farming and lived there until his death, which occurred when about eighty years old. His wife lived to be over ninety. They often related interesting incidents of their life here when the country was practically a wilderness, when the woods were filled with wild game and the wolves were very troublesome and bears were numerous; even after they moved to Guernsey county some bears were seen by hunters. Their son William, brother of Mrs. Robinson, was a soldier in the Civil war, serving through the entire struggle, and he is still living, making his home in the state of Washington. The birth of Mr. Robinson occurred on March 30, 1846.

To Mr. and Mrs. Koontz one daughter has been born, Rosa Edith. The subject is a young man of generous nature, kind and obliging, good to his family and a man of exemplary character.

JOHN A. THOMPSON.

A fine type of the sturdy, conscientious American of today is John A. Thompson, prosperous farmer and honored citizen of Guernsey county and long a leader in the affairs of Cambridge township. He has lived a long and useful life and has noted great changes and taken part in vast improvements. He is deserving of the high esteem in which he is universally held because he has led a life of uprightness and of strict adherence to the Golden Rule.

Mr. Thompson was born April 26, 1838, in Monroe township, Guernsey county, Ohio, and he is the son of William and Sarah (Ansley) Thompson. The father was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, and he was about two years of age when his parents brought him to America. They settled in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, where they remained for a number of years engaged in farming. The family came to Guernsey county, Ohio, in 1826 and settled in Monroe township, the father having died in Pennsylvania. They purchased a farm of one hundred and seven acres for four hundred and one dollars, the one dollar representing the present to the wife of the seller as compensation for signing the deed to the land.



JOHN A. THOMPSON.

William Thompson, father of John A., prospered at his chosen vocation and became a large land owner. He was a Whig in politics, later a Republican and was active in public matters. His family consisted of four daughters and three sons, namely: James, Mary Jane, Nancy, Margaret, Elizabeth, John A. and William H. The two last only are living. William H. served as a member of Company H, Sixty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil war, and the father was a soldier in the war of 1812. The latter died on February 9, 1880, and his wife died on July 14, 1878. Both are buried in the United Presbyterian cemetery. They were a highly respected couple and prominent in the affairs of the community.

John A. Thompson, of this review, grew to maturity on his father's farm and obtained his education in the district schools of Monroe township. He was married on September 19, 1861, to Mary A. Neel, daughter of Archibald and Eliza Ruth (Hughes) Neel, of Monroe township, and a prominent pioneer family. To Mr. and Mrs. Thompson were born seven children, namely: Leona A., deceased; Ansley N., a farmer in Kansas; Ulysses D. and Eliza Ruth (twins); the former is in business in Cambridge, and the daughter is now Mrs. Harry McCracken and lives on a farm in Guernsey county; Sallie Kate is deceased, as is also Martha M. John M. is now with an exploring party in Alaska. The mother of these children died in March, 1886, and Mr. Thompson was married a second time, June 12, 1890, his second wife being Martha A. Boyd, daughter of Thomas and Martha (Allen) Boyd, of Harrison county, Ohio.

After his first marriage Mr. Thompson continued to live on the old home place in Monroe township until 1902 when he bought a farm adjoining the city of Cambridge and has since resided here, having been practically retired from active business for years. He has been a very successful business man and a good manager and has laid by a very comfortable competency. Besides his fine farm near Cambridge, he also owns a very valuable place of over three hundred acres in Monroe township, this county, which is all well improved.

Politically, Mr. Thompson is a Republican and he has always been interested and active in political affairs, having filled several of the most important township offices in Monroe township, and in 1880 was land appraiser in that township. He was elected a member of the board of county commissioners in 1888 and very ably served nearly seven years, being recognized as a man of high official integrity. He and his family are members of the United Presbyterian church and are active church workers.

ROBERT T. SCOTT.

Under the teachings of an intelligent father and mother, Robert T. Scott, the well known and popular attorney of Cambridge, Ohio, early acquired those habits of industry and self-reliance which, linked with upright principles, have uniformly characterized his manhood life. He commands the unqualified confidence of the community, and deserves it, for his life has been led along a plane of high endeavor and he has done much for the betterment of local conditions in many lines.

Mr. Scott was born December 3, 1858, in Cambridge township, one mile east of Cambridge on the old National pike, and he is the son of George and Caroline (Black) Scott. The mother's parents, Joseph and Eliza (Hutchison) Black, grandparents of the subject, came from Culpeper Court House, Virginia, in the year 1804, when this was all a dense forest and people by Indians and wild game. The Scotts came from Washington county, Pennsylvania, to Guernsey county in 1838. Great-grandfather Charles Scott was a Presbyterian minister in the north of Ireland and he came to America, settling in Ohio county, Virginia (now West Virginia), near Wheeling. From there he moved to Washington county, Pennsylvania, where he built and established a pioneer church, the old log building which still stands. The grandfather, also named Alexander, was the only child of the family born in America, and was of that sturdy Scotch ancestry that stands for good; he was a farmer, but died while yet a young man. The son, George, father of the subject of this sketch, was one of six sons, he being the second in the family that was left with their widowed mother, and he was thus compelled to assume responsibilities early in life. When only eighteen years of age he drove a six-horse wagon team over the old National road from Cambridge to Baltimore, Maryland, hauling produce east and merchandise back west. He continued this for several years.

The Hutchisons were Revolutionary soldiers, and grandfather Joseph Black was a soldier in the war of 1812 and the gun he carried during the war is now in the possession of the subject of this sketch. George Scott, the father of Robert T. of this review, was a soldier in the Mexican war and one brother, James Scott, served through the Civil war. George Scott, the father, was a farmer and later became a coal operator in the Guernsey county coal field, being one of the pioneer operators, and was successful. He died January 9, 1892, and his wife died in August, 1891.

Robert T. Scott was educated in the public schools of Cambridge, graduating from the high school in 1876, and he graduated also from Muskingum

College at New Concord, Ohio, in 1879, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He then taught school in Guernsey county, Ohio, for some time, and worked at the coal mines of his father as a weigher to obtain money for a law course in the law department of Michigan University at Ann Arbor, Michigan, graduating from that department in 1882, and he was admitted to the bar on the recommendation of Hon. Thomas M. Cooley of Michigan. He went into the office of Taylor & Anderson as a law clerk immediately afterwards, and in 1884 he opened an office for himself in the Taylor block, Cambridge, and has been in the same location ever since. He is a most successful practitioner. He is a brilliant lawyer, persistent, careful and studious, and commands big cases and big fees. He ranks high in the county and state courts, being eligible to practice in all the state courts and all the United States courts and he enjoys a rapidly growing practice. He has a very extensive law library and fine appointed offices, and he holds a very high rank in the legal circles of the state. He is a Democrat in politics and a big man in the party councils of the state and even in the nation. He was mayor of Cambridge from 1888 to 1890, when the first big industry was secured and built in Cambridge by act of legislation, the bill being drawn by Mr. Scott; established a board of health; introduced telephones and numbered the houses in the city and thus started Cambridge on its boom. Never an office seeker, yet he has always been active and interested in public matters. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention which met in Kansas City and nominated William J. Bryan, and has been a delegate to many of the state conventions and active in the deliberations. Mr. Scott is a charter member of the Cambridge Country Club, and sometimes plays golf. He is particularly fond of fishing and hunting and every summer spends several weeks in the Georgian bay fishing grounds, with a company of friends. He is also fond of hunting and owns a brace of fine bird dogs.

Mr. Scott was married on October 28, 1886, to Jennie L. McCartney, daughter of Henry and Harriet (McMillan) McCartney, of Cambridge. Both parents are dead. To this union five children have been born, only three of whom are living. Mary died in infancy; Robert E., a junior in the University of Wooster; Robert Byron died at ten years of age; Gerlienda is at home; Harlan McCartney.

The family home is on North Seventh street and is a fine modern dwelling, with all modern conveniences and furnishings. A most inspiring and delightful home atmosphere permeates the entire place, and Mr. Scott and wife are prominent in the social life of the city. Mrs. Scott is devoted to her husband and her home and family. He and his family are members of the First

United Presbyterian church and are active workers in church and Sunday school.

Mr. Scott is recognized as one of the leading public benefactors of this locality, always ready to do his full share in fostering any worthy movement, and he is in every respect deserving of the large success that has come to him and of the confidence and esteem that are reposed in him by all classes, irrespective of party or creed, for he is essentially a man of the people in the broadest sense of the term.

ALEXANDER McCRACKEN.

Alexander McCracken was the eldest child of William and Margaret (McClarey) McCracken, and was born November 22, 1814, in a log cabin on the back part of what is now known as the Hoge lot.

When he was about six years old his father removed to the farm one mile north of town. From there he came to town to school on the corner where the Hub store is now, and afterwards to a school held in the old Ogier house opposite the National bank. In 1822 his father moved back to town and engaged in blacksmithing and was afterwards in the dry goods business on the corner now occupied by Sarchet's music store. After he was through school he assisted his father in the store and in a tannery in which his father was a partner. After the death of John M. Allison, the partner, Mr. McCracken took sole charge of the tannery and later became the owner, continuing in the tanning business, until 1858, when he and Joseph Thomas, of Cadiz, became engaged in the banking business. In 1869 he went to Philadelphia, and was interested in a commission business and later in furniture manufacture.

He was married to Mrs. Sarah McFarren, of near Florence, Pennsylvania, November 14, 1839. To this union were born four children: Dr. W. A. McCracken and John McFarren, who died in young manhood, James Scott, who is a prosperous business man in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Mrs. A. A. Taylor, widow of Capt. A. A. Taylor, of Cambridge. Mr. and Mrs. McCracken returned to Cambridge in later years to make their home with their daughter and here Mrs. McCracken died in December, 1899.

Mr. McCracken still continues to make his home with his daughter, and is now in his ninety-seventh year, in mental and physical vigor excepting lameness from a fall. He takes a lively interest in current events, and is a

constant reader of the daily papers. He was the oldest voter in the county in the November election of 1910 and cast his seventy-fifth ballot for the Republican ticket.

Mr. McCracken in earlier years was one of the active members of the Seceder, afterwards the First United Presbyterian church, in Cambridge, of which his father was the founder and sole charter member. He was a liberal contributor to the present building, and was for many years superintendent of the Sabbath school. He took an active part in the "underground railway" in slavery days and helped many a slave to freedom.

He was a member of the town council for many years and was also president of the school board and took an interest in all civic affairs at that time. He, with Samuel Craig and Judge Nathan Evans, laid out the South cemetery, reserving the square where the Woman's Relief Corps have erected a soldiers monument. As his health is now, he bids fair to reach the years of his grandfather which were one hundred and two.

JEREMIAH R. SMITH.

The life of Jeremiah R. Smith, of Byesville, Guernsey county, has not been devoid of obstacles by any means, and its rose has held many a thorn; but with indomitable courage he has pressed onward, with his face set in determination toward the distant goal which he has so grandly won; a life of sunshine and shadow, of victory and defeat, but nobly lived and worthily rewarded, as such lives always are by the "giver of all good and precious gifts." His record is one that the young man might study with profit.

Mr. Smith was born at Watertown, Washington county, Ohio, December 11, 1848, and he is the son of William and Rachel (Hupp) Smith. William Smith was also a native of Washington county, Ohio, but the mother's family came from Pennsylvania. The subject's boyhood was spent on the farm until he was twenty-one years old. He went to high school at Middleburg and received a good education. He remained on the home farm after leaving school until he married Matilda Devoll, on September 17, 1868, when he was twenty years old. She was born in Noble county, near South Olive, and is the daughter of Levi and Elizabeth (Young) Devoll. After she grew up her parents moved nearer to Mr. Smith's home. After their marriage they lived about a year on the home farm. The next year he started work, helping grade on the building of the Marietta railroad. He worked for them about four years

as a hand, grading on track work, and was then made a section foreman. He remained section foreman about four years and from that he was employed to test coal territory for the Manufacturers Coal Company of Cleveland, Ohio, His work took him down the Guernsey valley into Guernsey and Noble counties. After finding coal in good shape he was employed in mines, superintending the sinking of shafts, putting in slopes, tracks, etc., and general supervision of opening the mine. He then went back as section foreman for one year, and then came to the Central mine to open a slope and from there went to the Wilson farm near Byesville, tested coal and sunk a shaft and laid the track. From there he drifted back into the railroad work again for about two years, then returned to coal mining for about three years. After this he again returned to the railroad and became foreman of what is known as the "floating gang" and remained at this for about twelve years more. This work took him all over the road and he had from ten to thirty men under his direction. He was then made supervisor of the railroad, his duties being to see to and superintend the section foremen and see that the entire road is kept up. He held that for three years, then resigned and was made general superintendent of the mines of the Wills Creek Coal company and remained there a year.

In politics Mr. Smith is a Republican. In November, 1900, he was elected county commissioner of Guernsey county and held office from September, 1901, for six years, two terms of three years each, having been re-elected in 1903. On December 6, 1876, he located at Byesville, and has made his home there ever since, except for one year when he lived at Cambridge. There were only fourteen houses in Byesville when he came, and he can name all the residents of the town at that time. The town was just a cross-roads hamlet.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith had a family of ten children, namely: Rose, the wife of John Trott, has four children and lives in Byesville. Mr. Trott is a brother of Elza Trott, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere. Ernest Walter Smith lives on Main street in Byesville and is assistant superintendent of the Imperial Mining Company. He had one daughter, Helen. Arthur C. is assistant statistician of the United Mine Workers Association, with headquarters at Indianapolis. He has had five children. Frank R., who died June 6, 1895, had been qualified as a teacher and was to teach at Kimbolton in the fall of 1895. Charles L. is in Byesville and is operator of electric machinery in the coal mines. Harry lives in Byesville and resides with his father, since the death of his wife February 16, 1910. He has one little daughter. He is employed as check-weighman for the miners. John is at home with his father

and is hoisting engineer at the mines. Emmett lives at Akron, Ohio, and is employed in the rubber works. He was a good baker, but quit that because it was impairing his health. He is married and has one son. Flo F. is at home with her parents and is clerk in one of the Byesville stores.

Mr. Smith is a member of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. He and his wife both belong to the Methodist Episcopal church of Byesville. He is the oldest class leader in the church and is a steward, and is also district leader in the church. When he came to Byesville there was not a church nor school house in the town. Now churches and schools are adequate to the size of the town and are of a high grade of excellence. The church of which he is a member is the largest in Byesville, with a membership of four hundred, and a church edifice costing twenty thousand dollars. In the growth of the church Mr. Smith has performed a creditable part. Starting as a poor boy, with no means, working as a section hand, Mr. Smith has made his own way, and he and his wife have reared a family to be proud of and accumulated a good property and several town lots, and have money in the bank. His life is an encouraging example to young men who have nothing but industry and character to start with, but who are determined to make something of themselves. Mrs. Smith, too, has done her part and the lives of her children are ample proof that she has done her work well.

ELIJAH MILLHONE.

Any volume which ventures to give anything like a comprehensive enumeration, biographically, of the prominent citizens of a past generation in Guernsey county, must necessarily be incomplete without inclusion of the life history of the late Elijah Millhone, for he was well known as a man of industry, public spirit and business ability, and in his sphere of endeavor he sought, as best he could, to expound and inculcate the higher ideals of citizenship. Among the pioneer element he wielded a potent influence and deserved in every respect the genuine esteem that was accorded by all classes.

Mr. Millhone was born about three miles from Senecaville, Ohio, near the Noble and Guernsey county division line, in 1834. When he was three years of age his parents moved to within a mile of Hartford, Guernsey county, on what is now known as the Saltsgaver farm, a four-hundred-acre place. There he grew to maturity, assisted with the work on the farm, attended the public schools during the winter months, and remained under his parental roof until

his marriage. He was the son of Isaac and Mary (Stiers) Millhone, the father born in Virginia in 1800. His parents moved to Pennsylvania and there lived about a year, then came on to Ohio and settled three miles southeast of Senecaville, in pioneer times.

Elijah Millhone grew to maturity near Hartford where his father had four hundred acres of land. On July 10, 1862, he married Hannah Amanda Moser, daughter of John and Sarah Howe (Anderson) Moser. She was born two and one-half miles north of Senecaville and lived there until her marriage. Her father came from Pennsylvania when a young man and made his home near Senecaville. He and the father of Elijah Millhone were about the same age and died about the same time. After the marriage of the subject he continued to reside on his father's large farm, also lived a while in Hartford. On February 17, 1869, he and his wife came to where Byesville is now located and bought a farm of one hundred and thirty acres, later buying eight acres, then twenty-five acres. A brick house was on the original purchase, but in 1879 he erected a costly, substantial and commodious dwelling, which is still the family home and which has been kept so carefully that it has the appearance of a comparatively new house. There were only nine houses in Byesville when they came here; there was no railroad and no schools, and one small church some distance to the south. When the Advent church was organized Mr. Millhone gave half an acre on which to erect the building, and this was the first church started in Byesville. Mr. Millhone's farm is now largely covered with houses and streets of Byesville. From Depot street west this farm extends north and south from the south side of Main street on the south to Second High street or Spruce street. In 1899 Mr. Millhone sold sixty-six acres for town lots, gave ten acres for the site of the glass factory, and within ten years it has built up almost solidly, and on it stand many pleasant homes, a fine school house, four churches and another church is soon to be built thereon. The glass factory, a great institution, is also built on this land. Mr. Millhone was an extensive dealer in livestock, mostly sheep in the early days, and later extensively in Jersey cattle, also handled a number of good horses. He was a business man of rare ability and foresight, keen of perception, and could foresee with remarkable accuracy the future outcome of a present transaction. He was a man whose word was considered as good if not better than the bond of most men and his dealings with his fellow men were always honest and straightforward.

Mr. Millhone's family consisted of four children, named as follows: Cassius M., who married Sadie Millnes, of West Liberty, Iowa, and they live on a farm about three miles from that town, and have two children, Olive

and Everett; Belle married Robert E. Brown, of Cambridge; John Isaac lives at Columbus, Ohio, and deals in real estate; Mary Edna is at home with her mother in Byesville, being a young lady of culture and popular in the social life of the city.

Mr. Millhone was interested in the public and civic duties of the community and he served as trustee and school director, also other minor offices. He was a member of the Lutheran church until he came to Byesville, then he identified himself with the Methodist Protestant church. Mary E., the daughter, is a member of the Baptist church; her great uncle, Elijah Millhone, was a minister in this denomination, and John Millhone, the first of the family to come to this locality, was also a Baptist minister. This daughter was educated in music, being naturally talented in this direction, but she does not teach; her sister, Belle, has been an instructor in instrumental music for nearly twenty years, but she recently gave up teaching and is assisting in the management of the large estate left by her father.

When Mr. Millhone came to Byesville there was a grove of forest trees, a picnic ground from Depot street, where the Burt block now stands, over to Grant street, and there was a grove of sugar trees where the glass factory now stands. He remembered when, from Hartford to Cambridge, there was almost a continuous forest. Church goers, in those days, at evening services, brought their own candles with which to light the church, and it was interesting to hear him recall reminiscences of the early days.

The death of this excellent and highly honored citizen occurred on June 16, 1909, after an illness of only a few moments, having been in his usual robust health all along. His sudden taking away was a shock and a severe blow to the community, and his place can never be filled, for he was always alert to the interests of this locality. He reached the age of seventy-four years, six months and two days. He was a favorite with all classes of people and was especially admired by the children, none of whom would refuse his friendship. He was industrious and prosperous as an agriculturist, keeping his lands well improved and everything attractive and neat, being a man of progressive ideas and never afraid of hard work, and the ample competence he laid by was the result of good management and hard labor, for he never depended upon anyone to do his work or his thinking, being an original investigator and broad-minded. He rendered most efficient service to his church as trustee and steward, giving liberally of his time and means to its support,—in fact, he was a pillar in the local congregation. He was a devout student of the Bible, his old family Bible showing much usage. He was a cheerful, kind, accommodating friend, a thorough Christian gentleman, aiding churches in great numbers

throughout this locality, doing good wherever and in whatever way he could, therefore he left a host of friends who will always revere his memory. His funeral was attended by nearly every minister in Byesville, and all the stores of this city closed out of respect at that time, and his burial was attended by people from all over Guernsey county, giving evidence of his universal popularity.

WILLIAM ALBERT HUTTON.

One of the best known and most influential men of Jackson township, Guernsey county, is William Albert Hutton, a man who has lived to goodly ends because he has worked persistently along established and time honored lines. He is the representative of an excellent old family of this county, having been born on a farm at Trail Run in Jackson township, on May 28, 1858. He is the son of Solomon and Mary J. (Stewart) Hutton, the former the son of William Hutton, who was of Dutch extraction, having been brought from the old country during his boyhood by a man named Seaman, a merchant, and he made his home with Mr. Seaman and wife until their deaths, which was during his youth. He came to Guernsey county, it is believed, some time prior to 1822, the year of Solomon Hutton's birth. He was a picturesque pioneer. The death of Solomon Hutton occurred on July 27, 1904, at his home at Trail Run, where he had resided about sixty years, the exact date of his birth having been October 30, 1822. He is buried at Enon cemetery, at the south edge of Byesville. On December 12, 1842, Solomon Hutton was married to Mary Stewart, who was born January 22, 1822, and whose death occurred on March 25, 1897. Eleven children were born to them, named as follows: Sarah Louisa, John Wesley, Mary Catherine, Nancy Ellen, Penelope Halley, Emma Jane, Jesse Franklin, Leana Frances, William Albert, Zadoc Davis and Effie Alice. The living are: Mrs. L. C. Rogers, Mrs. Thomas Mitchell, Mrs. I. Oliver, William of this review, John lives in Florida, and Davis lives in Richland township, east of Trail Run. The father of these children was a very shrewd and successful business man, and he accomplished much in his advanced age. Being honest to the letter he was respected by all in his business relations; he was an obliging neighbor, a kind husband and father; he was ready at all times to help not only his own children but also those of his neighbors when in need. Solomon Hutton was nearly ninety years of age when he died. He started out when a young man without means or assistance of any kind, and by hard work and good management he became one of the

wealthiest men of Guernsey county and one of her leading citizens in every respect.

William Hutton's mother was Mary Stewart, and her father was John Stewart, a native of Hagerstown, Maryland, and of Scottish descent. His father, the subject's great-grandfather, Charles Stewart, was a good old Scottish gentleman, and by lineal descent he had royal blood in his veins, being a descendant of King Charles II. The subject's maternal grandmother was a native of Virginia. Her father, Jacob Lewis, immigrated to Ohio when she was twelve years old.

William A. Hutton, of this review, grew to maturity on the home farm at Trail Run and there he worked during his youth and remained until his marriage. He attended the local schools during the winter months. His marriage was celebrated on September 2, 1880, to Anna May Trott, daughter of Benjamin Griffith and Eliza Jane (Martel) Trott, a fine old family. She is the sister of Elza Trott, whose sketch appears on another page of this work. For a short time after his marriage Mr. Hutton worked in the mines, then went to farming and teaming, owning a small farm near Trail Run at first, but a few years later he purchased a farm in Richland township. He also found teaming to be profitable in connection with his farming. He continued at that line of endeavor until about 1902, when he gave up his teaming and moved in with his father, who was getting old and who was cared for by the son, who ran the farm, living there until the death of the father, July 27, 1904. On August 28th of that year, the son moved to Byesville, where he had built a home on North Seventh street in 1900, and he has resided here since. When he was first married he bought a little home in Byesville while he worked in the mines. He has been very successful as a business man, being possessed of a rare soundness of judgment, clear discrimination, foresight and acumen, and is now the owner of seventeen or eighteen rental properties, also four residences in Byesville. He also owns the farm which his father bought when he was a young man, many years before the subject was born, and it has been in the family for a period of more than sixty years. Mr. Hutton has a modern, beautiful and attractive home.

Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hutton: Charles Earl was drowned in the summer of 1900, when fourteen years of age; Leo Minor and Cecil Martel are the living children. The former married Bertha Wheeler and lives in Byesville, a member of the firm of Hutton & Clay, dealers in general merchandise; Mr. and Mrs. Leo L. Hutton have one child, Hazel Laverna. Cecil M. Hutton married John Henry Clay, and they have one child, Doris Pauline. Mr. Clay is in business with his brother-in-law, Leo M. Hutton.

The Hutton family is one of the most prominent in Guernsey county and has been for some three or four generations. They have played well their parts in the drama of citizenship in every respect, and have lived lives of integrity and gained the esteem and confidence of all classes.

FRED FINLEY GREEN.

Among the highly respected and progressive citizens of Byesville, Guernsey county, is Fred Finley Green. For many reasons he is deserving of special mention in a work of this character, for his life has been one of consecutive endeavor along such lines as the public is glad to sanction and approve, and he is at all times honorable and straightforward in his dealings with his fellow men.

Mr. Green was born northeast of Byesville, on April 13, 1878, and he is the son of James and Agnes (Finley) Green, who are given proper mention in a separate sketch in this work. When Fred F. was about five or six years of age the family moved into Byesville and this has been the home of the subject nearly ever since. He attended the local schools and graduated in the first graduating class in 1897, and in 1900 he graduated from the college at Ada, Ohio, taking the civil engineering course, and in 1901 he was graduated from the same institution in electrical engineering. Thus well equipped for his life work, he returned to Byesville and took up civil engineering in the coal mines of the James W. Ellsworth Coal Company. When that firm sold out to the Wills Creek Coal Mining Company, he went with other companies, giving his usual satisfaction. He is at present doing the engineering for the Imperial Mining Company, the Puritan Coal Company, the Cambridge Valley Coal Company and the Guernsey Valley Coal & Mining Company, with headquarters at Byesville. He is regarded as an expert in his line and his services are in great demand.

Mr. Green was married on January 25, 1902, to Jennie Tuck, daughter of John and Mary Tuck; she was born in England near South Church, and she emigrated with her parents to America when she was not quite five years of age and located at Delroy, Carroll county, Ohio, and lived there until 1900, when the family moved to Byesville, where they now reside. She graduated at Delroy high school in 1899. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Green, named as follows: Esther Marie, Ernest Everett, Wendell Graham, Lucile Evelyn, Mildred Margaret and Herbert J.

Mr. and Mrs. Green belong to the Methodist Episcopal church, and are faithful in their attendance and support of the same.

John Tuck, father of Mrs. Green, was born in England, not far from London, probably in Essex, on November 9, 1859, and he is the son of James and Emily (Thurlow) Tuck. In his youth he was a fireman at the coal mines, in England, later becoming an engineer. He married Mary Jane Matthews, of Durham county, England, the daughter of Richard and Jane (Graham) Matthews. Mr. and Mrs. Tuck came to America in May, 1886, locating in Carroll county, Ohio, but in 1888 they moved to Byesville. Remaining there a short time, he returned to Carroll county and made that his home until 1900, then moved back to Byesville where the family now reside. Mr. Tuck belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Masonic fraternity. He and his wife both belong to the Order of the Eastern Star and also the Rebekahs. Both the Tuck and Green families are highly respected and popular in their communities.

EPHRAIM M. DILLEY.

A well known and successful contractor of Cambridge and one of Guernsey county's public spirited and enterprising citizens is Ephraim M. Dilley, whose past record has been such as to commend him to the masses and render him popular with all classes. Mr. Dilley was born August 16, 1859, in Senecaville, this county, of an excellent old family, being the son of Burkley and Jemima (Shaw) Dilley. The father was born in Sussex county, New Jersey, and the mother in Frederickstown, Maryland. Both came to Guernsey county, Ohio, in their youth and here they were married. The father was a brick contractor and a practical brick layer, and his services were in great demand. He was a man of excellent character and intelligence and was well liked by all who knew him. His death occurred in Senecaville in February, 1894, and his widow died in March, 1908; they are buried in the cemetery at Senecaville.

Ephraim M. Dilley was educated in the public schools of Senecaville, and he learned the bricklayer's trade under his father when a young man. He became proficient in this line and worked in Canton, Ohio, and other cities for several years, and in 1898 he came to Cambridge and engaged in the brick and stone contracting business and has prospered. He has maintained a reputation for honest, high class work, promptly done and has been kept very busy all the while. He is a splendid workman and a successful business man.

On January 17, 1899, Mr. Dilley was married to Mrs. Clara Dugan,

daughter of William and Isabelle Kanouff, of Guernsey county, Ohio. To this union one son has been born, William Eldridge Dilley.

Mr. Dilley has always been a Republican in politics and has been active in party affairs. He has frequently served as a member of the county committee and as a delegate to the county, district and state conventions. During the years 1907-8-9, he served very faithfully and acceptably as a state district inspector of buildings and factories in Ohio, under Chief Inspector Morgan. After retiring from this office he resumed brick and stone contracting.

Mr. Dilley is a member of Senecaville Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Bricklayers' Union. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, while Mrs. Dilley is a Methodist Protestant.

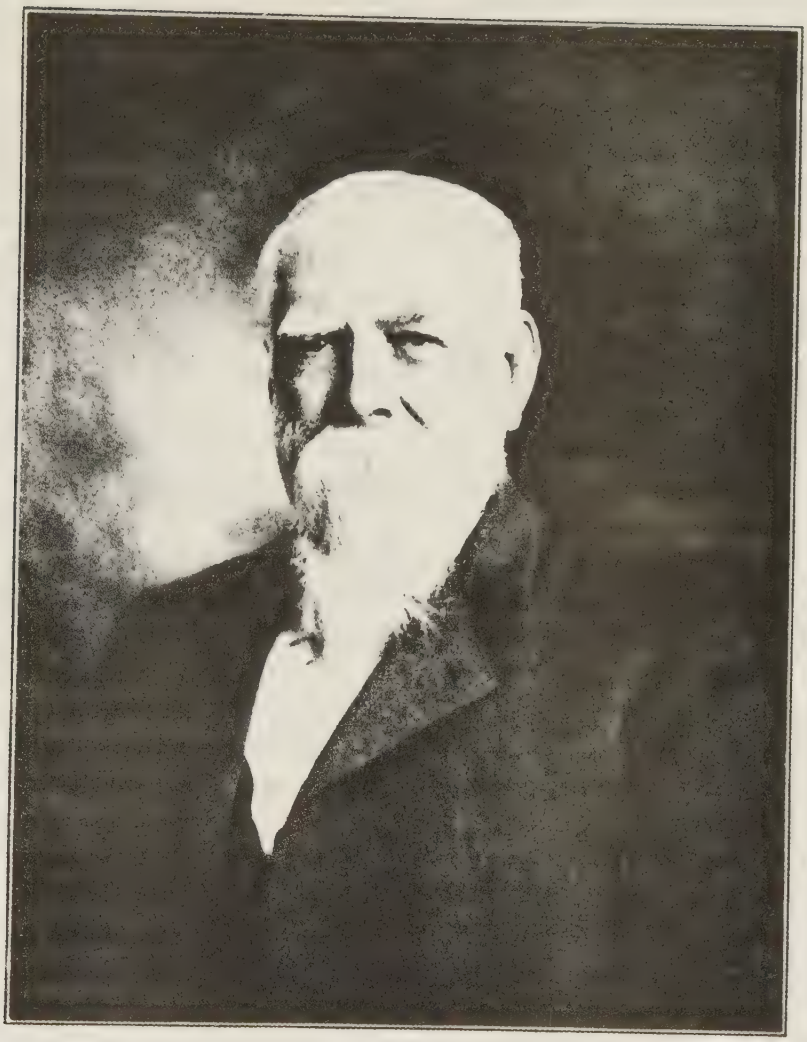
MAJOR JAMES W. MOORE.

It will always be a badge of honor in this country to have known that a person's father, or even his uncle, enlisted in defense of the "Star Spangled Banner" when the greatest of rebellions threatened to disrupt the Union in the early sixties, and thereby not only did a great service in keeping the states cemented together, but also in eradicating slavery from our soil forever. Just as to this day we boast that our grandfather or great-grandfather fought in the Revolution to gain independence, or in the war of 1812 to protect our rights on the ocean, so the descendants of the gallant soldiers who fought in the Civil war to save the nation will boast through the coming years of the bravery and self-sacrifice of their fathers or their relatives. One of this historic horde was Major James W. Moore, a prominent citizen of Wills township, Guernsey county, who went forth to die on the field of battle or in no less dangerous fever camp, if need be, for the salvation of the country.

Major Moore was born on August 25, 1838, in Wills township, one-half mile west of Middleton, Oxford township, the son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Riggs) Moore, the father born at Wellsville, in Belmont county, where the family stopped for a few years en route from Delaware to their Ohio home in Guernsey county.

Grandfather Andrew Moore, the direct descendant of his grandfather, William Moore, was the first of the Moore family who came to America from Scotland and settled in the state of Delaware. Andrew Moore, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came to America from Scotland and settled in Delaware. Eventually he came to Pultney Ridge, Wills township, Guernsey

MRS HANNAH MOORE.



JAMES W. MOORE.

county, Ohio, and settled on what was known as the old Zane trace. He built a hotel, blacksmith shop, store, wagon-making shop and various other buildings, making a considerable settlement which was called Frankfort and which was a commercial point of considerable importance. Andrew Moore became a large land owner and was a busy man of affairs and active in every movement affecting the welfare of the early settlers, being a man of sterling character and of broad influence. He had a large family, his wife being Elizabeth Bines, daughter of Robert and Sarah (Ellexwell) Bines, by whom he had nine children, born along the way from Delaware to Ohio, the journey covering several years, stops being made at various places for a considerable time. He died in 1821.

Andrew Moore, the sixth child and father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Wellsville, Ohio, in 1803. He first married Elizabeth Bines, a second cousin of his mother's, and a son, Robert, was born to this union. Mrs. Moore did not live long. Mr. Moore married a second time, this wife being Elizabeth Riggs, daughter of James Riggs, of near Barnesville, Ohio. They had three children, James W., Malvina (now Mrs. Col. Cyrus P. B. Sarchet), and Anna, deceased. Andrew Moore was a farmer and for years a wagoner on the National road between Cambridge and Wheeling, during the days before the railroad came. He was a large land owner. He died September 2, 1880, and his wife died in September, 1869; both are buried in the cemetery at Cambridge.

James W. Moore went with the family to Cambridge in 1848, where most of his childhood and youth were spent. He attended the public schools of Cambridge and the Miller Academy at Washington, Guernsey county, for two years and received a very liberal education for those days. He became the captain of the first company recruited in Guernsey county in April, 1861, for service in the Union army during the Civil war, responding to the first call for troops by President Lincoln. This was Company H, Sixteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, a month's enlistment, but the company served nearly four months. The following year he was appointed major of the Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, by Governor Tod, of Ohio, and was the youngest field officer in the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, under General Wagoner. The regiment served in the Army of the Cumberland at the battle of Mission Ridge and he was wounded on the 25th of November, 1863. The Ninety-seventh Regiment was the first regiment to enter Chattanooga and take possession of the lower part of that city, early in the morning, and planted their flag on Cameron Hill, Major Moore being in command of the skirmish line. He participated in all the hard-fought battles

of the Chattanooga and Atlanta campaign, and on June 22, 1864, he was wounded at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, having command of the Second Brigade's skirmish line. He lost one hundred and twenty-two men in killed and wounded in the one-half hour, but established and held the Union lines. His wound in the ankle proved serious and he was discharged from service September 13, 1864, by war department orders from the hospital at Cincinnati as being disabled from further service. He returned to his home after his discharge.

On August 17, 1865, Major Moore was married to Hannah Margaret Carlisle, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Kirkpatrick) Carlisle. She had been the wife of John Carlisle prior to her marriage to Mr. Patterson, and was a widow at the time of her second marriage. To Mr. and Mrs. Moore four children were born: An infant, deceased; Elmer, who died at the age of thirty years, in 1898; Margaret Elizabeth, at home, and Alice Malvina, also at home.

Soon after his marriage, in the spring of 1866, Mr. Moore moved to his present home on the National pike, three and one-half miles east of Washington and twelve miles east of Cambridge. He has a fine farm of four hundred acres, all well improved and under a high state of cultivation, and makes a specialty of stock and has a fine grazing farm. He is a Republican in politics and has always been a radical and stalwart party man, always active in matters pertaining to the party, but never an office seeker, and was never a candidate for an elective office. He served on the soldiers relief commission and for sixteen years has been a member of the board of trustees of the Guernsey County Children's Home, and is now president of the board. He is a member of the Cambridge Post, Grand Army of the Republic. In church membership his family is divided between the Presbyterian and the Methodist Episcopal, the churches of both parental and maternal ancestry.

Mr. Moore has always been a progressive citizen and his farm and its complete appointments bear strong evidence of this. The broad, well-kept acres, the ample and convenient barns and stock sheds, the modern home, thorough in its appointments, exhibit this spirit. Located in the Salt Creek valley, the home is so situated that it commands a fine view of the beautiful and fertile landscape. Mr. Moore gives especial attention to thoroughbred sheep and cattle and all of his stock is the finest and always in the best of condition. There is no more attractive country home in Guernsey county, and in every walk of life Major Moore is always found in the very front rank, willing to assist by his influence and means every worthy proposition. His home is

presided over by his daughters, Margaret Elizabeth and Alice Malvina, educated, capable and refined women, giving the Moore home a very prominent place in the social life of the county.

COLEMAN BAMFORD JACKSON.

A scion of an excellent old family of Guernsey county is Coleman Bamford Jackson. He has endeavored to keep untarnished the good name of the family and has also won a reputation of unflagging industry and trustworthiness. He was born in the city where he still resides, Cambridge, Ohio, on February 2, 1855, and is the son of Israel and Julia A. (Scott) Jackson. The father was born in Jackson township, this county, May 3, 1832, and was the eldest son of Henry Jackson and wife, who were among the early settlers of this county. The family home was in and near Jackson township for many years. Julia A. Scott was born in Washington county, Ohio, the daughter of James Scott and wife, both natives of Ireland, being Scotch-Irish in blood. Israel Jackson and wife moved into Cambridge after their marriage and lived here the balance of their lives. The father was a carpenter by trade and he was very successful and became the owner of considerable valuable property in the vicinity of Twelfth street and Wheeling avenue. Israel Jackson's death occurred at the age of sixty-six years. The latter part of his life was spent as a contractor and builder and as foreman he helped build the Central school in Cambridge. He was a good man, a kind, affectionate father and husband. He belonged to the Methodist Protestant church. He was a very industrious man and in early life took much interest in municipal affairs. He was a member of the school board for some time.

Coleman B. Jackson was one of a family of twelve children, eleven sons and one daughter. He grew to manhood in Cambridge and was educated in the local schools. When he was about twenty years of age he started in the railroad service, taking up the study of telegraphy, at which he worked for awhile, then became bill clerk in the freight office. He was then employed to look after the freight in the yards, doing the work himself; now a half dozen men are required for this purpose. On November 29, 1899, he became agent for the railroad in charge of their business at Byesville, which position he still holds. He is regarded by the officials as one of their most trusted and efficient employes.

Mr. Jackson was married May 17, 1882, to Sophia Masters, daughter of Nathan and Mary (Baird) Masters. She was born at Steubenville, Ohio, and came to this county about 1880. Her mother was born in Frederick county, Maryland, March 29, 1802, and she lived to a remarkable age, her death occurring, when about one hundred and six years old, on January 6, 1908. She had a remarkable memory and was an interesting talker on the old days. She saw General LaFayette at Wheeling and shook hands with him. She was an educated woman, having graduated from the noted seminary at Emmitsburg, Maryland. She possessed a bright mind up to the time of her death and was well preserved. She was the daughter of John and Veronica (Keepers) Baird. Her mother was the daughter of Isaac Keepers, an Englishman who was a nobleman's son and who eloped with an Irish lass named Katharine McGargle and came to Boston, Massachusetts, and were married there. They were forgiven by the son's father and they took up their residence in Maryland, the father having given them a large plantation there and numerous slaves to work the same. John Baird was a cousin of Gen. Andrew Jackson and he fought under him in the war of 1812. He also fought at Boston when the guns got so hot that the men had to use their shirts to wrap them in to keep from burning their hands. Nathan Masters was born near Moundsville, Marshall county, West Virginia. His grandparents settled there before that locality was surveyed by the government when the Indians were numerous in that vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Coleman B. Jackson are the parents of two sons, Clarence and Charles. The former married Lela Nicholson and lives in Cambridge; they have one child, a daughter, named Mary Roberta. Charles Jackson lives at home with his parents.

BENJAMIN F. LEE.

From the old Keystone state has come into Ohio many of her most sterling citizens, and wherever they have located they have done their full share in the general development of the community, establishing good homes and earning reputations for law-abiding, upright citizens who are loyal to our institutions in times of both war and peace. Such an one is Benjamin F. Lee, of Byesville, Guernsey county, whose birth occurred in Adams county, Pennsylvania, on August 1, 1856. He is the son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Thompson) Lee, both parents born in Scotland, the father at Paisley and the mother at Glasgow. They both emigrated to America before they reached their major-

ity, the mother coming to the home of her elder brother, who had previously settled in America. These parents finally became residents of Baltimore, Maryland, where they were married, after which they came to Adams county, Pennsylvania. They came to Ohio in 1858, locating at Renrock, Noble county, and about two years later they moved to Pleasant City, Guernsey county. The father was a manufacturer of woolen goods, and he taught this business to his son, though the latter never followed it. He next became a steam engineer while living at Pleasant City, but in 1878 he came to Byesville to work at his trade.

Mr. Lee was married on February 22, 1880, to Mrs. Susan E. Oglivie, whose maiden name was Young. The same year he moved to Byesville, where he has resided ever since. He afterwards became shipping clerk for the Byesville Glass & Lamp Company, in 1899, and was with them six years, giving the highest degree of satisfaction. He then became assistant postmaster under D. S. Burt in 1906. Doctor Austin succeeded Mr. Burt on April 9, 1907, and Mr. Lee has been assistant postmaster ever since, giving entire satisfaction to all concerned, proving a most efficient, trustworthy and vigilant official.

Mrs. Lee's death occurred on November 13, 1907, leaving one son, Lewis Thompson, and one daughter, Martha Pearl. Martha was married to Alvin J. Stay, of Byesville, Ohio, September 28, 1910. Lewis married Wilda Mosley and lives in Cambridge, and they have one son and one daughter, Lawren E. and Adeline. Mrs. Lee was the daughter of William and Sarah (Robinson) Young. She was born and reared in Noble county and was living with her parents in Pleasant City when she and Mr. Lee were married. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mr. Lee is also a member.

On September 15, 1909, Mr. Lee was married to Hattie May Dunn, who was formerly general delivery clerk in the Byesville postoffice. She was born and reared in Belmont county, Ohio, and is the daughter of Taylor and Mary (Ewers) Dunn. When she was sixteen years of age her parents moved to Jackson township, this county, locating near Harmony church. From there they moved to Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, where they resided for a time, then moved to Washington, that state, where the mother died a month later. Mrs. Lee then returned to the old family neighborhood near Harmony where the family lived before the mother died. She came to Byesville in 1907 and took a position in the postoffice here, remaining fifteen months, then she and Mr. Lee were married. She is a member of the Christian church. Mr. Lee is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows lodge and encampment,

also the Rebekahs and the Patriarchs Militant. Mrs. Lee is also a member of the Rebekahs. Mr. Lee joined this order in 1877, when twenty-one years of age. He represented his district two years at the grand lodge, and represented the fifteenth district in the grand encampment of Ohio. He has passed through all the chairs in the subordinate lodge, also in the encampment, four terms in succession, and he was district deputy grand master for the Rebekahs. He is widely and favorably known in fraternal circles, having long taken an abiding interest in the same. Mr. Lee has also taken a great deal of interest in local politics, and has been, in fact, quite active and influential in the councils of the Republican party. He was at one time secretary of the Guernsey county Republican executive committee, and he did his work in a very able and praiseworthy manner.

DAVID J. JENKINS.

In our present review we mention the life of one who claims as his birthplace Wales, that little country attached to England, which has not filled history's pages as full as has its larger sister, but which has been famous for the character of its people, liberty-loving, reliable, stanch and strong, comparable with any nation's best. From this nation came the one of whom it is our province now to speak, and in all respects he is a worthy representative of the Welsh people.

David J. Jenkins was born December 4, 1862, in Morristown, Wales, son of John and Margaret (Jones) Jenkins. His father was the superintendent of Beaufort Tin House and prominent in the industry. His parents died in Wales. David is a near relative of Lord Glantawe, who was elevated to a peerage in 1897, and is now a member of the House of Lords, he being a cousin of David's father. David was educated in the schools of Morristown. When only thirteen years old he started to work in the tin mills of Morristown, and worked at all the branches until he had mastered all the steps intermediate to being a tin roller. He followed this until 1890, when he came to Pittsburg, first locating there. He brought with him his wife and one child.

Mr. Jenkins was married on November 7, 1888, to Mary Jones, daughter of Griffith and Sarah Jones, of Morristown, Wales. Her father was an annealer in the tin works, and both parents died in Wales. Mr. Jenkins, after coming to America, first worked in the Pittsburg mills and there remained about eighteen months. He then went to Irondale, Jefferson county, Ohio, and worked in the rolling mills there for three years, and came to Cambridge in

1895 when the Morton tin plate works were started, and was one of the first rollers employed in the mill and has been employed there ever since, except for a short interval. He is a head roller and a thoroughly reliable man, one of the best in the company's employ. The mill is now being operated by the trust. Mr. Jenkins is a Republican in politics, and has an intelligent conception of public questions. He is a student of conditions and issues, always able to intelligently discuss public affairs. He is a member of Irondale Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and of the Protected Home Circle. He and all his family are members of the Methodist church and interested in church and Sunday school work.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins have been born nine children: John, born in Wales, died while the family resided in Pittsburg; Sarah, Margaret, Blodwen, Sidney, Beatrice, David, William and Clyde are all at home. All the children are being given the best education the public schools afford, and Sidney is now a high school student, while the older sisters have completed the course and are now occupying good business positions.

Mr. Jenkins has visited his old home twice since coming to America, first in 1894, when he remained two months, and again in June, 1909, when he started on a ten weeks' trip. His wife went to Wales in 1893 for a three months' visit. Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins are thoroughly Americanized and love America and its flag. They will make this country their home and the home of their family, and are as well pleased with the country as the country is well satisfied with them as citizens.

ISAAC A. OLDHAM.

The record of the gentleman whose name introduces this article contains no exciting chapter of tragic events, but is replete with well defined purposes which, carried to successful issue, have won for him an influential place in business circles and high personal standing among his fellow citizens. His life work has been one of unceasing industry and perseverance and the systematic and honorable methods which he has ever followed have resulted not only in gaining the confidence of those with whom he has had dealings, but also in the building up of a large and profitable industry and the accumulation of a handsome competency.

Isaac A. Oldham, of Cambridge, Guernsey county, was born December 7, 1837, in this city, and he is the son of Samuel M. and Mary (Sherrard)

Oldham, both born in Guernsey county, Ohio, both these families representing honored pioneers of this county, the Oldhams having originally come from near West Alexandria, Virginia, and the Sherrards from the same section. The former were Mayflower stock and have thus been American citizens since 1620. Samuel M. Oldham, father of Isaac A. of this review, was a tanner by trade, but later he engaged in the shoe business in Cambridge, in which he continued until he retired. He is dead and his first wife died in 1844. He was twice married, his last wife being Mary Wilson, of Cambridge, and a member of a prominent family. Her death occurred several years ago. Mr. Oldham was a man of sterling integrity and highly respected. He was a member of the United Presbyterian church and a devout Christian.

Isaac A. Oldham was educated in the public schools of Cambridge and he also spent one year as Muskingum College, at New Concord. After leaving school he engaged in the shoe and leather trade with his father, under the firm name of S. M. Oldham & Son. In February, 1864, he proved his patriotism by enlisting in the Union army, Company F, Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, seeing some hard service, but he escaped without a wound and was never taken prisoner. He performed his duty most faithfully and returned to Columbus, Ohio, Christmas morning, 1865, and was mustered out and paid off at Camp Chase. His regiment participated in the Atlanta campaign and was in the battle of Nashville.

After his career in the army Mr. Oldham returned to Cambridge, Ohio, and engaged in the shoe and leather business, continuing this for four years when he engaged in floriculture. He had always been a lover of flowers and his taste for them grew until he decided to engage in the business and he began plant culture and raising flowers. His first greenhouse had about seven hundred feet of glass, but his business has steadily increased under judicious management until he now has fully twenty thousand feet and even this does not furnish enough for his rapidly growing business. His business is general and his cut-flower business has become a large department and is increasing every year. He has a beautiful and well equipped place and his greenhouses are as good as any in the state and far ahead of many cities of larger population. He gives his entire time and attention to his business and is deserving of the large success that has attended his efforts.

Mr. Oldham was married, first, on September 14, 1859, to Sarah P. Brown, of New Concord, Ohio, daughter of John and Elizabeth Brown. One daughter was born to this union, Mary, now Mrs. John N. McCortney, of Cambridge. Mr. Oldham's first wife died in June, 1865, while he was with his regiment in the field. He was married a second time, on September 7,

1866, to Mary Zahniser, of Cambridge, and to this union five children were born, namely: Howard lives in St. Mary's, Pennsylvania; Charles lives in Cambridge and is engaged in the floral business with his father; Sarah is a milliner in Cambridge; Roberta married W. W. Cowgill, a physician of Cleveland, Ohio.

Politically, Mr. Oldham is a Republican, but he is not an active party man, though he is always interested in public matters. His father was an abolitionist and interested in the "underground railroad" work, aiding escaping slaves. The subject has served as a member of the city council; he was coroner of the county for four years and health officer of the city of Cambridge for seven years. He is a member of Cambridge Post No. 343, Grand Army of the Republic, and has been an active member of the same for many years. He and his family belong to the First United Presbyterian church and are active church workers. The family residence is one of the most attractive in Cambridge, being well kept and modern and it is surrounded by an abundance of floral works, the lawns and grounds being well kept and attractive at all times, and this home is widely known as a most hospitable place for the many friends of the family.

EUGENE C. RIGGS.

It would be indeed interesting to trace in detail the life of Eugene C. Riggs, a venerable and highly honored gentleman now living in retirement in Cambridge, for he has seen and taken part in the development of Guernsey county from the pioneer period to the present day, when it holds a place in the first rank of counties in the great Buckeye commonwealth. He has spent his life here and has labored to goodly ends, having maintained the reputation of this old family for industry and honesty.

Mr. Riggs was born at Senecaville, Richland township, this county, on February 4, 1832, and is the son of Simeon and Harriet (Chaney) Riggs. These parents came from what is now West Virginia, near Sistersville, as young married people, and settled at Senecaville, Ohio. Simeon Riggs worked in the woolen mills of Senecaville, operating a carding machine, and in later years he operated a woolen mill for himself. He was a man of affairs, successful in business and popular and influential in his community. He applied himself very closely to whatever he had in hand and he was a man of many commendable traits of disposition. His family consisted of four children,

two sons and two daughters, namely: Eugene C., of this review; Ellen, who became Mrs. Eli Dunnoway, now deceased; she and her husband had moved to Iowa, where he died, her death occurring some years afterwards at her home at Cedar Rapids; she was a woman given to much charity, her life being devoted to the care of orphan children. Sophia Riggs married John Christie, who moved to near Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Mr. Christie died there on his farm, Mrs. Christie subsequently moving to California, where she died in 1909. Noah H. Riggs, the youngest of the family, is a retired farmer, residing in Indianola, Iowa. The parents of these children have long been deceased, the mother dying in 1841 and the father in 1848, and they are both buried in the cemetery at Senecaville, Ohio.

Eugene C. Riggs was educated in the public schools of Senecaville. His parents died when he was a small boy, and in 1846, when ten years of age, he had the misfortune to lose his left hand, which had to be amputated, as the result of an ailment, and he was thus unfitted for manual labor, but, nothing daunted by this untoward dispensation of fate, he pushed ahead and has won in the battle of life despite all obstacles. He began studying hard and prepared himself for a teacher and at an early age began teaching school for a livelihood. He followed this line of endeavor very successfully for a period of twelve years in the district schools of Guernsey and Noble counties, his services being in constant demand owing to his success as a pedagogue and his popularity with both pupil and patron.

Mr. Riggs began manifesting an interest in political matters and in the fall of 1863 he was nominated as a candidate for clerk of the courts of Guernsey county by the Republican party and was elected the same fall. Making an excellent record, he was twice re-elected for two terms, serving in all nine years. Following his incumbency as county clerk, he was manager of the store of the Cambridge Coal Company near Cambridge and was also bookkeeper for the same, remaining in this capacity for the same firm fifteen years. In the interim between his retirement from the county clerk's office and his going with the Cambridge Coal Company, Mr. Riggs was honored by being appointed probate judge, to fill an unexpired term, by Governor Young. He served out his time in a very creditable and acceptable manner, and then served as deputy probate judge, under Newell Kennon, who was a Democrat, and served one term. Mr. Kennon was an elderly man and Mr. Riggs practically administered the office. When the Cambridge Rolling Mill began operations in 1890, Mr. Riggs became the bookkeeper for the roofing department of this company and remained as such for a period of four years. Since leaving that company he has led a retired life, with an occasional short period

of employment in opening or closing up a set of books. He has also been employed as an expert accountant by the state school commissioner in straightening out tangled conditions in township school funds. Mr. Riggs is a recognized expert accountant and his services have frequently been in demand.

Mr. Riggs was married on April 8, 1854, to Margaret E. Brokaw, daughter of Abraham and Lucy (Brasheer) Brokaw, and this union has resulted in the birth of six sons and three daughters, all living. They are: Alfaretta, who married John F. Salmon, of Anderson, Indiana; Simeon O., of Newark, Ohio; Charles N., of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Jessie married William G. Scott, of Cambridge; Howard E., of Lafayette, Indiana; William L., of Cambridge; Harry, of Thief River Falls, Minnesota; Bert, of Cambridge; Ruby married Samuel H. Winch, of Athens, Wisconsin.

Mr. Riggs and all of his sons are Republicans, and he has been active in the affairs of his party, and he has served for the past year as secretary of the Republican executive committee of Guernsey county and is still holding that position. He has been a delegate to county, district and state conventions many times. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and he is a consistent church man, no man standing higher in the community than he, and he is highly respected by all classes. His wife is devoted to her home and family and is a greatly beloved woman.

TURNER G. BROWN.

Although Turner G. Brown has long since taken up his abode "in the windowless palaces of rest," his influence still pervades the lives of those with whom he came into contact, for he was a man whom to know was to admire and respect, and he will not be forgotten by those who had occasion to journey with him on life's royal road. He grew up in this county from the pioneer days to its subsequent development and he played well his part in the same. He was born in October, 1838, in Londonderry township, Guernsey county, Ohio, and his death occurred on June 29, 1905, in Cambridge, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. He was the son of Judge Turner G. and Prudence (Colvin) Brown. His paternal grandfather was the founder of Brownsville, Pennsylvania, from which place the family came to Guernsey county, Ohio, in 1817, and, as intimated above, became prominent and influential in the affairs of the early pioneers. The father, Judge Turner G. Brown, was an extensive land owner and a judge of the circuit court for many years. He

was a man of superior intellectual attainments, naturally broad-minded, and his judgment and advice were often sought in various perplexing problems that confronted the pioneers and he very frequently assisted in adjusting all kinds of matters and solving their questions of difference. In addition to his large land interests and his judicial duties, he was actively interested in numerous business enterprises of his time, a natural promoter and organizer, and he was very successful in whatever he turned his attention to.

Turner G. Brown, Jr., grew to maturity amid such activities and he participated in the work on the farm and in other varied interests of his father as he grew to young manhood. He was educated in the public schools of his native vicinity, and for a time attended Athens College. He continued to reside on the farm until his marriage, on January 5, 1871, to Rhoda M. Brown, daughter of Bernard D. and Maria (Denning) Brown; although of the same name, they were in no way related. Bernard D. Brown came to Guernsey county in 1828 from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and he became one of the most active and widely known men here, for many years prominent in business circles. He was extensively engaged in farming, milling and merchandising and was decidedly a man of affairs, high standing and popular with all classes.

After his marriage, Mr. Brown became a resident of Cambridge. He was engaged in various business enterprises, and at the same time maintained a fine farm about one mile north of Cambridge. For several years he was interested in the Cambridge *News*, the Republican party organ in Guernsey county, and he was business manager of that paper. For several years he was superintendent of the Norris Coal Company's mines. He was a Republican in politics and wielded a potent influence in local party affairs. He was progressive in all that the term implies, in all phases of citizenship, and was highly respected and honored for his clean, upright life and genuine worth. He believed in clean politics and that public officials should be selected with a view of purifying public office as well as ably representing the people.

The Browns were of the Quaker faith and the subject adhered to the tenets of his fathers. His wife, who still survives, is an earnest worker in the Methodist Episcopal church, a great charity worker and a woman who has a host of warm friends and has done a great deal of good in this vicinity. For several years prior to his death, Mr. Brown was president of the Law and Order League, which stood for law enforcement, and probably more to his efforts than to those of anyone else has been established that high regard for law and order that now so prevails in Cambridge and Guernsey county as to make this locality a leader in the march of civilization.

HENRY H. VEITCH.

It has been said that the great Civil war was fought out by the boys of this nation, and such a statement is undoubtedly qualifiedly true, for we find that the rosters show the names of many thousands of boys even in their early "teens," hence the appellation "boys in blue" is not a misnomer in the strictest sense of the term. One of these "boys" whom we honor or should honor today is Henry H. Veitch, a well-known citizen of Cambridge, Guernsey county. Not alone for the service he rendered his country during her hour of need is he worthy of a place in history, for his life has been true to high ideals and has been lived in a manner as not to give offense to any one.

Mr. Veitch was born August 19, 1849, in Zanesville, Muskingum county, Ohio, and he is the son of Gideon and Catherine (Callahan) Veitch. The father was a stone cutter, a native of Scotland, having come to America with his parents when three years of age, the family locating in Ohio in an early day. The paternal great-grandfather, John Veitch, was an officer in the British army and while his vessel was on a cruise his son, William, grandfather of Henry H. of this review, was born, in the harbor of Charlestown, South Carolina. William Veitch became a highly educated man and was professor of languages in Edinburgh University. He later came to America, and his son, Gideon Veitch, came to Guernsey county, Ohio. in 1856 and lived here until his death, in 1860, his widow surviving until 1870; both are buried in Cambridge cemetery.

Henry H. Veitch was educated in the public schools of Cambridge, and in January, 1864, when only fourteen years of age, he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Seventy-Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and after serving four months, re-enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until the close of the war. His regiment was a part of the Army of the Cumberland and participated in the battles of that famous army, and Mr. Veitch performed his every duty with the courage of a veteran. After his honorable discharge he returned home and launched in the mercantile business, which he followed with very satisfactory results for a number of years. Later he engaged in the oil, gas and real estate business with his usual success.

Mr. Veitch was married in 1872 to Alvaretta Orme, daughter of John and Lucy (Snyder) Orme, a prominent pioneer family, Mr. Orme having long been a conspicuous figure in the commercial life of Cambridge. He died several years ago, but his widow is still living. To Mr. and Mrs. Veitch six children have been born, five of whom are living, namely: Gertrude, who

married C. R. McIlyar, superintendent of the Cambridge plant of the iron and steel company; Albert O. lives in Vincennes, Indiana, engaged in the oil producing business and has coal interests in Guernsey county; James R. lives in Portland, Oregon, and is general freight and passenger agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company; Lillie May married Frank S. Casey, a shoe merchant of Cambridge; Carroll W., of Coffeyville, Kansas, is a prominent oil producer of that section; Lucy, the youngest, died when three years of age.

Mr. and Mrs. Veitch and his sons and sons-in-law are all Republicans in politics and are always interested in political affairs. Mr. Veitch has been a member of the city council and has held various other city offices. He is a member of the Cambridge post of the Grand Army of the Republic and is a member of the Masonic order. The Veitch home, situated on North Seventh street, is one of the handsomest in Cambridge and is well known for its genuine hospitality. The sons and sons-in-law of the family have all risen to conspicuous places in the business world, and are all men whose true worth and perseverance have carried them to the prominent positions they occupy. Mrs. Veitch is a genial, affable woman whose life is devoted to her family and home and both she and Mr. Veitch have well earned the life of comfortable retirement which they now enjoy.

ELMER E. VORHIES, M. D.

Naturally endowed with the capacities of the successful practitioner of medicine, Dr. Elmer E. Vorhies, of Cambridge, has won an eminent reputation among the people of Guernsey and adjoining counties and he stands very high also among his professional brethren, for he has shown what a man of careful mental training, honesty of purpose and an abundance of zeal and persistence can accomplish when directed along proper lines.

Doctor Vorhies was born July 12, 1864, in Sarahsville, Noble county, Ohio, and he is the son of Peter and Mary (Williams) Vorhies, the father having been a farmer in Noble county, never residing in Guernsey county. He was a man of excellent characteristics, possessing a high sense of honor and was highly respected for his industry, uprightness and genuine worth. His death occurred on January 18, 1910, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. His widow, a woman of many praiseworthy traits, still survives.

Doctor Vorhies spent his youth on the home farm, where he was put to

doing various forms of light work when he became of proper age, attending the district schools during the winter months. He remained on the farm until he was twenty-four years of age, then began railroading as a messenger for the Adams Express Company, following this for about four years, during which time he spent his spare time reading medicine, which profession he had from early boyhood had a laudable desire to enter. He accordingly entered, in 1890, the Starling Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio, from which institution he was graduated with honors in the class of 1893. Having made rapid advancement and shown special ability in surgery, he became connected with Mt. Carmel Hospital, at Columbus, as house surgeon, and for one year very faithfully performed his duties in this connection. In 1894 he located for practice in Cambridge and has since continued here, enjoying a very lucrative patronage. He has made a specialty of emergency cases and he has practically all the business of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, the Inter-State Iron and Steel Company, and the Midland Power and Traction Company, all of Cambridge. Besides he enjoys a large general practice, as already intimated, but as a surgeon he stands second to none in this section of the Buckeye state.

Doctor Vorhies is a member of the Guernsey County, the State and the American Medical associations, and he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Fraternal Order of Eagles, being the physician for the latter. Politically, he is a Republican and is an active party worker. He has served as a member of the Republican county central committee, and is still a member. He has been a frequent delegate to county, district and state conventions, and he has always been a faithful party worker, and his counsel is frequently sought by party leaders and candidates, his influence being very pronounced in this connection. He was elected county coroner in 1900, and served two terms, or four years, in a manner that reflected much credit upon himself and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

Doctor Vorhies has been twice married, first on January 29, 1884, to Minnie B. Cooper, of Stafford, Monroe county, Ohio, daughter of Charles and Jane (Elliott) Cooper. This union resulted in the birth of two children: Homer C., a pharmacist of Columbus, Ohio, and Clyde L., a graduate of Starling Medical University of Columbus, who is successfully practicing with his father. The wife and mother was called to her rest on March 2, 1899.

The Doctor's second marriage was solemnized on March 28, 1910, to Verna G. Foster, daughter of James and Catherine Foster, of Lore City, Guernsey county, both of whom are still living. The Doctor and his family

are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and the Vorhies home, at No. 430 North Fourth street, Cambridge, is a modern, attractive and neatly-kept one, where the many friends of this popular family frequently gather.

JUDGE NATHAN HAMPSON BARBER.

A prominent attorney, politician and public benefactor is Judge Nathan Hampson Barber, of Cambridge, who was born on August 28, 1859, near Morristown, Belmont county, Ohio, the son of Matthew and Tabitha (Shepherd) Barber. The father came from county Antrim, Ireland, and the mother, who was of Scotch-Irish descent, was born in Maryland. The father was brought to America when two years of age, with his parents, James and Margaret Barber, in 1816. They first settled in Belmont county, Ohio, on the same farm where Nathan Hampson Barber was born. Grandfather Barber was a farmer and a member of the United Presbyterian church. He was a most worthy and upright man. His son, Matthew, father of the subject, was also a farmer and a member of the church of his parents. He was a large land owner and was prosperous for those pioneer times, being proficient in the affairs of the community. The Shepherds were Virginia people and came to Ohio at an early date, settling in the same community in Belmont county with the Barbers, and there Matthew Barber and Tabitha Shepherd were married and reared their family of three sons and six daughters, of whom two sons and three daughters are still living, the children being as follows: Margaret, deceased; James, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Anna, deceased; Sarah, deceased; William, deceased; Nathan H., of Cambridge; Ella, now Mrs. David S. McClelland, of Guernsey county, Ohio; Ada, Mrs. John W. Harding, of Jewett, Harrison county, Ohio; Lucy, now Mrs. Elwood Murphy, of Columbus, Ohio. Matthew Barber died in November, 1895, in the same house and in the same corner of the room in which he and Tabitha Shepherd were married fifty-three years before. His wife had died two years prior, in November, 1893, and both are buried in Fairview cemetery.

Nathan H. Barber spent his youth on the farm and worked just as other boys worked and attended the county district schools during the winter. Later he attended Washington and Jefferson College, at Washington, Pennsylvania, but was compelled to leave his studies before graduation on account of failing health. Before entering Washington and Jefferson College he taught school for two years in Belmont county. He studied law with Hon. Lorenzo

Danford, of St. Clairsville, who represented that Ohio district in Congress for several terms and who was an intensely eloquent man. Mr. Barber began the practice of his profession in Barnesville, Belmont county. In November, 1887, he was elected probate judge of Guernsey county, the youngest man who had ever occupied the position up to that time. Nearing the end of his second term as probate judge, he was elected as a member of the Ohio Legislature from Guernsey county and resigned the office of probate judge to accept the legislative position. He served one term in the seventy-first General Assembly, making a commendable record. He served on the judiciary committee and on the ways and means committee and other important committees, and was active in securing important legislation. He is a Republican in politics and has always been active and has served as chairman of both the Republican central and county executive committees, and was connected with the Republican national committee in 1904, operating from the Chicago headquarters as field man, and has always been recognized as a wise counselor in campaign matters. He has continued his prominent place at the Cambridge bar and is a careful, painstaking and successful attorney and an earnest and eloquent pleader.

Judge Barber was married on January 4, 1884, to Sarah Virginia Clark, daughter of William and Henrietta West Clark, of Fairview, Guernsey county, both the Clark and West families having been prominent pioneer families. To this union three children have been born: Dolly Patterson Barber, occupying a prominent editorial position on the *Ohio State Journal*; Herbert O., of Hudson, Wyoming, the boy who built the present electric railway connecting Cambridge and Byesville, is now engaged in managing a coal and grain company that is doing a business of one million five hundred thousand dollars annually; Helen is a teacher in the public schools of Cambridge. In addition to his legal and official life, Judge Barber has been active and energetic in building up Cambridge to its present proportions as an industrial center. In 1889 he was foremost in organizing the Cambridge Iron and Steel Company and secured its capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars. The president of that company was Augustus Byers; the manager was Arthur W. Brown and the directors were Messrs. Byers, Brown, N. H. Barber, W. C. Brown and A. Holler; the secretary was John C. Beckett. The Barbers built the Hub business block, the Colonial theater and every house on South Eleventh street between Wheeling avenue and Goston, except one, a choice resident district of the city and the business blocks among the most imposing in the city, both being three-story, substantial brick blocks. The Barbers, both father and son, have added to the prosperity of Cambridge by not only adding a great in-

dustry and substantial business blocks, but also street railways and several substantial and commodious modern homes. Judge Barber's energy and money have always been freely given and invested for the improvement, development and uplift of Cambridge. The Judge's family now consists of his wife and daughter, Helen, his granddaughter, Margaret Patterson, the daughter of his older daughter, who was educated in the public schools of Cambridge and Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio; the son Herbert attended the Military Academy at Peekskill, New York, and the younger daughter, Helen, was graduated from the Cambridge high school and attended college at Lynchburg, Virginia. The Barber home is refined and cultured in its atmosphere and the family are prominent in the social life of the city.

Personally, the Judge is a very affable gentleman, popular in all circles and a recognized leader of men, a man in whom the utmost confidence is reposed by all classes owing to his genuine worth, his public spirit, industry and fidelity to every trust reposed in him.

HIRAM K. MOORE.

In any history of the progressive and representative citizens of Guernsey county the name of Hiram K. Moore, the present efficient and popular sheriff of the county, should be given conspicuous mention, for he is one of those strong, sturdy characters who has contributed largely to the material welfare of this community, being a public-spirited man and conscientious worker for his locality and the general good of his fellow men.

Mr. Moore was born on October 10, 1855, in Jefferson township, Guernsey county, Ohio, and is the son of Hiram and Caroline (Linn) Moore. The father was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, and the mother in Guernsey county, Ohio. The father's people came to Tuscarawas county, Ohio, about 1822, when the elder Hiram was but a mere lad. Grandfather Burris Moore was a pioneer farmer, deer and bear hunter of the then new country. He was a man of courage and sterling integrity, fearless and a typical early settler. He finally left Ohio and took up his residence in Iowa with the pioneers of that state. He lived a conservative life and reached the remarkable age of ninety-seven years. His son, Hiram, accompanied his parents to Iowa and when a young man he returned to Ohio, making the long journey on horseback. He engaged in farming in Jefferson township, and was married in February, 1843. He reared a family of nine children, five sons and four

daughters. George L. died as a soldier during the Civil war; Thomas lives in Guernsey county; Ira, of Wichita, Kansas; Cyrus E., of Cambridge; Hattie married Elijah Ferbrache, of Kansas; Hiram K., of this review; Mary married Ellsworth Sunnafrank, of Chillicothe, Ohio; Anna married John C. Hillman, of Nevada; Nancy Augusta, of Cambridge, has remained single. The father of these children was called to his rest on December 23, 1894, in the seventy-ninth year of his age, his widow surviving until July 30, 1902, and they both are buried in the Cambridge cemetery. The father was a Republican in politics, but early in life he was a Whig, as were all his people; so are all his sons Republicans. While not an active man in public affairs, he was interested in the general progress of his community, and was a pious and influential man. He was not a church man, but he was honest and upright in all his relations with his fellow men.

Hiram K. Moore spent his youth on the home farm and attended the home schools. When a youth he learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for a number of years at different points in Guernsey county and became very skillful in this line. On February 13, 1886, he was married to Georgia Huffman, daughter of Reason and Catherine (Keepers) Huffman, of Guernsey county, in which both parents were native and they were highly respected. The mother died when Mrs. Moore was only one year old, and the father's death occurred on June 11, 1904. They are buried at Winchester. Mr. Huffman was a tailor by trade. To Mr. and Mrs. Huffman six daughters were born, namely: Mary, deceased, married William Hanna; Signora married Edward Burson, of Winterset, this county; Mattie married Robert Mills, of California; Emma married Nathan Myers, both now deceased; Jessie married Simon Wallace, of Cambridge. To Mr. and Mrs. Hiram K. Moore two children have been born, Nettie and Robert, both living at home.

Mr. Moore followed the blacksmith's trade until 1905, when he gave it up on account of impaired health. He is a Republican in politics and has always been active in public matters, and in 1906 he was the nominee of his party for sheriff of Guernsey county, and was elected at the polls in November following. He made such a commendable record, performing his duties in such an able and conscientious manner, that he was again elected to this important office in the fall of 1908 and with the close of 1910 he served four years as sheriff, and, according to the consensus of opinion, the county never had a better sheriff, always popular with the people and firm in the discharge of his duty as a public servant. He is a man of highest integrity, broad-minded upon public questions, and his official record is without a stain. Mrs. Moore and daughter are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and

while Mr. Moore is not a member of the church, he is a faithful supporter of the same and a man given to good works, charitable in his instincts and in every respect a good citizen who is eminently deserving of his honored position in the estimation of the public.

ALLEN R. McCULLOCH.

A well known member of the local bar who is now moving along the pathway of professional success, with many years of profitable activity before him, and a man of thought and study, who finds essential nutriment in supping and dining with the legal authorities, is Allen R. McCulloch. He is an earnest man, and in that sense applies himself to business and has been rewarded by a large measure of success; simple in his tastes, he is without ostentation and is therefore admired by all classes.

Mr. McCulloch was born on July 4, 1863, in Wills township, Guernsey county, Ohio. He is the son of William and Sarah E. (Sproat) McCulloch. The father was born in Scotland and he came to America when about sixteen years of age, with his older brother, Robert, who afterwards became a prominent Presbyterian minister. William, the father, became a school teacher and was a student at Princeton University for a time, and he was a prominent and progressive educator of the old school, a man of high ideals and exemplary character. Becoming a land owner, he farmed in later years. He was a Democrat of the Jackson type, and a devout Presbyterian. His death occurred on March 20, 1891, at the old family home in Wills township. His widow survives, still making her home in Wills township, where she was born and where her entire life has been spent. She is a noble woman, noted among a host of friends for her many estimable traits of character. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. William McCulloch and seven of them are still living, namely: Alpheus H., of New Concord, Ohio; Allen R., of this review; Emma F. married Francis Howard, of Fitchburg, Massachusetts; Alexander D., a Presbyterian minister, now deceased; Chalmers W., a farmer on the home farm in Wills township, this county; Laura M. married Homer C. Knowles, of Bradner, Ohio; Harry D., a physician of Toronto, Ohio; Jay S. is a physician at Wellsville, Ohio.

Allen R. McCulloch, of this review, spent his youth on the home farm and assisted with the general work on the place, attending the country schools during the winter months. He was graduated from the schools at Wash-

ington, Guernsey county, and later from Muskingum College at New Concord, Ohio. He was a close student and obtained an excellent general education. After leaving school he taught at Cumberland, Guernsey county, for four years. Meanwhile he studied law at home, having been ambitious to follow the legal profession from his boyhood, and he subsequently completed the course at the Cincinnati Law School and was graduated from that institution in 1892, and in the same year he began practicing at Cambridge and was successful from the beginning. He is regarded as a very able counselor and advocate and is always a very busy man with his numerous clients. He has offices with Robert T. Scott. He is profoundly versed in the law, is careful and painstaking and is a forceful pleader before a jury.

Following in the footsteps of his honored father, Mr. McCulloch is an uncompromising Democrat in politics and he has been active both in county and state politics, and is regarded as one of the strong and influential local men in the party, his advice being often sought during campaigns. As chairman of the Democratic county executive committee, he is a very important factor in the party's affairs in Guernsey. This position he has held at various times. He is also district committeeman of the Democratic state committee, and is a popular and able campaign orator in the county and state, standing high in the councils of his party. He is a member of the Cambridge school board, the Cambridge public library board and the Chautauqua board, and he is very active in all these organizations. He is a friend of education, a lover of good books, and an advocate of every good movement. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and has been since he was sixteen years old. He has been superintendent of the Sunday school at the local church for the past fifteen years. He is an active church man and he stands high in the esteem of the people in every way. Mr. McCulloch has never married.

DANIEL E. BRADEN.

Daniel E. Braden, of Cambridge township, was born February 21, 1849, in Center township, on what is known as Mud run. His parents were Elijah and Mary (Van Kirk) Braden. His maternal grandfather, William Van Kirk, became a resident of Coshocton county, Ohio, in the early days of the nineteenth century, and later in life was a coal operator in that county, where he died many years ago. The Braden family contributed its full quota to the country's defense during the Civil war. Elijah, the father, when fifty-three

years old, enlisted as a member of Company H, Twelfth Regiment Ohio Cavalry, and served till the close of the war. Three of the sons also enlisted. Ezekiel was in Company A, First Ohio Cavalry, being the second man to enlist in the company. William V. entered a Pennsylvania regiment and was killed June 2, 1862, at the battle of Fair Oaks. James was in an Ohio regiment. These four, serving under separate commands, never saw each other during the war. The father, albeit a militant supporter of the administration during the war, was a Democrat in politics all his life. He died June 7, 1872, his widow on March 17, 1877, and both are buried in Center cemetery. Both were lifelong members of the Baptist church, of Center. In the family were five sons and two daughters: Eliza Ann, now widow of Ezekiel Patterson; Ezekiel, a farmer of Shelby county, Illinois; William V., who was killed at the battle of Fair Oaks; Hannah, deceased; James, living at Cambridge; Nancy J., now Mrs. J. R. Black, of Cambridge township; Daniel E. and Jonathan, of Byesville.

Daniel E. Braden was brought up on the farm and attended the country district schools. During the war, when his father and brothers were at the front, the care of the farm and of the family devolved upon him. After the war he made his home with William and Mrs. Scott, of Cambridge township, assuming the management of their farm after Mr. Scott became too infirm to do so. He remained with them until he was married, November 27, 1889, to Maggie Reed, daughter of the late John and Ellen (Broom) Reed, who resided on the farm where Mr. Braden and family now live. Mrs. Braden's maternal grandfather, Rev. Hugh Broom, came from Scotland and was a Baptist minister who was well known all over southern Ohio. In 1832 he built a house of dressed stone, which is now in excellent condition and the home of the Braden family. John Reed, Mrs. Braden's father, was a farmer, and met his death in a runaway accident, December 9, 1875. His widow died in 1888. They were the parents of two children, Maggie, now Mrs. Braden, and H. B. Reed, a farmer of Cambridge township. The Bradens have two children, William R. and Mary H., both of whom are at home. Mr. Braden has one hundred and sixty acres of fine land and engages in general farming. A Democrat in politics, he is well informed and always interested in public affairs. He and his family are members of the Baptist church, of Center, where he has been a deacon for fully thirty years. He is a member of Rock Hill Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, and has been active in its affairs. He is an advocate of public improvements in so far as they serve the public good and advance morals, and is a worker for the advancement of the temperance cause. He is a progressive, prosperous farmer, a good citizen and a good neighbor.

HOMER A. FORSYTHE.

Homer A. Forsythe is a name known to every one who has the slightest acquaintance with the business history of Cambridge and Guernsey county. He has long filled a large place in the industrial affairs of the city, and as an energetic, enterprising and far-sighted man whose judgment and discretion are seldom at fault and whose influence makes for the substantial upbuilding of the community he has earned a reputation second to none of his contemporaries.

Mr. Forsythe was born in Center township, Guernsey county, Ohio, April 27, 1869, and he is the son of C. P. and Sarah A. (Clipinger) Forsythe, both natives of this county, their ancestors having come here from Pennsylvania at an early date and were pioneers here. The father was a farmer and in later life a coal operator on lands which he himself owned. He was among the very early operators in the Cambridge district, beginning as early as 1891, and he became an extensive operator and was well-to-do and a man of influence. He was a Republican and was always interested in party affairs, being a man of fixed opinions, marked independence and sterling integrity. He was a member of the United Presbyterian church and a ruling elder in the same for many years. His family consisted of seven children, three sons and four daughters, namely: Howard J., of Cambridge; Sarah J., deceased; Homer A., of this review; Mary E., who married William C. Morrison, of Guernsey county; William R., deceased; Laura B. married Howard M. Ewing, of Coshocton county, Ohio; and Nora May, who died in infancy. The father of these children was called to his reward on July 16, 1903, while the mother, a woman of gracious personality, survives.

Homer A. Forsythe grew to maturity on the home farm, where he did a great deal of hard work during his early life. He attended the public schools during the winter months. He was married on December 20, 1899, to Cora L. Eagleson, daughter of Thomas Eagleson, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. To this union four children have been born, Willard H., Thomas R., Olive Jennette and Ruth Lucile. The family home is now at the corner of Tenth street and Wheeling avenue, Cambridge, and is one of the most pretentious in the city, of beautiful design and neatly furnished.

Since manhood the subject has been connected with the Forsythe Coal Company, operating mines in Guernsey county, this business having begun nineteen years ago, and this company is one of the large and successful operators of this district. He is secretary and treasurer of this company and much of its large success has been due to his wise counsel and judicious manage-

ment, for he is also general manager. The mines operated by this company have a capacity of fifteen hundred tons per day. Mr. Forsythe is also interested in the Pittsburg-Belmont Coal Company and the Belmont Coal and Land Company, of Belmont county, Ohio, Mr. Forsythe being a member of the board of directors of those companies. He is also interested in the Wisconsin Coal & Dock Company, of Milwaukee. He is a stockholder in the Guernsey National Bank and is interested in other enterprises, having some valuable real estate holdings in Cambridge. As a business man he has been very successful, possessing rare soundness of judgment, clear discrimination and the ability to forecast with remarkable accuracy the outcome of a present transaction.

Politically, Mr. Forsythe is a Republican and he has long been active in party affairs. He has been a member of the Republican county committee and has been frequently a delegate to county, district and state conventions. He filled various township offices while a resident of Center township, and since coming to Cambridge, in 1903, he has been equally active in public affairs. He was elected a member of the city council in 1907 and he is now serving his second term in this capacity. He is a progressive citizen in every respect and an advocate of public improvements and a booster for Cambridge,—in fact, he is an advocate of everything that tends to promote the best interests of the people in general. He and his family are members of the Second United Presbyterian church, in which Mr. Forsythe is a ruling elder, and both he and his wife are church and Sunday school workers. He is a member of the Cambridge Country Club and his principal recreation is an occasional game of golf. Personally he is a very pleasant gentleman, straightforward in his business dealings and a plain and unassuming man of affairs, being a fair representative of that type of men who win in life's struggle because they deserve to.

HENRY P. WOODWORTH.

The following is the record of the life of one who, by close attention to business, has achieved marked success in the world's affairs and risen to an honorable position among the enterprising men of the city with which his interests are identified. It is a plain record, rendered remarkable by no strange or mysterious adventure, no wonderful or lucky accident and no tragic situation. Mr. Woodworth is one of those estimable characters whose integrity and strong personality must force them into an admirable notoriety which

their modesty never seeks, who command the respect of their contemporaries and their posterity and leave the impress of their individuality upon the age in which they live.

Henry P. Woodworth was born on July 12, 1851, in Perry, New York, and he is the son of Philo and Lucy (Hall) Woodworth. The father was a prominent, able and effective minister in the Methodist Episcopal church for a period of forty-five years in western New York; he was presiding elder in the conference for many years. He and his wife never lived in Ohio. The father died in 1890, being survived five years by his faithful life companion, who joined him in the silent land in 1895. Both are buried in the cemetery at Pekin, Niagara county, New York, where a great deal of his active church work was done.

Henry P. Woodworth was educated in the public schools of the state of New York, and later he attended Leroy Academy and Eastman Commercial College, at Poughkeepsie, New York. Thus well equipped for his life work, he began his business career by clerking in a large drygoods store in Buffalo, New York, where four hundred clerks were employed. He remained with this firm two years, and he says this was the best schooling he ever had. He next turned his attention to school teaching, which he followed successfully for two winters in the district schools of Niagara county, New York. He then emigrated to the South and was employed in railroad office work in Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee, in general offices at various places, being thus employed for ten years. He then returned to western New York and engaged in the lumber business at Lockport, remaining there four years. He then went to West Virginia, with headquarters still at Lockport, New York, and later at Marietta, Ohio, where he engaged in buying and shipping hard lumber from the West Virginia mills, remaining in that section for about four years. In 1892 he came to Cambridge and engaged in the same business until 1905, when he retired. He was an extensive operator and shipper and his efforts were attended with a large measure of success. He has extensive real estate interests and is interested in various business enterprises, but is not active. He is a director in the Citizens Savings Bank and the Home Telephone Company and is kept very busy looking after his various interests. He is a man of keen discernment, sound judgment and rare foresight. Mr. Woodworth is also a director and vice-president of the Cambridge Land and Development Company.

Mr. Woodworth has been twice married, first on August 23, 1887, to Isabelle Ayrault, daughter of Lyman Ayrault, of Dalton, New York, where he was engaged in the general mercantile business for many years, becoming one

of the prosperous and prominent men of that city. To this first union one daughter was born, Isabelle. The mother died in September, 1890. The second marriage was celebrated on February 22, 1895, with Ella F. Miller, daughter of Lafayette and Mary (McCullough) Miller, of Kimbolton, Guernsey county, Ohio. Both these families were prominent among the early pioneers here. The second union resulted in the birth of one son, Ward W. The Woodworth home, an attractive and commodious one, stands on an eminence northeast of Cambridge in Oakland Place, one of the finest residence districts of the city, and this home is not only one of the most pretentious and beautiful, but is one noted for its hospitality and good cheer, where the many friends of the family frequently gather.

Politically, Mr. Woodworth is a Democrat, and while he is always more or less interested in political matters, he has never been active in party affairs. He is a Master Mason and he and his family are attendants and liberal supporters of the Methodist Episcopal church South, Mrs. Woodworth being a member of the same.

Mr. Woodworth has been very successful in all his business relations, being a man who believes in keeping abreast of the times in every respect, and his straightforward, honest methods and his genial and genteel characteristics have won and retained the confidence with those with whom he has had dealings.

CAPT. ALEXANDER ADDISON TAYLOR.

Guernsey county has produced no more deserving and more honored citizen than the late Capt. Alexander Addison Taylor, who was called to his resting place on May 10, 1908. He was born on September 18, 1832, in Holmes county, near Killbuck, the fourth son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander D. Taylor. His parents had removed to Killbuck from Goshen township, Belmont county, and soon after the birth of this son moved back to Belmont county, soon to remove to Oxford township, Guernsey county, on the National pike, three miles west of Fairview and one and a half miles east of Middleton, while A. A. Taylor was still in infancy.

The common schools of Oxford township afforded the educational advantages enjoyed by Captain Taylor. He afterwards attended Madison College, at Antrim, along with his brother, Joseph D. Taylor. His education secured, A. A. Taylor for a number of years was a school teacher and taught at a number of places in Guernsey, Noble and Belmont counties. He lived

the life of the average farmer boy, but managed to gain a fair education and in his youth was regarded as unusually ambitious to win a place of usefulness among his fellows. The family removed to Cambridge when the place was but a hamlet, and were prominent in its industrial, political, social and religious life.

At the breaking out of the Civil war, Mr. Taylor was teaching in Noble county, Ohio, near the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and, as he expressed it, "where I could hear the passing trains loaded with Union soldiers for the front on the Potomac and the Cumberland." He continued, "The measles broke out in my school, and that, with the Union yell, was too much for me and I soon made up my mind to become a soldier." He enlisted on May 27, 1862, in the three months service, in Company A, Eighty-fifth Ohio Infantry, and was mustered out on September 23, 1862, at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, with the rank of first lieutenant. He entered the three years' service on August 23, 1862, thirty days before he was mustered out of the three-months' service, the mustering out being delayed on account of the new recruits in Camp Chase needing assistance of the older recruits. His three years' enlistment was in Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio Infantry, and he served until July 11, 1865.

While his regiment was at Winchester, Virginia, with General Milroy's command, on June 13, 1863, Lieutenant Taylor was in charge of a picket post far to the front. Elwell's Confederate corps of fifteen thousand men attacked Milroy, who had about six thousand men, at nine A. M. Saturday, June 13th, and the story of that gallant struggle has often been told. General Milroy on Sunday night decided to withdraw his forces, but his pickets could not be notified, and so Taylor and his men were captured. He was taken to Libby prison with the late Bishop C. C. McCabe, then chaplain of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio, and remained a prisoner until October, 1864, when he escaped and rejoined his regiment. He was appointed adjutant on November 14, 1864, but did not assume the duties and took command of Company A. He was commissioned a captain on March 16, 1865. Captain Taylor's military service was highly creditable. He was mustered into the Grand Army of the Republic in 1885, and became the first commander of Cambridge Post No. 343. He became prominent in the order, served in the national council of administration from Ohio for several terms, was at one time a member of the national committee on pensions, and at the time of his death was a member of the executive committee. He was several times prominently mentioned as a candidate for grand commander of the national organization. Captain Taylor was a member of the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

During the early part of the war, and while he was teaching school, Mr. Taylor served as surveyor of Guernsey county. In April, 1862, the family moved from the old home farm near Middleton, in Oxford township, to Cambridge, and ever afterwards that city was his home. After the close of the war Captain Taylor read law, but was never admitted to the bar. He was a Republican in politics, and a loyal supporter of the party and able advocate of its principles. In October, 1866, he was elected auditor of Guernsey county, and in 1868 re-elected, and by an extension of his second term served in all four years and eight months.

Until his death Captain Taylor was prominent in public and commercial life in Cambridge. For thirty-six years he was connected with the Guernsey National Bank, one of the leading financial institutions of Guernsey county, and for the most of these years acted as cashier. His bank grew in prestige and financial gain, and its strength was known within a wide radius. Captain Taylor was active and useful in public affairs, and his voice and vote were always in favor of needed improvements and progress. His word was his bond and his identification with a movement or institution meant its success. He was treasurer of the committee that instituted the Guernsey County Monumental Association and to his efforts is credited much of the work of securing the beautiful monument that stands at the entrance of the court house square. Captain Taylor was prominent in establishing and in conducting the Cambridge Public Library and was interested financially and a member of the directory of the Colonial Building Company, the Cambridge Roofing Company and the Cambridge Chautauqua Assembly. Nearly all of his life he was a member of the First Methodist church, and was for many years one of its board of trustees.

The Captain was one of a large family, several of whom gained prominence and distinction. William P., Dr. J. Clarkson, Hon. Joseph D., J. Byron, Wilson Shannon and Col. David D. were brothers of Captain Taylor, who preceded him to death. Dr. G. Kennon, of Cincinnati, and Hon. T. Corwin, of Washington, are surviving brothers, who, together with a deceased sister, Mrs. Sarah Taylor Petty, the wife of the Rev. A. L. Petty, of Duncan Falls, comprised the family of so many distinguished people. The Hon. Joseph D. Taylor had represented the district in Congress; David D. was the widely known editor of the *Guernsey Times*, and all of the brothers were progressive and enterprising, and each left his impress upon the community.

On January 18, 1870, Captain Taylor was married to Ella McCracken, of Cambridge, who survives him. No children were born to this union, but Cap-

tain and Mrs. Taylor were foster parents to Charles, William and Lida Taylor, the children of William P. Taylor, a brother. Their home life was ideal and showed the realization of the best and divinest teachings concerning marriage. The Taylor residence was always open to a wide circle of relatives and friends and was the scene of many a social gathering.

Alexander A. Taylor lived a good life and the world is the richer because of his more than sixty years of usefulness in the broad fields in which he labored. A warm friend, a man among men, unselfish and genial, he left a place not to be filled. During a long life he had been a robust man, and by temperament sanguine, in habits strictly temperate in all things, optimistic always, he had escaped serious illness, until the attack which carried him off. The best of attention and highest medical skill then failed to win back his wonted energy, and he fell asleep like a little child and was at rest.

RICHARD M. ALLISON.

We read with interest the biography of a man, especially one young in years, who, by indomitable courage, overcomes the many obstacles found in the pathway of everyone who has an ambition to attain to heights above the mediocre. Such a man is Richard M. Allison, one of the progressive citizens of Cambridge, Guernsey county, in which city he was born, on September 12, 1875. He is the son of John A. and Hannah (Moore) Allison. The father was born in this county, and was the son of John and Martha Allison, who came to the county among the early pioneers from Pennsylvania, and they were among the founders of Cambridge and they were active and prominent in the early development of the county. When a mere youth the father began working with the Scott Coal and Salt Company, with which he remained for a period of twenty-one years, which was the earliest and largest operating company of its kind. His family becoming of school age, he realized the necessity of better educational advantages and he left the employ of the Scott Coal and Salt Company and moved to Cambridge in order to obtain such advantages. Upon coming here he began work for the Cleveland & Marietta Railroad Company as car inspector and was with this company until incapacitated for so strenuous a line of work, so he resigned and accepted the janitorship of the South Side school building, which he held for eleven years, or until his death, on April 25, 1910. After leaving the Scott Coal and Salt

Company and prior to going with the railroad company he was superintendent of the Cambridge workhouse. Politically, he was a Democrat and he served in the city council from the fourth ward for two years and he was always prominent and active in public matters. He was a devout member of the Baptist church for many years, was a deacon in the same and was treasurer of the local church from 1890 until his death. He was also a Sunday school worker. He was a man of exemplary habits and positive traits of character and he had a host of warm personal friends. He was a member of the Cambridge Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Cambridge Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and was an active lodge worker, having served in all the official capacities and at the time of his death he was the oldest living member in both these lodges. His widow survives and is living in Cambridge. She, too, is a devoted member of the Baptist church and is known for her charitable deeds, always finding time to give aid and comfort to her suffering neighbors, although devoted to her own home and family. She is the mother of five children, namely: William A., an engineer for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; John A. is shipping clerk for Suitt Brothers; Anna is now Mrs. F. B. Scott, of Newark, Ohio; Kenneth died November 18, 1905, at the age of eighteen years; and Richard M., of this review, he being the eldest of the family.

The education of Richard M. Allison was obtained in the public schools of Cambridge. Leaving school at the age of sixteen years, he found employment with the Cambridge Chair Company, with which he remained for nine years, learning the trade of hardwood finisher. He became an expert at this, but resigned to become an employe of the Cleveland & Marietta Railroad Company's shops at Cambridge in 1901, and he was with this company for eight years in charge of the paint shop. In March, 1908, he resigned his position with the railroad company and engaged in the upholstering and picture framing business for himself. He continued in this line of business until the fall of 1909, when he was elected mayor of Cambridge on the Democratic ticket, assuming his official duties on January 1, 1910. Although the city is largely Republican, he defeated his opponent by two hundred votes, which is certainly criterion enough of his excellent standing here and of the universal confidence in which he is held by all classes. He is a good mixer, a man of integrity and much native ability, and his administration started off very auspiciously, and he is doing many things for the city that will be of permanent good to the community and will endear him to his constituents and the people in general. His able and judicious administration so far has proven the wisdom of his selection for this important office. He is an uncompromising

Democrat and has always been interested in public matters; he was never before a candidate for any office.

Fraternally, Mr. Allison is a member of the Cambridge lodge of the Knights of Pythias, and has been ever since old enough to become a member. He has passed all the chairs, and held the offices of trustee and financial secretary. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. Allison was married on October 21, 1896, to Jessie D. McKinney, daughter of Jesse and Sarah (Morrow) McKinney. Her father served in the Union army throughout the Civil war, and he was a man of wonderful physical strength. He was foreman of the Cleveland & Marietta blacksmith shops, working for that railroad company for many years in this capacity. Prior to that time he was a blacksmith and wagonmaker in Cambridge. His death occurred February 10, 1910. He retired to his farm several years previously and spent his last years enjoying the comforts of life as a result of his former years of activity. His wife preceded him to the grave, dying on February 3, 1897. Both are buried in the Cambridge cemetery.

To Mr. and Mrs. Allison have been born five children, three sons and two daughters, Donald M., Sarah Vemita, Harrold K., Richard M. and Dorothy. Mr. Allison and wife are members of the Baptist church and are active in church and Sunday school work. Mrs. Allison is a most estimable woman and has a wide circle of friends. Mr. Allison was always a baseball enthusiast and has lost none of his interest in the game,—in fact, he is an advocate of all healthy athletics, especially outdoor sports. He is a man of fine personal traits and is deserving of the confidence which is reposed in him by everyone and of the high esteem in which he is held.

JOHN S. BERRY.

A list of Guernsey county's prominent families would certainly be incomplete were there failure to make specific mention of John S. Berry, a popular and efficient public official and representative citizen, for his life has been one of usefulness and honor, resulting in good to everyone with whom he has had dealings, whether in business, public or social life. His career is exemplary in every respect, and he has always supported those interests which are calculated to uplift and benefit humanity, while his own moral worth is deserving of the highest commendation.

Mr. Berry was born on September 24, 1866, in Kimbolton, Liberty

township, this county. He is the son of William T. and Caroline J. (Sloan) Berry, both parents natives of Guernsey county. The Berry family is of Irish descent, the ancestry coming from Ireland to America in a very early day. The Sloans came here from a German settlement in Pennsylvania. The father was a school teacher in the schools of Guernsey county for many years and he was one of the county school examiners for some time. He was a man of high character and intelligence. His death occurred in August, 1892; his widow still survives.

John S. Berry was educated in the schools of Kimbolton and at the age of fourteen years he left home for the purpose of learning telegraphy in the Guernsey offices of the Cleveland & Marietta railroad, near the north line of Guernsey county. He learned this business and for eight years was railroad agent and telegraph operator at different stations along the Cleveland & Marietta railroad. He then came to Cambridge and for two years he was a trick dispatcher at the Cleveland & Marietta shops in Cambridge. He was then chief dispatcher and train master for the road mentioned above, which service terminated in 1898. He then entered the postal service as a letter carrier when free mail delivery was established in Cambridge. After remaining in this service eight years, he resigned in 1907 to become deputy sheriff under Sheriff H. K. Moore. In 1910 he was nominated for sheriff by the Republicans of Guernsey county, and his candidacy was looked upon with general favor from the first, everyone predicting his election in the following November, owing to his general popularity with all classes, regardless of party alignment. He has a remarkable record as an efficient officer while serving as deputy sheriff. He has gone into fourteen states for men under indictment and has never failed in landing his man. Seven men out of eight who broke jail during his term were recaptured by him. He also claims the distinction of making the first arrest under the "search and seizure" clause of the present Rose local option law at Pleasant City, Guernsey county, in which two car loads of liquor were taken in charge. The parties to whom the same were consigned were arrested and heavily fined. He has shown himself at all times to be a very courageous officer, always willing to do his duty and serve the people to the very best of his ability. He has always has the courage of his convictions, and, when he knows he is right, goes ahead despite obstacles. He is a Republican in politics and always active in party affairs. Prior to entering the postal service he was a member of the city council, resigning his seat in the same for the purpose of entering the postal service.

Mr. Berry was twice married, first, on October 30, 1899, to Helen B. Whitcraft, daughter of James P. and Edith Whitcraft, of Cambridge, Ohio.

To this union two children were born, Edith B. and James A., both of whom are living. Their mother passed to her rest on September 3, 1896. The second marriage of Mr. Berry was solemnized on April 25, 1900, to Christine B. Wyrick, the youngest daughter of John L. and Christina (Brady) Wyrick, of Washington, Wills township, Guernsey county. This union has been without issue.

Mr. Berry is a member of Cambridge Lodge No. 53, Knights of Pythias, and the Uniform Rank of this order, and he is past chancellor of the same. He belongs to Cambridge Camp No. 3542, Modern Woodmen of America. He is also a member of the National Sheriffs' Association. He and his wife belong to the First Episcopal church, having been allied with the same since childhood and they are active in church and Sunday school work. They are prominent and influential in their community, being highly esteemed by all who know them.

EDWARD HALL.

The history of Quaker City and vicinity and that of the career of Edward Hall is pretty much one and the same, for here he has lived and labored for three-quarters of a century, has seen the development of this locality from the primeval forest to the present time and has taken a leading part in the same. It is interesting to hear him recount reminiscenses of those early times. He was born May 12, 1834, in the same neighborhood where he lives, having, as before intimated, spent his entire life here, and he is the son of Cyrus and Ellen (Strahl) Hall. The father was born in what is now Millwood township, then a part of Oxford, he having the distinction of being the first white child born in the township. His father, John Hall, came to Millwood township in August, 1806, and entered raw land. The great-grandfather, Isaac Hall, and his family came to Ohio from North Carolina, the ancestry originally coming from England and settling in that state. In 1805 the family came to Ohio and settled in Belmont county, which was then a dense forest, infested by wild game. The year following John Hall came to Millwood township, and in 1807 the family of John and Phebe Hall came to this township, and John Webster entered eight hundred acres of land, eighty acres for each member of his family of ten children. John Hall was a young man at that time and soon afterwards he married Phoebe Webster, and they began keeping house in the log cabin home that John Hall had already erected on the land, one hundred and sixty acres, which he had entered from the government

when coming here. He developed a large tract of land. His family consisted of eight children, six sons and two daughters, namely: Cyrus, Isaac W., Thomas, John P., Eli, Jesse, Hanna Ann and Eliza W., all of whom are deceased, dying many years ago, and are buried in the Friends' cemetery, just east of Quaker City, the Halls, the Websters and most of the early settlers of this locality having been Quakers. Cyrus Hall, the father of the subject, was a prosperous farmer and a man much interested in the welfare, progress and development of the community, and he was a faithful adherent of the Quaker church. His family consisted of four sons and one daughter. One son and the daughter died in childhood; Edward, of this review, Joel and Thomas C. are living, all three being over seventy years of age, and they make their residence in Millwood township and live adjoining each other. The death of Cyrus Hall occurred on June 16, 1884, his widow following him to the grave in the fall of 1889, aged nearly eighty-one years, and they are buried in the Friends' cemetery at Quaker City, where most of the Halls are buried.

Edward Hall grew to maturity on his father's farm and obtained his education in the log cabin school house near his father's home. He worked on the farm during all the months that work was possible, and being the oldest child in the family he was put to work in the fields very early in life. His schooling was limited to a few weeks during the winter, though by later observation, study and reading at home he became fairly well educated, and he is well informed on all public questions and issues that concern the best interests of the people.

Mr. Hall was married on March 27, 1861, to Phoebe Hollingshead, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Hartley) Hollingshead. Both the Hollingsheads and the Hartleys were prominent families here in pioneer days. To Mr. and Mrs. Hall two children have been born, Laura, who was left a widow and is now living at home with her parents, and Isaac A., who is married and resides on the home farm. These parents are living on the farm where they have resided ever since their marriage. Mr. Hall erected a fine, modern brick residence in 1886 on an elevation in a grove and overlooking a beautiful expanse of country, and it is an ideal home.

Politically, Mr. Hall is a Republican, as all the Halls have been, and he is always interested in public matters. He has served as a member of the township school board and has always been interested in educational matters. He and his family adhere to the Friends church. The Hall family have been a most potent factor in the development and advancement of Millwood township and surrounding townships, both in business and farming, society, schools,

churches, etc. Mr. Hall has a fine farm of one hundred and fifty-three acres, well improved and under a high state of cultivation. No family has stood higher in this locality from the early days to the present than the Halls.

WILLIAM EAGLETON.

Four score and seven years have dissolved in the mists of time, the most remarkable years in the history of the world, since the honored and venerable gentleman whose name appears above first saw the light of day. Heaven bounteously lengthened out his life until he witnessed the crowning glory of his wonderful epoch, rewarding him with an unusual span of years as a result of consistent and virtuous living in his youth and the years of his manhood, until in the golden Indian summer of his life, surrounded by comfort and plenty as a result of his earlier years of industry and frugality, he was able to take a retrospective glance down the corridors of the relentless and irrevocable past and feel that his was an eminently useful and successful life. He lived to see and take a prominent part in the wonderful development of Guernsey county, especially Center township, where he resided.

Mr. Eagleton was born August 14, 1823, in Center township, the son of John and Elizabeth (McCabe) Eagleton. The father came from Ireland when only five years old with his parents, William and Jane (Walker) Eagleton, and first settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and later came to Washington county, Pennsylvania, where their son John was married to Elizabeth McCabe, who had been formerly married to John McDowell, and she had three children, Sarah, deceased, James and John McDowell, who came to Center township, Guernsey county, Ohio, with their mother and stepfather in 1822. The father entered eighty acres of land in the woods, from Andrew Jackson as President, and forty acres from Martin Van Buren as President, and owned this land until his death, in February, 1864. His widow survived until August 17, 1866, and both are now buried in the cemetery at Washington. John and Elizabeth Eagleton had a family of three daughters and three sons: Eliza, Jane, Rachel, William, Israel and Henry.

William Eagleton spent his childhood and youth with his parents on the farm. He attended the schools taught in the neighborhood and when old enough was on the farm engaged in clearing more acres to be farmed; at night he would read, by the light of a hickory torch, and sometimes a tallow dip candle, such books as were obtainable. Thus, he grew up and spent his

youth. He was married on March 27, 1847, to Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of James and Jane (Walker) Stewart, of Washington county, Pennsylvania, originally, but coming to Guernsey county, Ohio, in 1838.

To Mr. and Mrs. Eagleton were born five sons and two daughters, namely: John, deceased; James S., of Denver, Colorado, a teacher in the public schools; William H., also a teacher in the schools of Denver, Colorado; Matthew E., a teacher in the Denver schools; Mack, of Guernsey county; Mary Jane, now Mrs. James Stillion, in the state of Washington; Amanda, now Mrs. William Mawhoor, of Jefferson township, Guernsey county. After his marriage Mr. Eagleton settled on a farm a mile north of Eagleton's homestead, where he resided for two years, which farm he bought while living there. He then lived in various places until 1857 when he came to the farm where he lived at the time of his death, which occurred on October 2, 1910. He acquired lands to the amount of three hundred acres and devoted his energies to farming and sheep raising. He prospered and was a man of progressive ideas and of great influence in the community. After his marriage, in addition to his farming interests, he studied law and was admitted to the bar, and for a number of years he practiced in the Guernsey county courts, and especially the justice courts of the county, but never gave up his farm interests. He was a man of marked ability and a broad education, acquired by reading and in the school of experience. His sons were all given educations, the most of which, however, was obtained by personal application to study at home and in the common schools, and three of these sons are now prominent educators in the city of Denver. Mr. Eagleton was a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school and was active in public affairs, having served the public in many positions. For many years he was a justice of the peace and he also filled all the offices in the township except constable, which he declined. He was a school director for many years. After being admitted to the bar, he declined all of these offices. No man stood higher in the estimation of the people and no man has been more active in public matters that tended for good, than Mr. Eagleton. He was for many years a member of the Masonic order and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was active in church work for over thirty years and a deacon for many years. His wife died in January, 1896, and is buried in Center township cemetery, where his remains also lie. She was a splendid woman, whose life work and example were always for good.

Mr. Eagleton spent his last days on the old home farm of one hundred and eighty-six and a half acres, where he spent so many active years, highly respected by all and living to see his sons holding honorable positions in the

educational and business world. He was very successful in a financial way, as in others; his farm never bore a mortgage and he was never in arrears for taxes. He has never been sued and never sued but one man, and that was not until he was past his eightieth year, and done with great regret. Mr. Eagleton was regarded as an authority upon most questions that involved the interests and welfare of the community where he had so long lived and his counsel and advice were often sought by many.

ROBERT W. ZAHNISER.

Although living in retirement in his cozy home in Cambridge, Robert W. Zahniser occupies a conspicuous place among the representative citizens of Guernsey county and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him. His record demonstrates that where there is a will there is a way and that obstacles to success may be overcome by courage and self-reliance. His career has been fraught with good to his fellow men and he is held in high favor with a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

Mr. Zahniser was born March 28, 1848, in this city, and he is the scion of a worthy old pioneer family, being the son of Mathias and Mary (Hanna) Zahniser, both natives of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, where they grew to maturity, were educated and married in 1843. Shortly afterwards they came to Cambridge, Ohio, where they spent the remainder of their lives. The father became the village blacksmith, and, like Longfellow's famous character under the "spreading chestnut tree," he was a sturdy, honest, conscientious and well liked man, and he plied his trade here until he became blind, in 1877. His death occurred in January, 1891, his wife having preceded him to the silent land in 1859, leaving a family of five small children. Mathias Zahniser was a devout churchman, a member of the United Presbyterian church, in which congregation he was active and popular.

Robert W. Zahniser was educated in the public schools of Cambridge and when only fifteen years of age he proved his patriotism by enlisting for service in the Union army during the Civil war, becoming a member of Company G, Sixty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served very faithfully for a period of one year and nine months, or until the close of the war, his regiment being a part of the Army of the Cumberland and it was in many hard campaigns and great battles. After returning from the army Mr. Zahniser engaged as clerk in a drygoods store for a period of five years. In

1870 he engaged with the firm of Green, Joyce & Company, of Columbus, and represented them in the capacity of traveling salesman for a period of twenty-seven years, during which time he did much to increase the prestige of the firm and gave them the utmost satisfaction. Since then he has lived a retired life.

Mr. Zahniser was married March 12, 1902, to Luella McFarland, daughter of William and Lydia A. (Campbell) McFarland. Her father was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and the mother in Wheeling, West Virginia. Mr. McFarland was a soldier during the Civil war, seeing considerable hard service, losing an eye and becoming very much enfeebled from hardship and exposure. In 1865 he moved to Cambridge for the school advantages for a large family of girls, five of whom became teachers, Mrs. Zahniser was a dry goods clerk for twelve years. Mr. McFarland's death occurred in March, 1896, and his widow died in July, 1901. To the subject and wife one son has been born, Robert J., now seven years of age.

Mr. Zahniser is a member of the Masonic lodge, having attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish rite and the Knight Templar degree in the York rite. He is also a member of Cambridge Lodge No. 448, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and he stands high in fraternal circles of the county. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which they are workers and of which they are liberal supporters. Politically, he is a Republican and has always been interested in public matters, but he has never held office, not caring for such positions. He keeps well posted on current topics of the day and is a man whom it is a pleasure to know, being genial and a good mixer.

JACOB W. SALLADAY.

A member of a well known and prominent family of Valley township, the gentleman whose name heads this sketch is one of the enterprising farmers and stock dealers of that neighborhood, in which he is popular and influential, and his life is such that its history is one interesting and instructive to young and old.

Jacob W. Salladay was born in Valley township, Guernsey county, Ohio, on February 9, 1857, the son of George and Mary Salladay, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. He grew up on the home farm, in the usual pursuits of a country boy. In 1880 he was married to Charlotte Adair, who

was born and reared in his own neighborhood, the daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Johnson) Adair, and a sister of William J. Adair, whose sketch herein gives her ancestry. Jacob W. Salladay followed his father in combining farming with stock and wool buying, which he learned from him, and for several years he and his father carried on their dealings together. For a short time Jacob owned a farm just west of the old home, but in 1892 he bought the farm of one hundred and twenty acres, where he has since lived.

In politics Mr. Salladay is a Democrat, and his personal popularity and high standing in popular estimation is shown by the fact that he has held in a Republican township the office of trustee for seven or eight years, being elected by both Republicans and Democrats, regardless of politics. In his fraternal relations Mr. Salladay is a member of the blue lodge of Masons, No. 360, at Pleasant City, and Chapter No. 53, Royal Arch Masons, at Cambridge. He and his wife are both members of the Evangelical Lutheran church at Hartford, and are active in church work, he being for some time an elder in the church.

Mr. and Mrs. Salladay are the parents of two children. Waltz Sumner Salladay, who is a pharmacist at Pataskala, Ohio, married Martha Watson, of Valley township, the daughter of James and Martha Watson. Roy Wesley Salladay married Myrtle Lewis, of Valley township, the daughter of Charles Lewis. He is a bookkeeper and paymaster of the Cambridge Collieries Company.

Mr. Salladay is a successful business man and farmer, and a very agreeable companion. His excellencies of character and his geniality are the factors which account for his great popularity, which is entirely deserved.

SAMUEL C. VANKIRK.

There is always a lesson to be gained in the careful contemplation of life records such as that of Samuel C. Vankirk, one of the prominent citizens of Salesville, Millwood township, Guernsey county, for he has worked along well established lines and has won a reputation for fair play among his fellowmen.

Mr. Vankirk was born September 3, 1871, in Salesville, the son of John O. and Sarah J. (Mendenhall) Vankirk. The father was born in Norwich, Muskingum county, Ohio, and the mother in Noble county. They both came

to Salesville when single and were married there May 31, 1865. The father was in the mercantile business in Salesville for some years and he was agent for the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at the time of his death, April 10, 1878. His widow died September 6, 1886. The father is buried in the cemetery of his native place, Norwich, and the mother is buried in the cemetery at Salesville. The father was a Republican in politics and served during the Civil war, having enlisted three separate times. Being too young, his father got him out of the army the first two times, but the third time he remained and was taken prisoner and confined to Libby prison for a considerable time. He also had three brothers in the army, he being the youngest: Stephen, who was killed at the battle of the Wilderness; Samuel H., now living in Columbus, Ohio, and Joseph, who died some years ago. The father was a man of active public affairs, was justice of the peace for a number of years, and a man of sterling character. The parents had a family of three sons and one daughter: William T., deceased; John, deceased; Susan R., now Mrs. H. V. Stoneburner, of Millwood township, and Samuel C., the subject of this sketch, who is the second child in order of birth.

The maternal grandparents, Thomas and Rebecca (Gildow) Mendenhall, are still living in Salesville and have been married sixty-five years, Mr. Mendenhall being in his eighty-seventh year, and his wife in her eighty-sixth year. These grandparents came with their parents from Pennsylvania, and settled at Cannonsburg, Noble county, Ohio, in the early days of the settlement of that locality and have been residents of Salesville since 1865, where Mr. Mendenhall was in business for many years. The subject of this sketch, Samuel C. Vankirk, spent his childhood and youth in Salesville and was educated in the Salesville schools. When eighteen years of age, in 1889, he went to New Mexico, and was at Raton for almost two years, engaged in railroad work. He then came to Kansas City, where he was engaged in railroading for about six months. In 1893 he returned to Salesville and has since resided here. On his return he engaged in farming until February 4, 1899, when he was appointed postmaster at Salesville and gave up farming and has been giving his entire attention to the postoffice ever since.

Mr. Vankirk married, on June 25, 1892, while on a visit home from the west, Imogene M. St. Clair, daughter of Roland A. and Lozelle (White) St. Clair, of Salesville. The wife's parents both are living. To this union have been born one son and one daughter, Mildred E. and John White Vankirk.

In addition to the duties as postmaster, Mr. Vankirk operates a flour exchange and does considerable business. He is a Republican and has been very active in party matters, being a member of the Republican county central com-

mittee and a frequent delegate to county, district and state conventions. He has also served as a member of the county election board and active all along the line of politics. He is a member of the Masonic order, Quaker City Lodge, and the Maccabees. He affiliates with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which his wife is a member, and Mrs. Vankirk is active in church and Sunday school work. The Salesville postoffice is quite an important mail point in addition to the local business, having three rural routes and supplying a thickly settled portion of the county, a very efficient service being provided. Mr. Vankirk is a citizen of high character and standing and popular with all classes, and is a man of influence in the community in which he is such an active factor. Always courteous and obliging, he is a stanch friend and fair opponent always.

DAVID L. COWDEN, M. D.

Of high rank among the physicians of Guernsey county is a man descended from an old and respected family, David L. Cowden, who was born on a farm in Millwood township, a mile north of Quaker City, on August 8, 1867, the son of William N. and Deborah (Laughlin) Cowden.

William N. Cowden was born on January 1, 1837, on the same farm where he now lives, and in a log house on the same ground where his present residence is located, the son of David and Marjorie (Kennon) Cowden. Both his parents were born in Ireland, his father being but ten years old when his parents came to this country, and his mother younger. His grandfather, William Cowden, came with his family direct to this locality, and took up one hundred sixty acres of land where William N. now lives. He prospered and bought more, and his son David added still more, until he owned several hundred acres of land. The Cowdens came to America in 1816, the Kennons in 1820. They were sturdy Irish Presbyterians and devout church people, prominent in the community. David Cowden died in August, 1874, and his widow passed away the following year. Their son, William N., grew to manhood on the home farm, assisting in the general farm work, and attending the district school, and later attending Muskingum College at New Concord for one year, after which he taught school for one year and then traveled a year to recuperate broken health. Since that time he has been engaged in farming. He has raised all kinds of stock, but has made a specialty of sheep raising and wool growing. For twenty-three years he was president of the Wool Growers' Association, for six years a member of the Ohio agricultural board and

for one year president of that board. Always active in agricultural matters, he was the first man in Ohio to urge the teaching of the principles of agriculture in the common schools. For some years he was a lecturer for the state board of agriculture at farmers' institutes, in which capacity he was able and his work popular. In politics a Democrat, he has frequently been a candidate of the party, but in this overwhelmingly Republican county he was usually defeated. He has filled township offices and served on the school board. Mr. Cowden was the judge who awarded the prizes for Merino sheep at the St. Louis Exposition, and has served in the same capacity at numerous state exhibits. For his services at St. Louis he was awarded a gold medal by the board. As president of the Wool Growers Association he has appeared before every congressional committee that has invited public discussion when tariff revision was on since 1867. Mr. Cowden was a member of the Ohio tax commission appointed by Governor McKinley in 1893, a non-partisan board of four members, Judge A. C. Thompson, F. A. Augie of Cleveland, Theodore Cook, of Cincinnati, and Mr. Cowden, of Guernsey, whose duty it was to revise the tax system of Ohio. The committee worked six months before they reported to the Legislature, and a revolution in the tax system was the result of the efficient work of this committee. Judge Thompson was the president of the committee, Mr. Cowden the secretary. This was perhaps the most lasting work in which Mr. Cowden has been engaged.

William N. Cowden was married in September, 1866, to Deborah Laughlin, the daughter of Thomas W. and Jane (Robe) Laughlin, of Wills township, Guernsey county. Both the Laughlin and Robe families were early settlers and prominent in pioneer affairs and public matters. To this marriage seven children have been born: Dr. David L., of Kimbolton; William K., an attorney of Huntington, West Virginia; Dr. Newell W., of Germantown, Ohio; Dr. Harry S., of Columbus, Ohio; Jennie, who married Thomas E. Henderson, of Millwood township; Mary Henrietta, a missionary in India, and Deborah Lillian, at home. Mr. Cowden has been an elder in the church since 1874, succeeding his father. He is one of the best known and most successful agriculturists of the state, as appears above, and a man whom the citizens of Guernsey county are proud to claim as their own.

David L. Cowden attended the common schools of his township, and attended the Quaker City high school, after which he taught for six years in the schools of Guernsey county, and, with Prof. A. B. Hall, conducted for three years a normal school in Quaker City. He read medicine for two years with Doctor Trimmer, while engaged in teaching, and then entered the Ohio Medical University at Columbus, graduating in 1893. Beginning practice with

Dr. J. W. Wright, a leading oculist of Columbus, Ohio, he remained with him for three years, then in 1896 went to Washington, Guernsey county, and was there three years, then, coming to Kimbolton in 1899, has been in general practice there and has been successful.

Doctor Cowden was married on September 1, 1891, to Cora Spencer, the daughter of Frank S. and Nora (Lee) Spencer, of Millwood township. Her grandparents, Asa and Phoebe (Piggott) Spencer, came to Guernsey county in 1834 and spent the remainder of their lives here. Her parents are living in Spencer's Station. Five children have been born to Doctor and Mrs. Cowden, Paul S., Russell Lee, William N., deceased, Harry Laughlin and Mary Nora.

The Doctor is a Democrat and has been active in politics. He has served as a member of the county committee, and as a delegate to county, district and state conventions. For eight years he served efficiently as mayor of Kimbolton, and is a man of strong public spirit. He is a member of the county, state and national medical associations, and attends their meetings, and in everything is up-to-date in his practice.

Doctor and Mrs. Cowden are members of the United Presbyterian church, and the Doctor is an elder in that congregation. He has a taste for music, which he has been able to cultivate, is a skillful violin player and composer of some merit. Music is his favorite recreation. He stands high in his profession, in the estimation of his colleagues and of the public, and has a large and increasing practice, while his culture and his social traits make him welcome in all social gatherings. Mrs. Cowden was formerly a teacher of elocution, attended the Quaker City high school, takes an active part in church work and in society, and is a woman of much intelligence and refinement.

WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON.

Among the successful and enterprising business men of Cambridge and a representative citizen of Guernsey county is William F. Johnston, who, although primarily interested in his own affairs, as is quite natural, manifests an abiding interest in the advancement and welfare of his community and for any measure or enterprise by which his fellow men may be benefited.

Mr. Johnston was born October 20, 1865, in the city where he now resides and which has been his home continuously. He is the son of William and Martha (Gibson) Johnston, both parents born in Guernsey county. The

grandfather, James Johnston, was born in Pennsylvania, and the grandmother, Jennie Johnston, came to the United States from Ireland and landed in New York, reaching there the day war was declared in 1812. They lived for a time in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. The grandmother, who was known in her maidenhood as Jennie Mahaffey, made the journey from Philadelphia to Pittsburg on foot, when sixteen years old, and carried a younger brother most of the two hundred miles. The grandparents came to Guernsey county among the very early pioneers, and the first eighty acres of land bought from the government in Adams township is still in the family, never having been transferred, belonging to the undivided estate of the father, William Johnston. The father was a farmer for a number of years, and about 1858 he came to Cambridge and engaged in the manufacture of carriages on Dewey avenue, and after the smaller factories were handicapped by the larger ones, he engaged in the feed business for a period of fifteen years, or until a few years prior to his death, in April, 1905, and when he retired he had the longest record of continuous business years of any man in Cambridge. He was a Republican in politics and always interested in public matters, and for many years he was a member of the Cambridge board of education. He was a stalwart character and a man of sterling integrity. His widow, who is still living in Cambridge, is known for her many charitable acts and general good works.

William F. Johnston grew to manhood in Cambridge and was educated in the public schools here. He began the trade of carriage painter at the age of thirteen years, working for his father. This he followed until 1889, then he went to Logan, Ohio, and was foreman of the finishing department of the Logan Manufacturing Company. He remained in that city for four years, or until the factory was destroyed by fire. He then returned to Cambridge and was with the Cambridge Chair Company until it failed. He then spent one year in the rolling mill, and in 1897 he engaged in the plumbing business with G. W. Branthoover as partner, and this business has continued ever since and has grown to large proportions and is very successful. They do everything in the plumbing and heating line and mine and mill supplies.

Politically, Mr. Johnston is a Republican, but he is not an active party man, though always advocating right measures in local, state and national offices.

Mr. Johnston was married on December 10, 1896, to Carrie E. Fleming, daughter of Benjamin F. and Elizabeth (Saviers) Fleming, residents of Guernsey county for many years. The father is deceased, but the mother is still living in Cambridge at the advanced age of eighty-one years. To Mr. and

Mrs. Johnston two children have been born, a son and a daughter, Kathryne and William F., Jr. Mrs. Johnston is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and Mrs. Johnston is a regular attendant. He is a highly respected citizen and a progressive business man. His splendid residence, at No. 1012 Steubenville avenue, is modern in construction, arrangement and furnishings.

WILLIAM R. FORSYTHE.

Among the representative and progressive farmers of Liberty township, Guernsey county, William R. Forsythe stands high in the estimation of his fellows. He was born on August 11, 1850, on the farm where he now lives, three miles northwest of Kimbolton, the son of Robert H. and Rebecca (Robe) Forsythe. His parents came to Liberty township from Wills township directly after marriage, both having been born in Guernsey county, of which the Forsythes and Robes were both pioneer families. His father became a large land owner, a prosperous farmer and a man of affairs. He was a Republican, and was active in public affairs during the early years of his life and filled various township offices. A member of the United Presbyterian church, he was for many years an elder and was a devout churchman. He died in January, 1909, aged eighty-nine, and his wife died in January, 1908, aged eighty-seven. Both are buried in Kimbolton cemetery.

Robert and Rebecca Forsythe are the parents of three sons and two daughters: Robert R., who served during the Civil war and gave his life to his country; Sarah J., deceased; William R.; Anna M., deceased; and Elmer J., of Oregon.

William R. Forsythe spent his childhood and youth until his marriage with his father, received his education in the district schools, and taught school for four years. He was married on May 30, 1871, to Anna C. Kennedy, daughter of Benjamin and Margaret (Orr) Kennedy, of Jefferson township, Guernsey county, of which they were prominent residents. To Mr. and Mrs. Forsythe have been born six children: Ora A., now the wife of Rev. W. W. Willis, of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, a graduate of Muskingum College and for years a popular and progressive teacher before her marriage; Mary I., a teacher, a graduate of Muskingum College, at New Concorn, Ohio, now a student doing special work at the University of Michigan; Margaret R., a graduate of the Northwestern University at Ada, Ohio, and now a successful teacher at Carnegie, Pennsylvania; John H., deceased; Laura B., a for-

mer student of Muskingum College, and now a teacher at Lebanon, Ohio; Craig R., a graduate of Muskingum College, and graduated from the Allegheny Theological Seminary, is now a United Presbyterian minister, located at Rock Prairie, Wisconsin.

For ten years after marriage Mr. Forsythe lived on his farm, about one and a half miles east of the homestead, and in 1882 he came to the old home farm and has since lived here. He visited the west early in 1882, with a view of location, but, concluding that Ohio and the old home farm were good enough for him, returned and bought the home of his parents. The farm consists of one hundred and ninety acres in the fertile Wills creek valley, and is well improved and well tilled, with good barns, stock sheds, and a convenient modern house, everything being in good condition. He follows general farming and is an extensive stock raiser.

In politics, Mr. Forsythe is a Republican and is active in public affairs, being always a friend of education.. He and his family are members of the United Presbyterian church, and Mr. Forsythe has long been an elder, while all the family are active church workers. He is a strong and substantial man and citizen, and his family occupies a prominent place in the affairs and social life of the community.

GEORGE H. STOUT, M. D.

A useful and widely known citizen of Wills township, Guernsey county, Ohio, is Dr. George H. Stout, who has won an envied reputation in the medical profession and shown what a man of careful mental training, honesty of purpose and an abundance of zeal and perseverance can accomplish, although his early advantages were none too flattering. He takes high rank among his professional brethren in this locality.

Doctor Stout was born October 10, 1850, in Monroe county, Ohio, and is the son of Isaiah and Emiline (Cochran) Stout, the father born in New Jersey and the mother in Ohio. The father came to Ohio in 1830, when only seven years of age, with a half brother, and found employment with William Blackston, a merchant of Middleton, Guernsey county, Ohio, as a clerk and a farm hand for many years, until young manhood. He married in the fall of 1845 and went to Monroe county, where he remained one year, and during this time the son, George H., was born. He then returned to the farm, one mile west of Middleton on the National pike in Wills township. Mrs. Stout's grandfather, John Cochran, came from Ireland in the early pioneer days and

entered six hundred and forty acres of land in the neighborhood of what is now Middleton, in Wills township, and the farm upon which Isaiah Stout settled was a part of that six hundred and forty acres of land, or, if not a part, adjoining it. John Cochran was an active man in the development of the country and built the first water grist-mill operated on Wills creek. He was a prosperous and leading citizen, and died about 1832. His son, the father of the mother of the subject of this sketch, Col. William Cochran, was colonel of a militia regiment and a citizen of great activity in farming and merchandising in Middleton for sixty years. He was active in public affairs and served as county treasurer for many years. He was prominent in everything that was for the good of the community. He died at his home in Middleton in 1878. Isaiah Stout, father of the subject of this sketch, was a prosperous farmer, and was active in public affairs, holding several important township offices. He died a young man, at the age of forty-nine, in January, 1872, leaving a widow and nine children living, four having died before the father, a family of thirteen children in all; of these, six are now living: George H.; Mattie A., now Mrs. William B. Hays, of Larned, Kansas; Thomas A., of Sheridan, Wyoming; Elizabeth J., now Mrs. James E. Cunningham, of Wills township; Sarah O., now Mrs. Edward Scott, of Bethany, West Virginia, and John F., an attorney of Omaha, Nebraska. The mother and widow died March 7, 1905, aged eighty years, never having married again. Both parents are buried in the Law cemetery in Oxford township, near the old Cochran home.

Dr. George H. Stout, who now lives in the old family home, spent his childhood and youth upon the farm and obtained his early education at the country district schools. He later attended Mt. Union College at Alliance, Ohio, taking the literary course, but graduating in the commercial and shorthand departments in 1876. He then engaged in school teaching and taught school for twelve years, and all this time in three adjacent districts in Wills and Oxford townships and was a successful, progressive and popular teacher. He had always entertained a desire to study medicine and gave up teaching to enter the Ohio Medical College at Columbus, where he attended one year, then entered the Eclectic Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating on June 5, 1879. Coming back to his old home, Middleton, he opened his office on June 7, 1879, and had a patient the first day of his practice and has been continuously practicing since that time in the same locality. He has established himself firmly in the good opinion of all, not only in the public mind, but in the opinion of his brothers in the profession as well.

The Doctor married, on March 15, 1881, Nora E. Hayes, daughter of

Nelson B. and Rachel A. (Blackstone) Hayes. Both the Blackstone and Hayes families were early pioneers and prominent in the same locality. No children have been born to this union.

The Doctor's practice has been general in all the surrounding townships, and he has been eminently successful. In addition to his practice, which has always been very large, he has acquired large land holdings, owning three hundred and ninety acres in the locality of Middleton in Wills township, and has given considerable attention to stock raising, sheep, cattle, hogs and horses, which he feeds for the market. He is a large wool producer, having almost every year flocks of from three hundred to four hundred sheep. His home, one mile west of Middleton, is situated on an elevation overlooking the beautiful and fertile Salt Fork valley and is one of the most attractive country homes of that locality. He is a Republican in politics and has been active in public affairs, especially during his younger days; he is never an office seeker, but always a voter and always attends the party primaries and caucuses, believing it to be the duty of all good citizens to thus participate in public matters.

In his early years of the practice Doctor Stout was a member of the Ohio State and National Eclectic Medical Societies. He is a man of strong personality and few men have attained to a higher place in the estimation of the people among whom they have labored and lived. The love and reverence for Doctor Stout in the homes of the people whom he has so long served as a family physician is universal.

JAMES R. BARR.

The name of James R. Barr has been so indissolubly associated with progress in and about the city of Cambridge that no lengthy encomium would be required to acquaint the readers of this history of his activities and accomplishments. Suffice it to say, in passing to the specific facts in his life history, that his has been a very active and successful career because he has worked along lines that never fail to result in good. He was born in Cambridge township, Guernsey county, on April 15, 1854, on a farm three miles north of Cambridge, and is the son of Samuel C. and Mary (Dunning) Barr, both born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, from which they came to Guernsey county, Ohio, as young people, became acquainted after coming here and were married. Grandfather James Barr and his wife, Sarah (Clemens) Barr, were born in Ireland and came to America about 1816 and first settled in

Washington county, Pennsylvania, having journeyed from Philadelphia, where they landed, to their place of settlement in a one-horse dump-cart, which contained all their worldly goods, some members of the family walking. James Barr, the grandfather, was a linen weaver in Ireland and he followed weaving after he came to America, having his spinning wheel and his loom in his home. His son, Samuel C., father of James R. of this review, after coming to Guernsey county in 1838, bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres of timber which he began clearing. He prospered, in due course of time acquiring six hundred acres of land, and he was an extensive sheep raiser and wool grower. He was a Republican in politics, always active in public affairs, and he filled numerous local township offices and was always highly respected for his honesty and sterling worth. He and his family were United Presbyterians and devoted church people. The death of Samuel C. Barr occurred on February 7, 1902, and his widow died on January 22, 1908, and both are buried in the Cambridge South cemetery. Their family consisted of ten children, one dying in infancy; the others, who are living, are: James R., of this review; Jemima, who married George D. Willis, of Cambridge; John M., of the state of Washington; Joseph E., of Cambridge; Sarah, now Mrs. Elmer Hague, of Cambridge; Mary married William Norris, of Cambridge; William L., of Cambridge; Samuel C., of Cambridge; Myrtle married Arthur Watson.

James R. Barr, who spent his youth on his father's farm, was educated in the country district schools and select schools, and he took a course in the department of pharmacy in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. Prior to going to Ann Arbor he taught school for several years in the rural schools of Guernsey county. In 1880 he engaged in the drug business in Cambridge, but only for one year. Being a Republican in politics and active in party and public affairs, in 1881 he was nominated by his party as candidate for clerk of courts of Guernsey county and was elected. He served two terms of three years each in a manner that met with hearty approval of his constituents. He also served six years as a member of the Cambridge board of education, and for two years he was a member of the city council; he was mayor of the city of Cambridge from 1890 to 1894, during which time he made a record that was worthy of the highest commendation. He has been a member of the state central committee for three years, chairman of the Republican county committee for two years and he was a delegate to the Republican national convention that met in St. Louis, in June, 1896, that nominated William McKinley for President. He was appointed postmaster of Cambridge by President McKinley in June, 1897, taking office on July 1,

1897, and he served by re-appointment until February 4, 1910, making, according to consensus of opinion, one of the best postmasters the city ever had. He is regarded as a leader in local politics and public affairs and is loyal to the best interests of this community at all times. Since leaving the postoffice he has been engaged in the real estate business and is enjoying a very good business.

Mr. Barr was married on April 7, 1880, to Adrianna Ferguson, daughter of Hiram C. and Amanda (Baldridge) Ferguson. Mr. Ferguson was a prominent farmer of Cambridge township, living retired during the latter part of his life in the city of Cambridge. He was a prominent, influential and highly respected man. He was a Democrat and a member of the Presbyterian church, as were all his family. Mr. Ferguson's death occurred on July 3, 1885, and his wife passed away on February 10, 1900. Both are buried in the South cemetery at Cambridge. Their family consisted of six children, all daughters, namely: Alice married Robert McConkey, of Cambridge township; Mary married N. J. Hutcheson, of Cambridge; Jemima is a teacher in the Cambridge schools; Adrianna married James R. Barr, of Cambridge; May, now Mrs. J. Marshall Brown, of Cambridge; Carrie is living at home in Cambridge.

To Mr. and Mrs. Barr four daughters have been born, namely: Vera married J. I. Wilson, of Cambridge; Ada married Jesse Slingluff, of Cambridge; Fay and Eva are living at home. The Barr residence, a modern and neatly kept one, is located at No. 237 North Tenth street, Cambridge, in one of the best residence districts. Mrs. Barr and her four daughters are all graduates of the Cambridge high school, and prior to her marriage Mrs. Barr was a prominent and progressive teacher of this county.

Fraternally, Mr. Barr is a member of Cambridge Lodge No. 66, Free and Accepted Masons; Cambridge Commandery No. 47, Knights Templar; is a thirty-second-degree Mason, belonging to the Cincinnati Consistory. Mr. Barr and family are members of the Presbyterian church and are active in church and Sunday school work.

For a time Mr. Barr was interested in newspaper work in this city. Being a loyal party man he has always been active in Republican politics, not only in his home city and county, but in the state. He is faithful to party principles and loyal to his friends. For years he has been a recognized party leader and is always ready to make his position known on any issue. He is a very pleasant man to know and is in every way worthy of the high esteem in which he is held.

MILTON L. HARTLEY.

The Hartley family, of which the principal subject of this sketch was a member, has been identified with Guernsey county since its beginning and for many years has had a part in its commercial development. Noah Hartley and his wife, Milla (Hall) Hartley, came from Lebanon valley, Pennsylvania, about 1806 or 1807, entered government land in Millwood township, and there established their home. Their son, William H., father of Milton L., went to Quaker City in 1853 and learned the blacksmith trade. He went into mercantile business in that place in 1868 and is still there. His wife, Mary J. McClellan Hartley, was a sister of Mrs. Mattie McClellan Brown, the well-known lecturer, formerly of this county.

The children of William H. Hartley were five boys and three girls. McClellan, who died March 21, 1907, was one of the best-known business men in the eastern part of Guernsey county. He was an active member of the firm of William H. Hartley & Sons, a large house dealing in general hardware, building material, implements, wagons and carriages. He was secretary of the Building and Loan Association about thirty years, and also, for about thirty-five years, secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday school. His home paper, commenting at the time of his death, said:

"He was such a careful, thorough, clear-headed and judicious business man that every local enterprise sought for his official and executive relation to help carry forward the organization to success. From town executive down through all the local planes of material interests and moral progress, McClellan Hartley was always regarded as a safe counsellor and a trusted executive and financier. Not only in public affairs, but also in private undertakings men sought his advice, his help, his co-operation for personal success and family betterment, insomuch that a real grief for personal loss was felt by many whose close confidence had been a sacred matter, revealed only at the obsequies of their devoted friend."

On the day of Mr. Hartley's funeral business in the city was practically suspended, while a thousand people followed the remains to their last resting place. He left a wife and two children, Gilbert and Marie.

Leon C. Hartley, also deceased, was the fifth son of the family. He was born March 29, 1871, and was married October 27, 1904, to Mary Hill. He was always industrious, bright and cheerful. From his boyhood he was a great lover of music, for six years was leader of the Quaker City Band, and was prominent in musical circles, in the church choir and at public meetings. It was said of him, "We never saw him out of patience or angry." At his

death memorials of high tribute were adopted by various organizations of which he was an active and influential member, and also by the Epworth League, the Methodist Episcopal Sunday school and the Knights of Pythias. He was of the strictest honesty, punctual in the discharge of all duties, pure and patient in spirit, faithful and earnest in every good work, a worthy and upright citizen. He died December 5, 1895. Other sons besides Milton L. are Homer S. and Orvon G. The former is assistant cashier of the Quaker City Bank, and the latter is with his father in the hardware, paint, roofing and furnace business at Quaker City. The daughters living are, Laura and Hallie. The first-named is the wife of W. A. Lingo, a tobacco merchant of Quaker City, who died in 1909. She, with three sons and three daughters, live at Quaker City. Hallie is the wife of Ross Bundy, who is associated with her father in business. They live at Quaker City.

Milton L. Hartley was born in 1858 at Quaker City, where he lived until 1893. In February of that year he came to Cambridge and went into the roofing business with his father and brother. In this business he still remains. Probably no city has a greater percentage of slate roofs than Cambridge, and Mr. Hartley put on a very large proportion of them. The firm was also in the furnace business and in 1908 added the paint business. It now is doing a large trade in all three lines besides a general business in sheet metal work.

Mr. Hartley was married in 1881 to Dora I. Carnal, daughter of Edward and Phoebe (Marsh) Carnal. She was born in Quaker City, but was reared in Vinton county, Ohio. Her mother lives at Newark, her father having died at Wellston several years ago. The mother is a daughter of Joseph and Delilah (Dillon) Marsh. The Dillons and Marshes were both pioneer families near Quaker City.

Mr. and Mrs. Hartley have two sons, M. Revere and William H. Revere married Helen P. Herrberg and lives on North Seventh street, in Cambridge. William H. is at home with his father in Cambridge. Before coming to Cambridge Mr. Hartley was mayor of Quaker City and was also a councilman there. Since coming here he has been on the water works board and also a member of the city council. In 1897 he erected the Hartley building on Wheeling avenue, and also has other property in Cambridge. In Masonry he is a Knight Templar and also a Scottish rite Mason of the thirty-second degree. He is vice-president of the Central Bank of Cambridge, director of the Home Telephone Company and director of the Home Building and Loan Company of Cambridge. He is also interested in slate quarries in Vermont. Mr. Hartley is active in lodge work. In character he is a quiet, unassuming man, fond of his family, and steady and substantial in both domestic and public life.

JAMES GREEN.

The present sketch is concerned with the life of one of the most worthy citizens of Guernsey county, a man who in his lifetime was prominent among his fellows, James Green. He was born about two miles north of Byesville, Guernsey county, Ohio, on January 22, 1847, the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Foraker) Green. Jacob Green was of Pennsylvania-Dutch descent, and his wife, who was a distant relative of Senator Foraker, was born at Sandusky, Ohio, on February 15, 1816, while the Indians were still there. When Jacob Green and his wife came to Guernsey county they had to cut their way through the woods. Deer and other game were then abundant. He bought a farm near the present location of the Ideal mines, north of Byesville, getting his land from the government, some of the deeds being signed by President Jackson. Here he and his wife made a home and spent the remainder of their lives. They were the parents of ten children, all of whom grew to maturity, namely: Obadiah, deceased, who was a soldier; Mrs. Mary Ann Cole, now of Abingdon, Illinois; Isaac Green, deceased, who was a soldier; Mrs. Rhoda A. Slay, of Byesville, the widow of David M. Slay; Mrs. Lavina Brown, deceased; Hugh, of Linton Mills, Coshocton county, Ohio; George, of Noble county, Ohio; James, deceased, the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Charity Clippinger, deceased; and John, of Cambridge, Ohio.

James Green grew up on the old farm north of Byesville. In 1870 he married Agnes Finley, a daughter of David and Elizabeth (Graham) Finley, who was born in Ohio county, West Virginia. David Finley was born near Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, and Elizabeth Graham was a native of West Virginia, a daughter of James and Agnes (Finley) Graham. James Graham was a native of Ireland, and in all probability was descended from the Scotch Covenanters, and through a long line of dukes, earls and marquises in England.

James Green was a farmer, but also engaged in coal mining. In 1881 he moved to Byesville, built a house at the corner of Mill and Seneca streets, and lived there the balance of his days. There were six children in his family: William S.; Elmer E., for whom see his sketch; Daisy, now Mrs. Charles Selders; Fred F., for whom see his sketch; Mrs. Elizabeth McAuley, and Harry, all married save Elmer and Harry. William is business manager of the Byesville *Enterprise;* Mrs. Selders lives at Byesville, her husband being an engineer at the Ideal mines; Mrs. McAuley lives at Christopher, Illinois; Harry is a clerk in the Ogara Coal Company's offices at Derwent, Ohio.

James Green died on December 11, 1904. He was a kind husband and

father and a good citizen, trusted and respected by all who knew him. In his dealings with mankind he was honest and straightforward, and tried to practice the Golden Rule and to treat every one in a manner worthy of a good American citizen. Being of a quiet and reserved disposition, his circle of friends may not have been as broad as that of many others, yet those who truly knew him never doubted his integrity, honesty and friendship. He was greatly missed by many whom he had befriended in their adversities. He and all his family were members of the Methodist church.

ELMER ELLSWORTH GREEN.

Among the well-known and influential residents of Byesville is Elmer Ellsworth Green, a man who has given much thought to the problems of the present day, and who is well fitted for leadership among his fellows. He was born in Jackson township, Guernsey county, Ohio, on February 15, 1871, the son of James and Agnes (Finley) Green, whose sketch appears herein. His boyhood was spent in Byesville, where he attended the public schools and graduated from high school. Since that time he has been engaged in coal mining, and is thoroughly familiar with all of its phases.

In politics Mr. Green is a Democrat. In 1892 he was elected city clerk of Byesville, and was twice re-elected, serving for three terms of two years each. For the next five years he was township clerk for Jackson township, and ever since he has been clerk of the township board of education. In 1906 he was elected mayor of Byesville, but, because of lack of time to devote to the office, resigned it. A few years ago he made the race for county treasurer, and came as near being elected as any Democrat could have been in this strongly Republican county, he having run nearly a thousand votes ahead of his ticket. In his fraternal relations he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and was for many years the keeper of records and seal in his lodge. He is a member of the American Mechanics and one of its strongest supporters, and for fifteen years was secretary of the local organization. Recently he was appointed by the secretary of state to be local registrar of Jackson township and Byesville, which form District No. 220.

In 1907 Mr. Green wrote a history of Byesville, which work was highly creditable, both from a historical and a literary point of view. He has also written many articles for various newspapers, chiefly on topics concerning labor and politics. He is very popular and is one of the best informed residents of the county on local and county matters.

Elmer E. Green is a solid and substantial citizen, and an able representative of a well-known and honored family of the county. With all the sentiments of a true and worthy character, he unites a keen appreciation of the humorous side of life in a way to make himself at once an able and conscientious adviser and a jolly good fellow.

THE ROSEMOND FAMILY.

In April, 1810, Philip Rosemond settled on a quarter section of land adjoining the site of the Fletcher Methodist Episcopal church in Oxford township, Guernsey county, Ohio, a few days before the township and county were organized. Here he lived until his death, October 14, 1831, in his sixty-sixth year. He was a stock-raiser, drover, tavern-keeper, postmaster at Fletcher (which antedated Fairview), and farmer. At one time he owned more than six hundred acres of land in one body, out of which he provided for two of his sons, so at his death the home farm contained only three hundred acres. In 1834 it was sold to Robinson Baker, and later became subdivided. Philip Rosemond is said to have kept the first stopping place for travelers between Wheeling and Cambridge, and to have been the first postmaster between Wheeling and Zanesville. He was an exact and successful business man. He was born, and until 1795 lived in county Leitrim, Ireland, where he married, and where a part of his family was born. He landed at Philadelphia in August, 1795, and sojourned there, and at Brownsville, Pennsylvania, and St. Clairsville until April, 1910. In western Pennsylvania his two brothers, Edward and James, and Moses Morton were his neighbors. Morton and Edward married there two sisters named Dowler, and Philip and Morton were afterward neighbors at Fletcher.

In later years there were at the same time several families in Fairview, bearing the name of Rosemond, and some distinction among them is necessary. Some were descendants of the first Philip; some were descendants of his brother Edward; some were descendants of his brother William, who emigrated in 1841, and died a few weeks after he reached Fairview, and some were descendants of his brother Bennett, who never left Ireland.

Descendants of Philip.—In 1812, his daughter, Nancy, married John M. Coleman, of Belmont county, later removed to the vicinity of Terre Haute, Indiana, and died there leaving several children. In 1817, his daughter Mary married Mordecai Van Meter, of Belmont county, who died about 1830, leav-

ing her a widow with several children. She lived for a number of years at Fairview after this, and then married Dr. J. C. Parry, and removed to Flushing, Ohio, where she died. His daughter Fanny married George Glassford, a merchant, who died soon afterward, leaving one daughter, Mary Ann; Fanny later married William Thompson, of Fairfield county, and died in Columbus, Ohio, where children and grandchildren survive her. His daughter Jane married Rev. Thomas J. Taylor, a Methodist Episcopal minister, who served charges in Guernsey and Belmont counties, left the ministry because of loss of voice and went into business at Senecaville, and later removed to Paola, Kansas, where he died. After his death Mrs. Taylor returned to Senecaville and spent the remainder of her days there. Among her children and grandchildren living are Mrs. Mary Dilley, of Senecaville, Mrs. Mame Shively, of Cambridge, and Frank R. Smith, Mrs. Daisy Kerr, Mary B. Smith and William L. Smith of Cambridge. Philip's son Edward and his daughter Eliza survived him, but died unmarried, and another son, William, had died in his youth. Philip's son Martin was in business at New Birmingham (now Milnersville) and in Fairview for many years, at which place he died in 1867. Ann Eliza, daughter of Martin, married Enoch G. Nicholson, and removed to New York City. Another daughter, Margaret Louisa, married Edward Barker and removed to Waukesha, Wisconsin, where both died, leaving one son, Edward Rosemond Barker, surviving. Martin's son, Edward Martin, married Sarah Clark, and later went to the far Southwest, where he died. His widow and some of her children are living at Oberlin, Ohio. Philip's son, James, married Sarah Teater, of St. Clairsville, and removed to West Union, Ohio, where he merchandised for some years, later returning to Fairview where, during the remainder of his life, he was in business and one of the most respected and influential members of the community until his death in 1855. Of his family of eleven children, all are dead, and the only grandchildren surviving are Mrs. Harriet Rosemond Hunter, of Chillicothe, and Fred L. Rosemond, of Cambridge.

Descendants of Edward.—This Edward came to America with, or soon after, the first Philip and settled in Cambridge soon after Philip settled at Fletcher. Edward lived here until his death, in 1850, in the eightieth year of his age. He married Sarah Dowler, near Brownsville, Pennsylvania. His children were, Nancy (or Ann), who first married Jesse Barcus, survived him, and later married Thomas Ruckle; James, who married Eleanor Beall in 1826; Joseph; Margaret, who married John Cox; Edward Dowler (Morristown Ed), and Frances, who married Joshua Forshey in 1830, survived him and in 1837 married Joshua Davis. All of these are dead. Among their descend-

ants are: Mrs. Emma Sarchet, granddaughter, and Jessie C. Grimes, great-granddaughter, of Nancy Barkus Ruckle, of Cambridge; Dr. Clarence D. Romans, of Cambridge, grandson of James and Eleanor; Edward M. Rosemond, of Lorimer, Iowa, and Isaac N. Rosemond, of Bristol, Vermont, who are among the children of Joseph; Dr. Wilbur F. Rosemond, of Fremont, Nebraska; Mrs. Helen R. Griffith, of Cedar Falls, Iowa, and Frank M. Roseman, of Caldwell, Idaho, who are among the descendants of "Morristown Ed."

Descendants of William.—This brother, by a first marriage in Ireland, had three sons, who emigrated, namely: William, James and Philip (who was called Philip the Tanner, to distinguish him from the elder Philip), and by a second marriage in Ireland had three other sons, John, Bennett and Edward. The junior William was a saddler and harnessmaker, at New Birmingham (now Milnersville), for many years, but about 1853 removed to Muscatine, Iowa, where he died; and among his descendants are James B., of Muscatine, and William, of Carbon Cliff, Illinois. Four of his sons served in the war of the Rebellion. William's son, James, a saddler also, married in Ireland, was at New Birmingham for a while and later went to Lucas county, Iowa, and died there, leaving Elizabeth surviving. Philip the Tanner married first Susan Giffee and later Mary Morton and lived in Fairview until about 1870, when he removed to Taylorsville, Illinois, and in 1882 removed thence to Independence, Iowa, where he died in 1883. One son of the younger Philip is Capt. William E. Rosemond, of Independence, who married Caroline Bumgardner, of Washington, and whose family consists of his wife and six children and several grandchildren. Another son was John R., familiarly known as "Jack," who died at Cuyahoga Falls in 1901; and a third son, Moses Morton, lies buried in the National cemetery at Quincy, Illinois. All three of these sons had good war records, that of William Edward being marked by several wounds in action, and by successive promotions to bugler, lieutenant, and finally, for gallantry at Mission Ridge, to captain. William's son, John, died a bachelor. William's son, Edward (Irish Ed), was a merchant at Newtown, Ohio, married Nancy Ripley, and later for some years was president of the City Bank, at New Philadelphia, where he died in 1895, leaving two daughters, Mrs. Clara R. Browne and Mrs. Kate C. Miller of that place, surviving him. William's son, Bennett, was a resident of Cumberland, Ohio, from 1853 until his death, in 1904. His wife was Mary Thompson and two children, Katharine and Mrs. Mary Bay, survive him.

Descendants of the elder Bennett.—Bennett, brother of the elder Philip, never left Ireland, but several of his sons came over. One of these was the

Edward known as "Canada Ed," who, from 1840 until his death there in 1876, lived at Fairview and followed the trade of stone-mason and the business of a builder. His daughter Mary married John S. Craig, of Washington, and spends much of the time with her daughter, Mrs. Martha Harrison, of Cambridge, and with her granddaughter, Virginia Zellers, of Freeport. Dr. William B. Rosemond is and for many years has been a practicing physician at Milnersville, and has two living children, Fannie and George. James R., another son, lives at Hendrysburg, Belmont county, and has several children, some married. Another daughter, Margaret, married Thomas W. Slasor, and now lives at Avalon, Pennsylvania, in which vicinity are also several of their children. Another daughter, Fannie, married Samuel W. Shipley, deceased, and, with a daughter and son, lives near Fairview, while some of her married children live in other parts of the county.

The first trace of this family is found in a drill sergeant who was in the army of William of Orange in its invasion of England in 1688, and who settled in the north of Ireland about 1689, refusing, however, to accept any grant of the lands which the government confiscated. Three generations passed before the emigration of Philip, though some of the name emigrated and settled in the south as early as 1740, and gave rise to southern branches of the family. By occupation they were weavers and farmers. All were Protestants and Orangemen, and the cause, in part at least, of the emigrations, was persecution for religion's sake. There is reason to believe that the drill-sergeant was of Huguenot descent. The name can be traced back historically as far as the fifth century, and the spelling is variant, though the original form seems to have been "Hrosmond."

One of the best known members of this old, important and influential family of the day is Fred L. Rosemond, of Cambridge, Ohio, born August 25, 1861, the son of James Henry and Amanda Maria (Campbell) Rosemond. He graduated at Cambridge high school in 1878 and received his collegiate education at Ohio Wesleyan University. He was associate editor of the Hamilton *Daily News and Weekly Telegraph*, at Hamilton, Ohio, from 1880 to 1883. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1883, to the United States circuit court in 1894 and to the United States circuit court of appeals in 1900. He has practiced law continuously at Cambridge since 1883, part of the time alone and at other times as one of the firm of Steele & Rosemond; Campbell & Rosemond; Rosemond & Pace and Rosemond & Bell.

Mr. Rosemond is president of the board of trustees of the Cambridge Public Library and a trustee of the First Methodist Episcopal church. He is president of the Guernsey Hardware Company and a director of the same,

also a director of the National Bank of Cambridge, director of the Cambridge Grocery Company; secretary and director of the Cambridge Improvement Company; president and general manager of the Hotel Star Company, of Columbus.

Mr. Rosemond has served in various capacities in appointive offices without salary, but has never held an elective office. Recently he has been endorsed by the Guernsey County Bar Association for circuit judge of the seventh circuit, comprising fourteen counties.

In 1889, Mr. Rosemond married Ella, daughter of James O. Grimes, of Cambridge, a well known lawyer and influential man. They have four children: Alice, Marjorie, Philip G., away from home at college, and Leslie. His residence is at No. 1001 Gomber avenue.

Mr. Rosemond is a member of the Masonic fraternity and a lawyer of eminence, a profound counsellor and eloquent exponent of the law, a man of high standing in all the walks of life.

WILLOUGHBY B. GREEN.

One of the most progressive and influential business men of Cambridge and one of the representative citizens of Guernsey county is Willoughby B. Green, who was born August 15, 1853, in Noble county, Ohio, on a farm, the son of Edward F. and Isabelle (Spooner) Green. Both parents were born in Noble county, Ohio, both the Greens and the Spooners being pioneer families. The Greens came from Worcester, Massachusetts. The Spooners were also a New England family and both parents were active in the early pioneer life. Edward F. was a farmer and a large land owner in Noble county. He served through the Civil war in the signal service, stationed mostly in the Red River district, serving till the close of the war. After his discharge he bought a farm in the northwestern part of Missouri, where he located, engaging in the grain buying and shipping business, carrying on an exclusive business for the Chicago and St. Louis markets. After a number of years of successful business, he sold his interests in Missouri and came to Cumberland, Guernsey county, where he entered the general mercantile business and in 1875 he sold out in Cumberland and moved to Cambridge, where he engaged in the mercantile business, buying property and continuing until January, 1903, when he retired from active business life. He has attained the advanced age of eighty-six years, hale and hearty, and is yet greatly interested in all current

and public matters. He was originally a Whig and since the organization of the Republican party he has been an ardent Republican. Although always interested in public matters, he was never an office seeker. He has been a member of the Baptist church since childhood and always active in church and Sunday school work. He is a man of strong convictions and very methodical and conscientious in all his business matters, a sincere Christian man. Mrs. Green, mother of W. B., died about 1862, and Edward F. Green married Eliza M. Graham, of an old established family of this county. She is living.

Willoughby B. Green is the only child of his parents. He spent his early youth on the farm on Noble county and was educated in the public schools of the home locality and also attended the Central high school at Williamsburg, Missouri, after the family moved to that place. He assisted his father in his farming and grain business and attended school until about twenty years of age, when he came to Cambridge from Missouri and learned telegraphy in the Western Union office at Cambridge and soon became the manager of that office, which position he held for eight years, when he was made manager in the Western Union office at Circleville, for one year, then, going to Mexico, was with the Santa Fe railroad and the Wells Fargo Express Company at Los Lunas, New Mexico, where he remained only part of a year. He then returned to Cambridge, from where he was sent to Charleston, West Virginia, as manager of the Western Union office for one year in an important and very busy office. Resigning at the close of a year at Charleston, he returned to Cambridge and entered the mercantile business with his father, remaining here until January 1, 1903, doing a very large and successful business at the corner of Wheeling avenue and Fifth street, which property they still own. After retiring from the mercantile business he engaged in the general insurance and real estate business, purchasing the old established business of Thomas G. Kerr, deceased, which consisted of some of the oldest and best companies doing business, and Mr. Kerr had represented these companies for about thirty years, the best of the companies including the Ohio Farmers, the Continental of New York, the Connecticut of Hartford, the American of New Jersey, the Fire Associations of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the Fidelity Underwriters of New York and some twenty-five other companies, all strong and reliable. The business has grown under Mr. Green and he now has a larger line than any other agency in the county, having a business of over ten million dollars in force, by far the largest of any agency in the county. Mr. Green writes fire, life, accident, explosion, plate-glass, windstorms, security bonds, employes' liability, steam boilers and live stock insurance. He also handles real estate and makes loans. Mr. Green is a very busy man, and, in

addition to his extensive business interests, he is a director of the Cambridge Loan and Building Company, and is active in the management, the company having a capital of one million dollars.

Mr. Green has been twice married, first, in November, 1880, to Anna Simons, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Simons, early residents of Cambridge. One son, Edward L. was born to this union, who is now the special state agent for the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, his home being with his father in Cambridge. He is a bright, successful young man. Mrs. Green died in the summer of 1885, soon after the return from New Mexico, where Mr. Green had gone because of the failing health of his wife. He was married on October 14, 1900, to Lyda D. Scott, daughter of Elza M. and Mary Scott, Mr. Scott being a prominent coal operator and salt producer in Guernsey county. The Scotts were an early family in the county and Mr. Scott was among the best business men of the county. He was a very successful coal operator, doing business as the Scott Coal and Salt Company, four miles east of Cambridge on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. Mr. Scott died a few years prior to 1900 and his widow about 1899.

Mr. and Mrs. Green are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Green is an elder and trustee of the church, which positions he has held for several years. They are both active in church work and in the Sunday school, he being superintendent of the Sunday school for many years.

Mr. Green is a member of the Masonic order, also of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, both the subordinate body and the encampment, and he has been a member of the board of trustees for many years and chairman of the board for fifteen years. He was a member of the building committee when the fine I. O. O. F. Temple was built in 1896 and he is active in the work of both the Masons and the Odd Fellows, having passed all the chairs in the latter fraternity. He has represented the district at the grand encampment. He is a Republican in politics and has been active in the affairs of the party. He has served as a member of the city council for some years and was a member of the body when the saloons were first put out of Cambridge by a vote of six to four, in a council membership of ten. This was in 1901. He has always been a temperance advocate and worker in the county. Mr. Green has never been an office seeker, but has always maintained a lively interest in public matters and keeps himself well informed.

Mrs. Green is an ardent church worker and devoted to her home and family. The family home, which is among the most attractive in the city, is located at No. 317 North Seventh street and everything about it indicates refined taste, culture and comfort.

Mr. Green is a splendid citizen and, like his father, much can be said of him as a loyal and upright citizen.

Willoughby B. Green's son, Edward L., was graduated from the Cambridge high school; then entered the Ohio State University at Columbus, remaining for two years when he entered business with his father, fitting himself for special insurance work. In January, 1909, he became, as before stated, special state agent of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, over a large class of applicants, and has made good, standing well with the company, the agents and the patrons and is recognized as a "live wire" in the insurance business. A fine young man in character, habits and business ability.

LILBURN C. ROGERS.

As long as history endures will the American nation acknowledge its indebtedness to the heroes who between 1861 and 1865 fought for the preservation of the Union and the honor of that starry banner which has never been trailed in the dust of defeat in a single polemic struggle in which the country has been involved. Among those whose military records as valiant soldiers of the war of the Rebellion reflect lasting honor upon them and their descendants is Lilburn C. Rogers, who is one of the honored citizens of Byesville, Guernsey county, where he has long maintained his home and led a life consistent with the truth.

Mr. Rogers was born on April 12, 1840, in Jackson township, this county, above Trail Run, and is the son of Roland and Mary (Cummings) Rogers. The father was born, it is believed, in Harrison county, Ohio, and was the son of William Rogers, who probably came from Harford county, Maryland; at least a large number of the Rogers family, his near relatives, came from there. Mary Cummings was born, probably, near Mansfield, Ohio, and was the daughter of James Cummings, a Protestant, who came from Ireland. Roland Rogers and wife were married prior to 1838, and about 1839 moved to Guernsey county, Ohio, and settled along Wills creek, less than a mile from Trail run, in Jackson township. There his father bought a farm and established the Rogers homestead. There, too, the parents of the subject spent the major part of their lives; although they lived awhile near Byesville, they died on the farm, the father's death occurring on August 15, 1895, and that of the mother three months later, November 16th. Roland Rogers was a Republican, having been a Whig in his earlier life; he became

an active Abolitionist and took part in assisting slaves to escape by way of the "underground railroad," when his son, Lilburn C., was a child. In the last years of his life the father was a Prohibitionist. He was a charter member of the Methodist Protestant church at Trail Run, and was an active and earnest worker in the same. In politics and religion he was by nature a reformer. In his family were seven children, of whom five lived to maturity, namely: Mrs. Ellen Jane Hutton, deceased, was the widow of John Hutton; Lilburn C., of this review; James O., deceased; William B., deceased; Roland Jarvis lives between Trail Run and Senecaville on the home farm.

Lilburn C. Rogers grew to maturity on the home farm, and when twenty-one years of age he went west, spending nearly two years, principally in California and Oregon. The balance of his life has been spent in Jackson township, this county. During the war between the states he proved his patriotism by enlisting in Company H, One Hundred and Seventy-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served very faithfully and made a good record as a soldier.

On July 31, 1866, Mr. Rogers was married to Sarah Louisa Hutton, daughter of Solomon and Mary (Stewart) Hutton. She is the sister of William A. Hutton, whose sketch appears on another page of this work, and in which may be found complete records of her ancestors who were an old and prominent family here.

Mr. and Mrs. Rogers are the parents of three children, namely: Francis A., who married Jenette Hood, lives in Cambridge, where he engages as a plasterer and concrete worker; Charles T., who married Elizabeth Hinchcliffe, lives in Byesville where he is following plastering; they have five children living, and one dead, Clarence C., Lilburn Carl, Irene, Gladys, Edmund, deceased, and Cecil Albert Rogers. Mary A. B. Rogers, the subject's daughter, married Ed. J. Nichols and lives in Byesville, and they are the parents of three children, Edward Lilburn, Mary Marie and Russell. Mr. Nichols is also a plasterer.

For fourteen years after his marriage Mr. Rogers lived a mile northwest of Byesville, where he owned a farm. In April, 1882, he moved into Byesville, having sold his farm. He bought a small farm in Oakwood, now in the northwest part of Byesville, which he farmed, but made his home in Byesville at the time. That land is now laid off in city lots and is well built up. Mr. Rogers has lived to see and take part in the remarkable growth of this vicinity, remembering when Byesville was little more than an unimproved field, consisting only of a grist-mill, a saw-mill and about seven houses along the north side of what is now Main street and a shoe shop along the south side

of the street. The only store was east of Wills creek where the old Jonathan Bye home still stands. He has been an interested spectator in witnessing the place grow from a straggling hamlet to a city. Politically, Mr. Rogers is a Republican and he and his wife belong to the Methodist Protestant church.

GEORGE MARTIN SMITH.

The representative of an old, well established and highly honored family and one of the public spirited citizens of the city of Cambridge is George Martin Smith, who occupies a conspicuous place among the business men of Guernsey county and he enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him. His record demonstrates the lesson contained in the old fable that where there is a will there is a way and that obstacles to success may be overcome by courage and self-reliance.

Mr. Smith was born in New Concord, Ohio, January 6, 1879, and he is the son of James Oscar and Margaret Elizabeth (Long) Smith. The father was born in Guernsey county, near New Concord, Ohio, September 19, 1849, and is the son of Thomas Smith, Jr., and Georgianna (Gill) Smith, both born in the same part of this county. The mother's parents came from Baltimore to Guernsey county. Her father, George Gill, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and he lived to the remarkable age of one hundred and two years, dying July 21, 1892, and was buried in the old cemetery on South Eighth street in Cambridge. Thomas Smith, Jr., was the son of Thomas Smith, Sr., who was of German ancestry. The wife of George Gill was Elizabeth Mullen before her marriage. James O. Smith lived on the farm near New Concord until he was twenty-six years old. He went to Concord and was married, on April 1, 1875, to Margaret Elizabeth Long, who was born in Noble county, but was brought to Guernsey county by her parents, David and Isabella (Wilson) Long, and was reared near Mantua. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Smith lived in New Concord several years, then spent nineteen years on a farm three miles west of Cambridge. In March, 1897, they moved to Cambridge and have lived there ever since. They are the parents of seven children, namely: Mrs. Jennie May Kelley, George Martin Smith, Mrs. Sadie Belle Pyles, Harry Jackson Smith, James Morse Smith, Freda Alice and Helen Amanda Smith.

George Martin Smith lived at New Concord until he was sixteen years old, when the family moved to this county and located at Cambridge, where

they have since resided. Mr. Smith began life for himself as a driver for the United States Express Company, which position he held for a period of six years. He next became a clerk in the offices of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, remaining as such for six years and giving his usual high grade service. About 1907 he became the joint ticket agent of both the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio railroad companies, which position he still holds to the entire satisfaction of his employers. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge and the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Smith was married in 1901 to Sarah Jones, daughter of John A. and Hannah (Evans) Jones. She was born at Niles, Trumbull county, Ohio, and when a child her parents moved to New Philadelphia, where she grew to maturity. Her family moved to Cambridge about 1899, where they still reside. Her father, John A. Jones, was born in Douglass, Wales, about 1845, and he is the son of John and Elizabeth Jones. When he was twenty-one years of age he came to America and located at Niles, Ohio, where he remained about ten years, then moved to New Philadelphia, where they lived until about 1897, then moved to Cambridge, this county, where they still reside. He has been engaged in the rolling mills and is now in the sheet mill at Cambridge. In April, 1863, he married Hannah Evans, who was also born in Douglass, Wales, and was married there. She is the daughter of Evan and Elizabeth (Evans) Evans. There were six children in the family of John A. Jones and wife: James, John, Evan, Mrs. Anna Parr, Mrs. Hannah Winters, and Mrs. Sarah Smith, wife of George M. Smith, of this review. John A. Jones and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and he is also a Mason. To Mr. and Mrs. George M. Smith one son, George, Jr., has been born, his date of birth being September 8, 1907.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith both belong to the Methodist Episcopal church. They own a very cozy and well arranged home at No. 621 Foster avenue, Cambridge.

THOMAS PYLES.

One of the well known and successful business men of Cambridge and one of the most representative citizens of Guernsey county is Thomas Pyles, a man of sound judgment, wise discretion and keen business ability, as his rapid rise from a modest beginning to his present high standing among the enterprising individuals of this locality abundantly attests. By judiciously investing his means and managing his various affairs, he has come into pos-

session of valuable property, and he is a man who takes much pride in the growth and advancement of his county.

Mr. Pyles was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1858, and he is the son of Thomas H. and Nancy J. (Phillis) Pyles. About 1867 the family moved to Guernsey county, Ohio, and located about three miles east of Claysville, where the father bought a farm and established the family home. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Pyles, named as follows: Mrs. Rachel J. Stewart; J. J.; Jacob P.; Thomas, of this review; M. C.; Mrs. Ella Wilson and Mrs. Maggie Vessel; all but Jacob P., who resides in the state of Washington, live in Guernsey county. The father of these children, a man of much sterling worth, was called to his reward in the fall of 1903. He was a stanch Democrat and took a lively interest in public affairs, especially everything pertaining to his community. He was twice land appraiser and also township assessor. His widow, a woman who has a host of friends, is still living in this county.

Thomas Pyles lived on the home farm until he was about twenty-two years old. In 1880 he began learning the trade of marble and granite cutting near Claysville, and later worked under David K. Kyle in Cambridge, a veteran in that line of work, and he continued with Mr. Kyle until June, 1884, when he started a plant of his own in Cambridge. About 1890 or soon thereafter he bought out the business of his old employer, Mr. Kyle, and combined it with his own, and he enjoys an extensive trade from the start. Five years later he bought the marble and granite business of Jed Williams and put his own plant and stock in with it. He now has a large modern plant, equipped with all the latest machinery pertaining to this line of work, pneumatic cutting tools, gas engine for power, etc. He has by far the largest business in Guernsey county of this kind, and, indeed, his patronage is not limited by the boundaries of this county, but extends to remote localities of eastern Ohio. Only first-class material is used and only high grade workmanship is allowed to go out, consequently the large and rapidly growing prestige of this plant is well deserved.

In October, 1883, Mr. Pyles married Mary Crow, daughter of Thompson and Isabel (Sherrard) Crow. Mrs. Pyles was born in the north part of this county and was reared and educated here, in fact, has lived here all her life. Her father came from Washington county, Pennsylvania, about the middle of the last century with his parents, who located near Kimbolton, this county. The mother of Mrs. Pyles was a native of Guernsey county and the grandparents were natives of Ireland.

Mr. and Mrs. Pyles have no children living. Roger T. died when four

months old; they also had an adopted daughter, whom they took at the age of two years, about 1888; her death occurred in March, 1907, at the age of nineteen years.

Mr. and Mrs. Pyles are both members of the Second United Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Pyles is an elder, a trustee and a liberal supporter, interested in all phases of church work. He is a very successful business man and besides his marble and granite works he is interested in the Puritan Coal Company, and he has been very successful and now has a nice home and has laid by a competency for his declining years. Honesty and promptness are his watchwords in business, and, in fact, all the relations of life.

JOHN BARGAR CLARK.

Whatever of success has attended the efforts of John Bargar Clark, one of the popular councilmen of Cambridge, Guernsey county, has been entirely owing to his own endeavors, his energy, industry and natural ability. From small beginnings he has attained a prominence in the county which entitles him to be regarded as one of its representative citizens. He has maintained the reputation of his ancestors, long well established in this locality, for honesty and industry. He was born at Tippecanoe, Harrison county, Ohio, in 1859, and he is the son of John Miller and Elizabeth (Smith) Clark. The father devoted his life to farming and country blacksmithing and his death occurred on his farm in Jefferson township, Guernsey county, in January, 1901. His widow is still living on the old home place there, having attained the advanced age of eighty-two years. Her oldest son, George W. Clark, makes his home with her and manages the farm.

John B. Clark grew to maturity on the home farm and he went to work in the fields when quite small, and when twelve years of age he began working in his father's blacksmith shop and worked there for about fifteen years, becoming a very skilled workman, enjoying a wide reputation in his locality in this line of endeavor. He then came to Cambridge and for seventeen years ran a barber shop here, which was one of the most popular in the city. He next engaged in the restaurant business on Wheeling avenue, near Seventh street, and he maintained the same with very satisfactory results for about two years and a half. On August 1, 1909, he opened the Princess theater, in the same block on Wheeling avenue, which he has managed very successfully to the present time and which was a popular gathering place for those

seeking wholesome amusement from the start, and he has continued to be well patronized and popular with the masses.

Politically, Mr Clark has always been a Republican and active in public affairs. While living in Jefferson township, he very acceptably served as township clerk soon after reaching his majority. In the fall of 1909, he was elected to the city council of Cambridge and he is making a splendid record in this capacity. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen and the United Presbyterian church.

Mr. Clark was married in October, 1887, to Mary Catherine Taylor, who was born near Winterset, Madison township, this county, the daughter of James and Elizabeth (Smith) Taylor, old residents of that part of the county, where they were well known and highly respected. They are both now deceased. Mrs. Clark grew to maturity in her native community and was educated in the public schools. She is the mother of one son, Raymond Smith Clark, a lad of promise.

Temperamentally, Mr. Clark is a genial, obliging and sociable gentleman who has made many friends since coming to Cambridge.

JOHN H. HYATT.

One of the native sons of Cambridge, Guernsey county, is John H. Hyatt, a man who has lived to see wonderful changes take place in this community and who has assisted in the general development of the same, always taking much more than a passing interest in her affairs,—in fact, everything that tended to upbuild or benefit in any way Guernsey county, as did his honored father before him, and as a business man his life has been a busy and successful one.

Mr. Hyatt was born in 1853 and he is the son of Noah Hyatt, whose sketch appears in full on another page of this work. The son, John H., spent his boyhood in Cambridge and was educated in the public schools there. When sixteen years of age he began learning the tinner's trade which he followed with success for about five years. In 1875 he and his father entered into partnership and bought a hardware store in Cambridge, located on Wheeling avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets. They continued in business there twenty-six years to the day, and enjoyed a very liberal trade with the town and county,—in fact, their's was one of the best known hardware stores in this and adjoining counties for many years. They always

carried a full and carefully selected stock and they treated their thousands of customers with the utmost consideration, hence their large success was well deserved. The father's death made it necessary to close the business. Then the son turned his attention to the plumbing business, which he followed with very gratifying results for a period of four years, maintaining a very complete establishment, which he finally sold out. In 1888 he built for himself and family a very substantial and pleasant home on North Sixth street, Cambridge, in the best residence district of the city, and he still resides here.

Mr. Hyatt was married in 1880 to Florence C. Anderson, daughter of John and Amelia (Dallas) Anderson. She was born at Sewellsville, Belmont county, Ohio, and when she was three years of age her family moved to a farm near Hendrysburg, Belmont county, where they lived until 1878, when they moved to Cambridge, where the daughter married Mr. Hyatt. Her mother died on the farm in the month of August before they moved here; the father lived until April 16, 1893, when he joined his faithful life companion "in the sphere which keeps the disembodied spirits of the dead."

Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hyatt. The first, Amelia Alice, was taken away when six months old; the other, Helen, is at home with her parents.

Fraternally, Mr. Hyatt is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he and his wife and daughter all belong to the Presbyterian church and are faithful attendants and supporters of the same.

NOAH HYATT.

A well remembered and highly honored resident of Cambridge, Guernsey county, of a past generation was the late Noah Hyatt, a man of many estimable traits, whom to know was to admire and respect, for he lived a life consistent with the truth and higher ethics of life. Owing to his honesty, integrity, industry, public spirit and his manifest desire to aid in any worthy cause looking to the general good of the community, his name is peculiarly eligible for a conspicuous place in his county's historical annals, among whose pioneer citizens he was popular and influential. He was a fine example of the purely self-made man.

Mr. Hyatt was born in Centerville, Washington county, Pennsylvania, on July 11, 1810. He was the son of Eli and Ann (Jamison) Hyatt. The

mother was a descendant through her mother of a well known Springer family. The father died when the subject was a child. He was a tavern-keeper and after his death the mother continued to maintain the same with the assistance of her son, Noah. When sixteen years of age he went to Millsboro and worked in a fulling mill, then returned to Centerville and later came to Guernsey county, Ohio, with Major Joseph Bute, in 1830. Major Bute at once engaged in the general mercantile business in Cambridge and Mr. Hyatt was a clerk in his store, and later he engaged in the mercantile business at Cumberland. Returning to Pennsylvania for a short time, he came again to this county and re-embarked in the mercantile business in partnership with Major Bute, and they conducted a general store for many years, at the southeast corner of Wheeling avenue and Eighth street, and later in a room in the west side of the Shaffner block in Wheeling avenue. Mr. Hyatt was early engaged in farming, coming into possession of the site of the present Carson's addition when it was a wilderness. He had this and other nearby lands cleared, making a large and productive farm which he successfully managed for many years. He had been largely engaged in the horse, cattle, hog and sheep driving business to the eastern markets, in his younger days, and he kept upon his farm the best class of stock. He took a great interest in the advancement of agriculture in the county, and for many years he was prominently connected with the Guernsey County Agricultural Society, as manager and president. In October, 1849, he went into partnership with Samuel McCulley in the general merchandise business in Cambridge and remained thus for several years and afterwards he was in the grocery business alone. During his later years Mr. Hyatt formed a partnership with his son, John H., whose sketch appears on another page of this work, and they engaged in the hardware business for a period of twenty-six years, continuing, in fact, until the death of the elder Hyatt. He was a very successful business man, careful and a good manager, always looked well to the minute details and was fair and straightforward, thus gaining the confidence of his customers.

Noah Hyatt served as councilman in the village of Cambridge for many years and he was regarded as a safe and trusted counselor in the affairs of the village, and admired for his strict integrity. In politics he was an active Democrat and zealous in the support of his party's principles, but he never sought political preferment. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and was one of its most ardent workers and liberal supporters. At the time of his death he was the oldest citizen of Cambridge, having attained the ripe age of ninety years and six months, his summons to the silent land

taking place on July 11, 1900. He had been connected with the history of Cambridge and Guernsey county for a period of seventy years and was regarded as one of the very best citizens of the same in every respect, being held in the highest esteem, as he well deserved.

Mr. Hyatt was married first to Bertha Bute, daughter of Major Joseph Bute, February 23, 1832, and her death occurred on April 19, 1841. He was married to Ellen Grimes on October 12, 1844, and her death occurred August 3, 1891. Of these two unions, Mr. Hyatt was survived by Mrs. R. H. Atkins, of Cambridge; Mrs. R. C. Bamford, of Hagerstown, Maryland, of the first marriage; and Thomas G. Hyatt, of Chicago Junction, Ohio; Will H. Hyatt, of Chicago, Illinois; John H. Hyatt, of Cambridge; Charles M. Hyatt, of Marietta, Ohio; Rebecca Hyatt and Mrs. Betha Oldham, widow of William Friend Oldham, of Cambridge, of the second union. The last two named were at home, residing with their father and caring for him during his declining years.

SCHICK BROTHERS.

The Schick Brothers Laundry is not only well known to the people of the city of Cambridge, but all over Guernsey county and to many nearby towns, and in point of equipment, high-grade service and prompt attention to its patrons it stands second to none in southeastern Ohio, as all who have had dealings with these competent gentlemen can attest, for their object is to please, and they have put forth such praiseworthy efforts in this direction that their business has rapidly increased and is still growing, and they are in every way deserving of their success. Frank L. Schick and John Bernhard Schick, proprietors of Schick Brothers' Laundry, were both born in Cambridge, Ohio, Frank on September 27, 1861, and John, on September 25, 1866. They are sons of Frank L., Sr., and Harriett (Dorsey) Schick. Their father was born in Germany and came to America about 1853. He went first to Canada and engaged in stone masonry on the construction work of what is now the Canada Southern railway. He had previously learned the trade of marble cutter. He afterwards came to Ohio and worked on the construction work of the Central Ohio railroad, now a part of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. He remained with the same railroad thirty-two years, either as a contractor or foreman of masonry construction, building bridges, abutments, stations, shops, etc. He made his home in Cambridge, Ohio, and built a good substantial home at No. 317 Clark street. After thirty years with the

Baltimore & Ohio, he left them and went to contracting on public work. He was a thirty-second-degree Mason and prominent and active in that order. He was industrious, of strict integrity, steady and reliable and a man of ability in his line of work. His wife was Harriett Dorsey, daughter of Talbott Alnut and Sarah Kashaw (Barker) Dorsey. She was born and reared in Calvert county, Maryland, and came to Barnesville, Ohio, with her parents, who kept a hotel there for some years. Beside Frank L. and John B. Schick, there were five other children of Frank L., Sr., and Harriett (Dorsey) Schick, as follows: Joseph Lewis, of Newark; Julia Ann, deceased, who was the wife of Peter Haas; Willie, who died in infancy; Frederica May is the wife of Adam Ritter, a tailor of Cambridge.

Frank L. Schick, Sr., died about 1892, and Harriet (Dorsey) Schick, his wife, lives in the old home on Clark street in Cambridge.

While they were young, the brothers worked with their father and learned the same trade and became expert. Frank followed the work sixteen years, and John did so for ten years. In 1893 the first steam laundry was erected in Cambridge, John assisting in the work and soon after becoming sole owner. It was destroyed by fire shortly afterwards, and in the spring of 1894 the brothers Frank L. and John B. formed a partnership and built Schick Brothers Laundry at No. 420 North Eighth street, and put in machinery and have conducted the laundry ever since.

About 1900 the laundry, building and machinery were completely destroyed by fire, only the boiler and engine being saved. With promptitude that wins in business, they at once set to work to rebuild and inside of four weeks were ready for business again. They get at least their full share of the business in Cambridge and in nearby towns where they have agencies.

Cambridge is fortunate in regard to the quality of work done by this laundry, as it compares favorably with that done anywhere in the United States. This has been the judgment of many competent to judge in such a matter.

Frank L. Schick is a member of Cambridge Lodge No. 56, Free and Accepted Masons. He was married in 1884 to Lillie B. Porter, daughter of John and Ruth (West) Porter. She was born and reared in Belmont county, not far from Fairview. Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Schick had five children, of whom three are living and two dead. Harry died when about six years old and Fred died when about seventeen years of age. Those living are, Charles L., who is helping his father in the laundry work, married Ethel Tudor, of Quaker City. Ruth and Frank are both at home with their parents at No. 329 Clark street, Cambridge.

John B. Schick is a member of the Elks lodge, is a Republican in politics and has been a member of the school board of Cambridge. He has been superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday school for two years and is president of the Epworth League and was president of the board of stewards for eight years, where he has shown excellent ability to manage finances.

He and his brother do not do things by halves, but work hard and push what they take hold of to completion.

John B. Schick was married in 1884 to Dora Ann Bell, daughter of Thomas H. and Henrietta Bell. She was born at Zanesville, Ohio, and reared at Fairview. Her father was engaged in tool making and the higher grade of blacksmiths work in his early days, and was also two years in Blandy's machine shops at Zanesville, where Mrs. Schick was born. After moving from Fairview, when Mrs. Schick was a girl of seventeen, Mr. Bell was engaged in Marietta railroad shops here. Mr. and Mrs. Schick have two children, Iona May and Mary Ethel. The latter married George W. Schaser, a merchant tailor, and lives in Cambridge. She has three children, Ada Marguerite, Dora May and John Leo Schaser. Mr. Bell died August 8, 1905. Mrs. Bell lives in Cambridge on Turner avenue.

THOMAS W. FOWLER.

The life of the well known locomotive engineer and city councilman of Cambridge, Guernsey county, whose name introduces this biographical review, has been a somewhat strenuous but successful one, fraught with more or less hazard, but his duties have been bravely met in all walks of life and he is eminently deserving of the wide esteem in which he is held and of the comforts of material life which are his by right of legitimate conquest.

Mr. Fowler was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, June 28, 1865, and he is the son of Francis Marion and Sarah A. (Shafer) Fowler, a well liked and industrious family. When he was four years old his parents moved to Licking county and there he grew to manhood on a farm, on which he worked when a boy and attended the public schools during the winter months. He always had an inclination for railroading and in 1885, when nineteen years of age, being of robust constitution, he found employment as fireman on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and he has continued in the employ of this road ever since, being regarded as one of their most faithful and trusted

employes. There has been but one month during the past twenty-five years that he has not drawn pay from this company, a somewhat remarkable record. After firing for four years, he was promoted to the other side of the cab, when twenty-three years old, and he has been an engineer ever since and is one of the best on the road.

Mr. Fowler made his home at Newark, Ohio, until January, 1900, when he moved to Cambridge, where he still resides. He lived first on Steubenville avenue, but two years later he bought a very neat and well arranged home on North Fourth avenue where he has since resided. He is an active Republican, and in the fall of 1907 he was elected to the city council of Cambridge, and performed his duties in such an able and satisfactory manner that in the fall of 1909 he was re-elected and is now serving his second term.

Mr. Fowler was married first in 1889 to Cora B. Willard, who was born and reared in Muskingum county, the daughter of John and Julia (Fletcher) Willard. Three daughters were born of this marriage, Lena May, Alice Mary and Frances Julia. The mother of these children passed to her rest in January, 1906. She was a faithful member of the Methodist church and attended the same seven years without missing a meeting except once when in bed with the measles. On February 19, 1910, Mr. Fowler married Mrs. Viola Grier, whose maiden name was Galloway, a native of Quaker City, Guernsey county, and the daughter of Caleb and Emeline (Lowe) Galloway.

Mr. Fowler has been a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers since 1890; he is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. He is a frank, friendly man, reliable, steady and accommodating and a good citizen.

JAMES BOYD PETERS.

From the far-off land of heath and thistle, the bluebell and the rose comes James Boyd Peters, and he brings with him all the fortitude, sterling honesty and solid judgment characteristic of the Scotch people. This is why he has succeeded and is now one of the highly respected and well established citizens of Cambridge, Guernsey county.

Mr. Peters was born in Maybole, Scotland, eight miles from the birth place of the famous bard, Robert Burns, whom he admires and with whose inspiring verse he is familiar, and although he will always, quite naturally, have a fond remembrance for the "banks and braes of bonny Doon" and the

vale of Tam O'Shanter and the gorse-covered hill where lived the "cotter," he has been loyal to our institutions and is a most excellent citizen of our republic. He first saw the light of day in 1874 and is the son of John and Jean (Boyd) Peters. Part of his boyhood was spent on the home farm, then the family moved into Glasgow, where the son learned plumbing and hydraulic engineering at the big Blochairn Steel Works, a very large concern. When only sixteen years of age he left his native land and came to the United States, locating at Newcastle, Pennsylvania, and taking a position with the James P. Weatherill Company, a concern that made mill equipments and hydraulic machinery, etc. He remained with that firm for a period of ten years, or until the firm went into bankruptcy, then he came to Cambridge, Ohio, and accepted a position with the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company, where he holds the responsible position of shearman. He is an expert in his line and has always given the utmost satisfaction.

Politically, Mr. Peters is a Republican and, taking an abiding interest in local affairs, he was elected councilman in Cambridge, and, making a splendid record, he was re-elected in the fall of 1909 and is now serving his second term. He was reared a Presbyterian, and fraternally he belongs to the Masonic order. In 1909 he was master of Cambridge Lodge No. 66; he has attained the Knight Templar degree and is prominent in this order. He is also a member of the Maccabees and other organizations.

Mr. Peters was married on August 21, 1905, to Agnes Cartwright, of Newcastle, Pennsylvania, the daughter of Charles Cartwright and wife. This union has resulted in the birth of the following children, namely: Charles, John, Jean, Mary, Idella, Margaret and James, Jr.

COL. JOSEPH DANNER TAYLOR.

No man who has lived in Guernsey county will be longer or more reverently remembered than the late Col. Joseph Danner Taylor, third son of Alexander Dallas and Sarah (Danner) Taylor, who was born in Goshen township, near Belmont, Belmont county, Ohio, on the 7th of November, 1830. When he was two years of age, his parents moved to Oxford township, Guernsey county. For nineteen years he lived upon his father's farm, alternating with hard study during the winter months and summer evenings. He belonged to a family where mental cultivation and educational acquirements were justly held in pre-eminent esteem, and with the goal of

literary and professional success steadily before his boyish ambition, it is not strange that he early developed a fondness for literary pursuits and persevering devotion in attainment of knowledge. After mastering such rudimentary branches of instruction as could be obtained in the district schools of that period, he attended various private schools in his own and adjoining counties, adapted to advanced scholars, where he prepared for college under the instruction of some of the leading educators of the day. During his vacations he often taught district school to obtain funds to pursue his studies and, having to depend entirely upon himself, he studied, taught school and read law by turns during a period of several years. For a year and a half, beginning with the summer of 1854, he attended Madison College, covering the entire collegiate course, except the Greek. Following his term at college he taught schools in Laughlin's and Center districts, and completed his experience as an instructor by teaching the Fairview high school, which was largely attended by teachers and those who were fitting themselves for that profession. Mr. Taylor was eminently successful as a teacher, was painstaking and thorough, spent nearly as much time in teaching out of school hours as in, and was always ready to assist a pupil whose means were limited, in books or tuition, often furnishing both free of charge, or taking his chances of remuneration in the future. His school at Fairview, in which he was assisted by Prof. L. J. Crawford, embraced a complete academic course, including the higher mathematics, and his classes in surveying and engineering were given abundance of field practice. He was proffered the superintendency of several prominent union schools, but preferred to teach a select school, which was more remunerative. Having chosen the law as his profession, all his time, in the intervals of study and teaching, was devoted to a course of reading with that end in view. He was twice elected county surveyor, but resigned before the close of his second term, owing to a pressure of other duties. During the eight or nine years in which his attention was principally given to teaching, he contributed largely to the advance of public opinion in the matter of more liberal education, addressing many public assemblies upon the subject, organizing and presiding over teachers' associations and institutes, and impressing perceptibly upon the people his own advanced ideas on the subject. He left his post as teacher with something of reluctance, and entered the Cincinnati Law School in the winter of 1857-58, graduating there in spring of 1860. He was admitted to the bar before the supreme court in Columbus, a year in advance of his graduation, and commenced the practice of law in Cambridge in the fall of 1860. He was school examiner of Guernsey county, but resigned at the breaking out of the war to enter the army.

In the fall of 1861 Mr. Taylor purchased the *Guernsey Times*, then the only Republican journal in Guernsey county; associated with him in that enterprise was W. H. F. Lenfestey, of Cambridge, who assumed charge of the business department of the paper, while Mr. Taylor directed, inspired and shaped its editorial utterances. No one need be told the immense importance of a Republican paper of the strictest type in those days of doubt and vacillation. Such was the *Times*. It upheld the administration of Lincoln with all the weight of its influence, and, through all the doubt and fear of the time, steadfastly supported the measures of the Republican party, advocating the vigorous prosecution of the war, approving and upholding the Emancipation Proclamation, and sternly rebuking the "copperheads" and "doughfaces" who remained at home to object and criticise while the nation was struggling for its life. Party feeling ran high in those days, and it required strength of conviction and steadiness of purpose to conduct a newspaper safely and successfully through the perils that beset journalism on every hand, but neither then, nor since, did Mr. Taylor ever falter in his allegiance to the principles of the Republican party. During his connection with the *Times* he edited it in person when at home, and at all times dictated its policy.

It cannot be said that the paper was conducted with an eye solely or largely to financial results. On the contrary, it was placed, so far as possible, in the hands of every voter, responsible or otherwise, in Guernsey county. Large numbers of copies were weekly sent to every regiment at the front which contained an Ohio man, and so thousand of dollars' worth of papers were freely and gladly contributed by the owners to the cause of republicanism and union among the very people who most needed such missionary work—those too poor or too indifferent to pay for a paper.

The result of his policy was like that of casting bread upon the waters, for, when the paper was sold in 1871, it was doubled in size, tripled in circulation, and had contributed to greatly increase the Republican vote and influence in Guernsey county. Previous to 1862, when Mr. Taylor assumed editorial control of the paper, not more than half the county offices had been held by Republicans. At ensuing elections the party had gained such strength as to make a clean sweep, electing its entire ticket, and this result is a fair example of that of each election up to 1871.

When the war broke out Mr. Taylor was appointed by the governor of Ohio a member of the county and district military committees, and gave efficient service in organizing troops, and in procuring and forwarding needed supplies to the soldiers in the field. In the spring of 1863 he was made the candidate of his party for prosecuting attorney of Guernsey county. Pend-

ing the canvass came Morgan's famous raid into Ohio, and Governor Tod's call for troops to defend the state. Mr. Taylor raised a company for the Eighty-eighth Ohio Regiment, and had it in camp in ten days, where he was, by unanimous vote of the company, chosen captain.

The regiment was placed on duty at Camp Chase, then filled with rebel prisoners. When sufficiently drilled for active service, Captain Taylor was among the officers of this regiment who petitioned the secretary of war to send them to the front, and the order came to this effect. The regiment was equipped for duty and ordered to Washington, when, to the infinite disappointment of officers and men, the order was countermanded upon the representation of General Richardson that the regiment could not safely be spared from Camp Chase, and they were accordingly remanded to the monotonous, though important duty, of guarding the thousands of Confederate soldiers then held in that prison depot. While in camp Captain Taylor was sent on several important details with picked men, where clearness of judgment and coolness of nerve were specially required and was eminently successful in all that he undertook. Soon after he entered the service he was detailed on special duty, and remained on detached service until the close of the war, serving as judge advocate of courts martial and military commissions, at Cincinnati, Indianapolis and at other places. In the latter part of 1864, after serving for some months as judge advocate at Cincinnati, he was appointed judge advocate of the district of Indiana, with headquarters at Indianapolis. The state of Indiana was then in a condition to warrant the gravest apprehension of serious difficulty. Its military prisons were overcrowded with criminals and rebels, and in many places its citizens were on the brink of insurrection. The treasonable organizations of the Sons of Liberty and Knights of the Golden Circle were in their palmiest days, and drilling of armed men by moonlight, and the schemes to release and arm the rebel prisoners at the North, had just been discovered. Under these circumstances it required ability of no ordinary type to manage the business of the military courts, and again the firmness of purpose and clearness of perception which had on previous occasions marked Captain Taylor's performance of duty, became signally apparent. The district to which he was called was in everything but the name a department, the judge advocate discharging his duties independent of any immediate supervision, and reporting only to the judge advocate general. The whole management of this department or district was given into the hands of Captain Taylor by General Hovey, who was then in command, and so well and faithfully did he perform the arduous and responsible duties of his position that during the entire year and a half that he

was engaged in this branch of service, involving the preparation and forwarding of thousands of pages of reports, the carrying on of important investigations and the keeping of voluminous records, no report of his was ever returned from Washington, but all were found correct and approved by the war department. The vigor and promptness with which he despatched business were remarkable, and his untiring energy and industry enabled him to do what perhaps no other officer in the army did, or attempted to do. As soon as the necessary records, clerks, and reporters could be provided, he organized two military courts, and served as judge advocate of both, although his position as district judge advocate did not require him to serve in that capacity on either.

Exacting as were these duties, being, in fact, the duties of three ordinary officers, the situation was complicated by another circumstance. The people of Guernsey county had elected Captain Taylor prosecuting attorney, in pursuance of the nomination already referred to, and though he had a deputy who could very well attend to the duties of the office outside of the court room, his presence at the three sessions of the court in each year seemed indispensable. His indefatigable labors at Indianapolis rendered it easy for him to obtain leave of absence to attend to these occasional duties at Cambridge, where, with unremitting energy, he disposed of his cases in the shortest possible time, and hurried back to face his accumulated labors in Indiana. Thus his life became a constant round of ceaseless labor, and in the examination of hundreds of prisoners, the trying of many important cases, and the management and control of a vast amount of business, he gained lasting credit for the discretion, wisdom, and success of his administration.

In 1865 Provost Marshal John B. Cook was foully and deliberately murdered at Cambridge by two men, Oliver and Hartup. General Hooker, upon application of Captain Taylor, detailed him with a court consisting of eleven officers, to go to Cambridge and try the murderers. Intense feeling prevailed in regard to the matter, and the public excitement was not diminished by the arrival of the court, its reporters, clerks and attendants. A company of infantry acted as guards, and the servants of the officers being added, the retinue was no small one, and its coming put all Cambridge in a flutter. The court held its sessions in the town hall, and, as the trial was one of the most important of the many that were held during the war, and one which attracted great attention throughout the country, it was one of absorbing theme of conversation in the community. A most stubborn defense was made all along the line, and the trial, as it progressed, assumed, to some extent, a political character. Four of the ablest lawyers obtainable were retained for the accused,

and hundreds of witnesses were examined, and for three months the trial lasted, during which time Captain Taylor in the faithful discharge of his duties received many threats of personal violence from the prisoners and their sympathizers, as well as many encomiums for his management of the case from those who desired justice to be done. It finally resulted in the conviction of both prisoners and their subsequent execution at Camp Chase, in September, 1865, after they made a full confession of their crime. Captain Taylor received many warm expressions of gratitude from the citizens of his own and other counties for having been instrumental in ridding the community of these men who had been a constant terror to law-abiding people for many years, and, by his skillful and acute analysis and management of the case, added materially to a reputation for legal ability already well established.

During his terms of service he was twice brevetted for valuable services to the government, on the recommendation of officers of the regular army as well as those of the volunteer forces, whose attention had been attracted by his judicious and conscientious administration of his office. These brevets being duly confirmed by the United States Senate, Mr. Taylor received his commission and ever afterward passed among his acquaintances by the military title of colonel.

At the close of the war and after he was mustered out of the service he was retained as special citizen judge advocate in the district of Indiana for the trial of two important cases in which the government was pecuniarily interested to the extent of many thousands of dollars. The first of these occupied six and the second four months in its trial, and he was thus unable to return to private life until the summer of 1866. Having been, in 1865, re-elected prosecuting attorney, he held the office until 1867, and so vigorously did he enforce the law that when his term of office closed there was not an open saloon in Guernsey county. From 1867 he devoted himself, first to the *Times* until 1871, when he sold his interests, then to his law practice and to sundry private business enterprises, the latter almost without an exception connected with advancing the material growth and prosperity of his town. Indeed, it may be justly said that no man in Guernsey county did more to benefit Cambridge than did Colonel Taylor. He erected several valuable blocks of buildings, thus giving employment to many persons, and adding to the advantages of the town. He was retained in many notable cases, and while for years his law practice was second to none in Cambridge, he had an extensive practice in other counties and cities, especially in Cincinnati. Not the least of these important cases was that of the State against Kennon for the murder of Benjamin F. Sipe, tried in Belmont county, under a change of venue. In

this case Colonel Taylor was appointed by the court and paid by the county commissioners, and was opposed by Hon. Allen G. Thurman and other leading members of the Ohio bar. His practice extended through all the state courts, the district, circuit and supreme courts of the United States, to which last he was admitted to practice upon motion of President, then Congressman, James A. Garfield. In all his business, including the extensive practice of his profession, it is worthy of note that he never had a law suit on his own account, and that he had a reputation for compromising and adjusting without a trial more cases than any other lawyer of his locality. In 1871 he associated with him in the practice of law, under the firm name of Taylor & Anderson, Col. T. H. Anderson, now justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, who had read law in his ffice.

From the personal and professional to the political record of Colonel Taylor is but a step. He was prominently identified with the Republican politics in the eastern part of the state for many years. In 1872 he received eleven or twelve votes for Congress in the convention which nominated Hon. John A. Bingham for his last term. He was later urged by his friends to again enter the lists, and in 1878 he would probably have received the nomination but for the fact that just before the nominating convention was held, the Democratic majority in the Legislature had completed their famous gerrymander by which Guernsey couny was thrown into a new and hopelessly Democratic district, in consequence of which his friends withdrew his name from the canvass.

He was by appointment of the governor of Ohio, a delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalists' convention in 1866. He served as delegate in the Cincinnati convention of 1876, which nominated Hayes for the Presidency, and the Chicago convention of 1880.

From 1861, when he purchased the *Guernsey Times*, until his death, Mr. Taylor's influence and means were unselfishly devoted to his party.

With every enterprise that tended to the improvement of Cambridge, after his residence there he was closely identified. From 1870 to 1877 he was president of the Cambridge school board, during which time the union school building was erected, then one of the finest in eastern Ohio. He was trustee of Scio, Mt. Union and Ohio and Allegheny Colleges. He was prominent in securing the organization and location of the Marietta & Pittsburg, now the Cleveland & Marietta railroad contributing liberally of his means and time to the enterprise. He was active in the organization and management of several corporations for the development of local industries.

It was one of Colonel Taylor's cherished purposes to be able to assist worthy young men who were struggling, as he did in his youth, to gain a foot-

hold in honorable business, or in the profession, or in obtaining a liberal education. None appealed to his benevolence in vain, and his heart and hand were ever ready to respond to the cry of the needy. He was a thoroughly religious man during his entire lifetime, an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, a member and for many years president of its board of trustees, and was a liberal supporter of all its enterprises. He was superintendent of the Sabbath school in Fairview, when he was engaged in teaching in that place, and later for seven years superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sabbath school in Cambridge. In 1880 he was one of the two lay delegates from the East Ohio conference to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church held in Cincinnati, where he took a prominent part in the deliberations of every session. He was a delegate to the ecumenical conference held in Washington, D. C., in 1892.

In December, 1866, Colonel Taylor married Elizabeth A. Hill, daughter of William Hill, of North Berwick, Maine. Mrs. Taylor died in April, 1887. Of this marriage there were born, William Hill and Gertrude Elizabeth, who survive him, and Joseph Clifford, who died in infancy. In November, 1889, Colonel Taylor married Caro M. Palmer, who, with the one child born them, Joseph Danner Taylor, Jr., still survives him.

Colonel Taylor was president of the Guernsey National Bank from its organization in 1872 until the time of his death. He was also a director and an officer of several corporations located in Guernsey county and elsewhere in addition to many other positions of trust and responsibility. "Being elected to fill the unexpired term of the Hon. Jonathan T. Updegraff of the sixteenth district in the forty-seventh Congress, he so ably represented his constituents that he was re-elected to the forty-eighth, fiftieth, fifty-first and fifty-second Congresses. He received important committee assignments, including a chairmanship. His term of office expired in 1893. His congressional record was marked by the same fidelity and untiring efforts on behalf of the public which had always been one of his marked characteristics. In addition to general legislation he was then particularly interested in matters concerning the old soldiers and pensioners of the late war and also the wool industry, which closely concerned his constituents, and his services were so highly appreciated that his majority was largely increased at each election." For many years he was active in the councils of the Republican party in eastern Ohio, was once temporary chairman of the Ohio state convention. Though the mention of his name in connection with the gubernatorial nomination had attracted favorable attention and a large circle of friends and acquaintances urged him to enter the field, he declined to allow the use of his name. He enjoyed cordial

relations with Presidents Hayes, Garfield and McKinley, serving several years in Congress with the latter.

Colonel Taylor was always a very busy man. He held many positions of trust and responsibility. In his three years as judge-advocate, four years as prosecuting attorney, seven years as president of the school board and nine years in Congress, a leading practitioner in his profession for many years, his record is without a stain. He possessed an engaging personality and those traits of character which win and retain a wide circle of friends.

This distinguished citizen passed to his reward at his home in Cambridge, on September 19, 1899.

JOHN ROLAND GRANT.

Back to the picturesque old colonial days is traced the genealogy of John Roland Grant, an influential citizen of Byesville, Guernsey county, and from that historic period to the present day the Grants have figured more or less prominently in various walks of life.

John Roland Grant is the son of William Merriman and Catherine Washington (Rogers) Grant. William M. was the son of John Grant, of Baltimore, Maryland. John Grant was the son of Capt. John Grant, Sr., of the Revolutionary war. John Grant, Jr., of Baltimore, was an American soldier in the war of 1812, and died in Canada while on an expedition in pursuit of British forces. Capt. John Grant, Sr., came from Scotland with his brother and that brother was the grandfather of Gen. U. S. Grant. William M. Grant, the subject's father, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, and at the age of nine years he was left an orphan and went to Pennsylvania in a good farming district and lived with one of his father's brothers, who reared him. When he became a young man he learned to be an auger maker, and became a very skilled workman. When about twenty-five years old he became an engineer on a vessel plying between Baltimore, Maryland, and New Orleans. He made his home much of the time with his brother, John Grant, who then lived at Natchez, and who invented the first dredge used in Baltimore harbor. Later John Grant was taken by the government to New York harbor to build a dredge there. He finally became very prosperous, and built the canal around the city of Natchez that was used by the government during the Civil war, and he made a great deal of money out of the canal tools. The subject's mother lived in Hartford county until her marriage, after which she continued to reside there for some years.

John R. Grant was born in Harford county, Maryland, in 1849. He was one of the family of nine children, as follows: Catherine Rogers Grant, widow of William Hoopman, of Byesville, whose sketch is noted elsewhere; Susannah Ames Grant, now the wife of John N. Fordyce, living in Harding county, Ohio; Anna Mary, wife of William Thompson, living near Lore City; John Roland Grant, subject of this sketch; Lucinda Jane, wife of G. S. Trenner, the banker of Byesville, whose sketch appears elsewhere; Elizabeth Barrett Grant, of Ashtabula county, Ohio; Elizabeth Merriman Grant, widow of W. T. Trenner, deceased, lives in Byesville with Mrs. William H. Hoopman; Marcieline Roby Grant, wife of Charles Fry, lives on a farm two miles from Byesville; Adora Mari married Elmer Burt and lives in Byesville.

It was in April, 1856, that John Roland Grant's parents came with their children to Guernsey county, Ohio. They located just east of Byesville on the north side of Wills creek, where the father, William Grant, bought the old John Bye homestead. For a time they lived in the old brick house that is still standing in good condition, but a few months later moved into the large frame house close by, which Jonathan Bye had just vacated. There was a store room in the latter house and there William M. Grant ran a general store about twenty years.

Mr. and Mrs. William M. Grant lived at Byesville the rest of their days. Mr. Grant was a Democrat, took an interest in the life of the community and held various township offices. Both he and his wife belonged to the Methodist Protestant church. Mrs. Grant died March 18, 1878, and he died May 30, 1885.

John Roland Grant grew up at Byesville to which he came with his parents in 1856. In May, 1873, Mr. Grant married Sadie L. Orr, daughter of Sanford and Phoebe (Burt) Orr. She was born and reared near Byesville. After his marriage he built a house on Gomber street in Cambridge and took a position as baggagemaster and freight man for the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. He continued there about two years, then moved to the east part of the county and raised a crop of tobacco. The next spring, in the year 1877, he moved back to the home place east of Byesville and moved into the brick house on his father's farm, and it was there that Mrs. Davis was born, after which they remained there about two years, then removed to Byesville, engaged in various enterprises, chiefly running a compressed air machine at Old Akron mine. He continued there till the big shut down in the coal mine about 1888. He quit the mines at the expiration of that time and he and his brother, E. B. Grant, bought the store of Oscar Holberg and dealt in groceries and provisions under the name of Grant Brothers. They

continued about three years and then, on account of hard times, sold out to L. S. Reasoner.

After that Mr. Grant and his brother and two others established a labor paper at Byesville called *The Industrial World*. They published it about six months at Byesville, then moved it to Jackson county, Ohio, where they continued about six months longer, and was there about three years longer, most of the time in the coal mines. At the expiration of this time Mr. Grant moved to Leesville, Carroll county, Ohio, and worked in the mines near Sherrodsville. Was there about two years, then moved to Canal Dover and started to work building the new Reeves tin mill. When it was completed he was made night foreman and worked at that for about seven years, until the mill was closed down and removed from the town. He then went to Newcomerstown to take a place as night foreman at the new sheet mill there, but as the prospects there for a successful mill were discouraging he remained only three months, then removed to Canton, Ohio, where he took a job as night foreman of the Trust Mills about four years. Then he came to Byesville, and took a position laying the pipe line at Derwent, and then got to running the electric pump at the Ideal mine and has been there ever since.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant have five children: John Roland, Jr., who married Margaret McClintock, of Urichsville, lives at Strutha, Ohio; Adora May married Andrew Tinker, of Conneaut, where they reside; Maude is the wife of William H. Davis, Jr., whose sketch appears elsewhere in these pages; Sanford O. Grant, who married Jane Smith and lives at Cambridge, is a roller in the sheet mill; Myrtle married Charles Brand and lives in Byesville. Mr. and Mrs. Grant are both of Spiritualist faith.

JAMES MADISON WILSON.

The family of which the gentleman whose name heads this sketch is a member has been long and favorably known in Guernsey county, and for several generations the name of Wilson has been borne by many of the most prominent and active citizens of certain communities of that county. They have been men of industry and intelligence, who have, by the exercise of these talents, attained their success in life, and James Madison Wilson is one who has been aided to reach his own success by the memory of the family traditions and examples.

James Madison Wilson was born in the southwestern part of Valley

township, Guernsey county, on November 18, 1856, the son of William Craig and Mary (Seaton) Wilson. William Craig Wilson was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on September 10, 1809. His father was James Moore Wilson, who came with his wife from Vermont to Pennsylvania, and made that state his home until death. William Craig Wilson came to Guernsey county in early days, first locating at Cumberland, where he was for several years a blacksmith. About 1831 he bought a farm of eighty acres in Valley township, and there spent the rest of his life. He prospered in farming, and added to his land until he owned four hundred and twenty-one acres.

William Craig Wilson was first married to Pulina Heinlein, by whom he had five children. His wife and three children perished when the cholera scourge swept over the county; the survivors were Harriett, who married Dr. William Helm, and Sarah, who married Andrew E. Scott. William Craig Wilson afterward married Mary Seaton, who was born near New Concord in Muskingum county, Ohio, a daughter of Robert and Nancy Richardson Seaton. Three sons were born to this marriage, one of whom died in early infancy. The others are John William and James Madison. William C. Wilson was a Republican, and held various township offices. He and his wife were both stanch members of Bethel Methodist Episcopal church, and were among its founders, while Mr. Wilson was identified with the church as an official all his life. He died on August 30, 1891; his wife survived until July 1, 1907.

James Madison Wilson grew up on the home farm. He attended Muskingum College, also Northwestern University at Ada, Ohio. From 1881 to 1893 he was engaged in school teaching in Guernsey county, and since that time has followed farming on the old home place. As a teacher he was very efficient and commanded the love and respect of his pupils. He was married in 1882 to Lottie Johnson, the daughter of William Thomas and N. Cathren (Clark) Johnson, his neighbor from girlhood. Two children were born to them, both dying in early infancy, the mother and one child dying at the same time, on May 28, 1883, and the other child four days later.

In 1885 Mr. Wilson married Ida M. Crow, the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Wilson) Crow, who was born in the same neighborhood as Mr. Wilson. John Crow was the son of William J. and Margaret Jane (Johnson) Crow. William J. Crow came from Pennsylvania in the early thirties, when he was about twenty-one, and entered a whole section of land from the government. This was located in the southwest portion of Valley township, and part of it extended over into Noble county. He later bought more land, increasing his holdings to eight hundred acres. Here he married Margaret

Jane Johnson, who was the daughter of John Johnson, one of the early settlers of Buffalo township, Noble county, whose farm adjoined Mr. Crow's. To this marriage seven children were born: Michael, John, Emma (who married Samuel Dollman), George, Nan (who married James Dollman), one daughter who died when two years old, and Alexander. John Crow married Elizabeth Wilson, the daughter of Thomas J. and ——— (Witten) Wilson. She was the sister of Henry H. Wilson, whose sketch gives her ancestry. John Crow continued on the old Crow homestead the remainder of his life. Five children were born to this marriage, William Thomas, Charles Franklin, Ida May, Theodosia and Mary Amanda. Mrs. Crow died on April 23, 1897. She had been a faithful Christian and a devoted mother. John Crow died on April 11, 1910. He was a lifelong Presbyterian, faithful to the teachings of his church, and well known and highly esteemed by those who knew him.

Mr. and Mrs. James M. Wilson are the parents of four children: Earl, who married Elizabeth Wilson, of near Cambridge, is a fireman on the Panhandle railroad, and lives at Dennison, Ohio; Reed, the youngest, is at home attending school; Byrl Meredith, the oldest, died when two years old; Paul C. the third son, died from accidental scalding when fourteen months old.

Mr. Wilson is a Republican and has held various township offices, to the satisfaction of the people. He and his wife are members of the Bethel Methodist church. Mr. Wilson has been active in his community in many ways, is an enterprising and progressive farmer, and a man of considerable influence, whose judgment is much esteemed.

JOHN A. VESSELS.

A successful and highly respected agriculturist and stock man of Westland township, Guernsey county, is John A. Vessels, who maintains one of the choice farms of his vicinity, which shows at a glance that its owner is a gentleman of not only good judgment in the matter of managing a landed estate, but also a man of correct taste.

Mr. Vessels was born in Westland township, this county, on August 5, 1844, and is the son of Nathaniel W. and Elizabeth (McIlvain) Vessels. Nathaniel W. Vessels was born in the state of Delaware and there grew up to manhood. He came to Belmont county, Ohio, while a young man and there married Elizabeth McIlvain, daughter of Andrew and Martha McIlvain. She

was born and reared in Belmont county. Andrew McIlvain entered a hundred and sixty acres of land in Westland township, this county, having walked all the way through the wilderness to Zanesville to enter his land, and then walked back home. The young couple, who became the parents of John Vessels, then came to the new farm and entered on the pioneer task of clearing the land and improving it. There the subject and six other children were born, namely: Annie, who married Benjamin Steele, is now deceased; John A., of this review; Sadie, who died when three years old; James W. lived in Cambridge, and died in the spring of 1910, leaving a wife and two sons and one daughter; Erastus S. is married and is farming one-half mile south of New Concord, Muskingum county; Frances is the widow of Robert Rice and lives in Cambridge; Flora died in childhood.

John A. Vessels grew up on the home farm and was educated in the home schools. On August 5, 1862, when eighteen years old, on his birthday, he enlisted in Company B, Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged after being disabled by illness. He was four months in the hospital and was discharged about a year after his enlistment. He re-enlisted about a year later in Company H, One Hundred Seventy-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was in the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, and other fighting and proved to be a very gallant soldier.

Mr. Vessels returned to the home farm in this county and remained there until his marriage, except for one year spent in the west. He was married on November 11, 1868, to Mary S. Johns, who was born and reared at Claysville, this county. She is the daughter of James M. and Rachel (Forest) Johns. Her folks came from Jefferson county, Ohio. They lived at Claysville until about 1868, then moved to Athens county, where the father died. Her mother now lives at Columbus, and is over eighty years old. For the next five years after his marriage the subject followed farming, saw-milling and carpentering, around his home locality. About 1890 he bought the farm where he now lives, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres in Westland township, a mile and half north of Claysville. He has a well kept farm and for some time he raised a great amount of fruit and also raised a great many sheep. He has made a success of all lines of farming and has a very cozy home.

Mr. Vessels' family consists of four boys and two girls, namely: Charles, born in 1870, died when thirty years old, unmarried; Carl W., born October 30, 1871, lives in Florida and is a photographer at Apalachicola; he is unmarried. Birtie W., born February 16, 1873, married Maggie Pyles, sister of Thomas Pyles, whose sketch appears herein. They live one-half mile

north of Claysville, on a farm. Maude Della married Bert S. Hendershot, the blacksmith of Claysville. Clyde A., born March 16, 1878, is at home. Daisy Lulu married Chauncey Camp and lives in Cambridge. James Johns, born August 5, 1885, is at home. Flora Florence died when six months old.

In politics Mr. Vessels is an independent Democrat, but he has twice been elected trustee of Westland township, which is about three-fourths Republican. He is a member of Cumberland Lodge No. 134, Free and Accepted Masons. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church at Claysville, as do his wife and children.

DENNIS CONROY.

From our sister country across the Atlantic, England's "merrie isle," the land to which we owe such a debt of gratitude and which we will ever hold in highest respect, comes one of the well known and influential residents of Valley township, Guernsey county, Dennis Conroy, who since coming here has benefited alike himself and those with whom he has come into contact. His birth occurred in Lancashire, England, in 1863, and he is the son of John and Ellen Conroy, people of much sterling worth, plain and honest, who spent their lives in England, and there the son, Dennis, grew to maturity and was educated, but owing to the fact that early in life he was compelled to hustle for himself his schooling was interrupted. His mother died when he was five years of age and when only nine years old he went into the coal mines to work and he has followed mining all his life. When a lad he had heard of the opportunities for poor young men in America, so when twenty-one years of age he set sail for our shores, coming direct to Guernsey county, Ohio, and took up his residence at Byesville when there were only a few houses here. He at once found work at the mines and he worked at the old Akron mine until it was "worked out," then went to Trail Run, where he was mine foreman about eight years, and about 1901 he was made superintendent of this mine with from two hundred and fifty to two hundred and seventy-five men under his direction. He soon proved himself to be of inestimable value to this firm. He is fully abreast of the times in all matters pertaining to his line of business, is a good disciplinarian, knowing well how to handle men in order to get the greatest and best results, keeping everything under a splendid system. Remaining at Trail Run until about 1908, he came to the Puritan mine in Valley township and has since been connected with the same, giving his usual high grade service.

Mr. Conroy was married in 1887 to Sarah Hillyer, daughter of Thomas and Rachel Hillyer. She was born near Hartford in Valley township, this county, and there she grew to maturity, was educated and lived until her marriage. This union has resulted in the birth of two children, John and William, both at home.

In 1893 Mr. Conroy bought a place near Senecaville, a farm of fifty acres, and with the exception of one year lived there until in March, 1908, when he sold out and bought his present beautiful home a short distance east of the Puritan mine. He has a rich and well improved farm of one hundred and sixty-six acres, most of it good bottom land between his dwelling and the mine. The house is located on a high knoll at the east side of the bottom field, overlooking Wills creek valley, a splendid view. In front of the house is a beautiful lawn set with various ornamental shrubbery, artistically trimmed and well-kept, the whole making a beautiful home.

Fraternally, Mr. Conroy is a member of the Knights of Pythias at Byesville and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Senecaville. He and his wife are prominent in the social life of this vicinity and have a wide circle of friends.

ABRAHAM M. MERRY.

One of the men who has stamped the impress of his strong individuality upon the minds of the people of Wills township, Guernsey county, in a manner as to render him one of the conspicuous characters of this locality is Abraham M. Merry, the able and popular superintendent of the county infirmary. Among his characteristics are faithfulness to duty and a strict adherence to a fixed purpose.

Mr. Merry was born March 25, 1871, in Center township, Noble county, Ohio. He is the son of Josephus and Catherine (Bryan) Merry, both parents natives of Noble county, the father a successful farmer, progressive and prosperous, and a man held in high esteem by all, and the representative of a family prominent in the affairs of Noble county. His death occurred on February 9, 1897, and that of his wife on March 30, 1907. They never resided in Guernsey county.

Abraham M. Merry spent his boyhood and youth on his father's farm and was educated in the common schools of Noble county. He left home in 1892 and served as one of the Columbian guards at the Chicago World's fair

for over a year. Upon his retirement from this work he returned home in Noble county, and on December 30, 1893, he was married to Lucy A. Peters, daughter of Solomon and Sarah (Shriver) Peters, of Byesville, Guernsey county. Mr. Peters was a prominent and highly respected man, and his death occurred about 1884. Mrs. Peters is still living in Cambridge.

To Mr. and Mrs. Merry have been born three sons and two daughters: Willard F., Charles A., Thomas S. (died at the age of three years), Helma B. and Lucile E. After his marriage Mr. Merry located in Byesville and engaged in farming and also worked in the mines, in fact, he was employed in various capacities for some time. In 1903 he bought a farm near Hiramsburg, Noble county, which he sold and then moved to a farm in Westland township. He was successful as a general farmer, and because of his progressive ideas in conducting a farm and also because of his public spirit and his willingness to serve others while looking after his own affairs, in March, 1909, he was chosen superintendent of the county farm, which is located three miles north of Lore City in Wills township. The farm consists of two hundred and twelve acres, and under Mr. Merry's administration has been brought to a high standard of cultivation and is now a model farm, being managed under twentieth-century rules governing high grade husbandry. The buildings are kept in perfect order and in excellent repair, as are the fences, lawns, etc. Weeds are all kept down and the entire farm has the appearance of a well-kept garden, indicating that a gentleman of excellent taste and one who is not afraid of work has its management in hand. Mrs. Merry is a very competent matron, keeps everything under her charge in a neat condition and in perfect order, thoroughly clean, being an admirable and competent helpmeet to her husband, and, like him, is well liked by all who know her.

Mr. Merry is a Republican and is active in the affairs of Guernsey county, and is frequently a delegate to county, district and state conventions and he has been influential in party affairs. While he has never been an office seeker, he has long been a party worker, and a valued citizen in all walks of life. He is a member of the Byesville lodge of Knights of Pythias, and he has always been a worker in the cause of temperance, and he takes an active part in everything that pertains for the general advancement of the community. He and his wife are both church and Sunday school workers and their moral influence upon the community is very marked. Mrs. Merry has a good common-school education and is a woman of splendid tastes and well informed. No profanity or liquor are permitted about the grounds of the county farm, consequently the wholesome atmosphere about this home is like that of a large, congenial and well ordered household. Mr. Merry is a splendid citizen

and worthy of the confidence and esteem that are freely accorded him by all classes, irrespective of party alignment, and the county has never had a better official.

WILLIAM SHERMAN SHEPPARD.

The success that William Sheppard, of Oxford township, Guernsey county, has gained by his persistent and honorable methods have proven him to be worthy of a place in his county's history along with other progressive and sterling citizens. He was born on February 7, 1869, and is the representative of one of the old and prominent families of this locality, being the son of Dr. Isaac H. and Harriett (Grimes) Sheppard, and a brother of Charles S. and Benjamin F. Sheppard, whose sketches appear elsewhere in this volume. William S. Sheppard grew to maturity on the home farm and attended the common schools; also went to the Fairview Normal School, afterwards attending the commercial college at Zanesville, Ohio. He went to Oklahoma in 1891 as a traveling salesman for a shoe house, and during the winter when traveling was bad he taught school for one term. He remained in Oklahoma one and one-half years, returning to Oxford township, Guernsey county, Ohio, in 1893, and engaged in the mercantile business in Winchester, continuing this for two years, when he closed out his business and bought the farm where he now lives on the National pike, two and one-half miles west of Fairview, in Oxford. He has two hundred and thirty acres of well improved and highly productive land, and engages in general farming and tobacco growing, but he specializes in breeding and raising thoroughbred Delano sheep, and he finds a very ready market owing to their superior quality, his best animals being in large demand for breeding purposes. He also buys wool extensively during the wool season for eastern companies, and he is a fine judge of wool. He is very successful in whatever he turns his attention to, being a man of rare soundness of judgment, excellent foresight and discernment.

Mr. Sheppard has been twice married, first on September 18, 1890, to Ida A. Henderson, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Boyd) Henderson, of Oxford township. Two sons were born to this union, Homer and Derbert, both living. The mother of these children was called to her rest in March, 1902. The second marriage of Mr. Sheppard was solemnized on April 27, 1906, to Winnie B. Spencer, daughter of Richard L. and Maggie Spencer, a prominent farmer and sheep raiser, and a pioneer family of Millwood town-

ship. Both parents are still living. This second union resulted in the birth of one daughter, Mildred L.

Mr. Sheppard has an attractive, modern and convenient residence, and his farm buildings are all modern and substantial, in fact, everything about his place indicates thrift, prosperity and that a gentleman of splendid tastes has its management in hand. In addition to his farming and stock raising, he deals in farm lands and has been very successful in this business as well as his other enterprises. Politically, he is a Republican and is a pronounced party man, taking a great interest in party affairs, but he is not an office seeker, preferring to devote his attention exclusively to his large business interests. He and his wife are members of the United Presbyterian church, and Mr. Sheppard has for years been a trustee of the same, and both he and his wife are active in church and Sunday school work. Their home is an ideal country place and is known to a wide circle of the best people of the county as a place of hospitality and good cheer, Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard being prominent in the social life of the community.

CHAISE J. SPAID.

Energetic and progressive, Chaise J. Spaid holds a high rank among the business men of Cambridge, Ohio, and he comes of one of the best old families of Guernsey county. His birth occurred at Hartford, Valley township, July 31, 1871. He is the son of J. E. Spaid, of Hartford, a complete record of whose life is to be found on another page of this work. The gentleman whose name heads this review grew to maturity at Hartford and attended the local schools. When he was about thirteen years of age he began work in the mines, assisting in opening Spaid's mine at Buffalo, said to be the fifth mine opened in Guernsey county. For thirteen years he worked at mining and carpenter work, having done every kind of work about a mine and was mine boss for some time, working a great deal in a mine at Cumberland. In 1897 he entered the saw mill and lumber business at Hartford and continued successfully in the same for about five years. Then he bought a planing mill at Seneca, which he still owns in connection with a lumber yard there. About 1908 he purchased a planing mill and lumber yard at Derwent and he still operates it, being very successful in this line of endeavor. Early in 1909 he started a mercantile business at Buffalo, which he still maintains, having bought out C. W. Corbett. On September 3, 1909, he bought out the McCoy

store at Derwent, which he continues to operate with his usual success. In the spring of 1910 he started a new store at Walhonding No. 2 mine, in Valley township, and he still runs it, having built up an excellent trade with the surrounding country. Mr. Spaid is also the owner of several valuable properties at Columbus, Ohio, and he has eight rental properties at Walhonding No. 2 mine. He has been most successful as a business man, being energetic, far-seeing and possessing rare tact and discrimination. Owing to his reputation for fair dealing and scrupulous honesty among his fellow men in all the relations of life, he has the good will and confidence of all who know him or have had dealings with him. He has done much in a material way toward the progress of Guernsey county. In view of the fact that he was compelled to start out in life under rather discouraging circumstances and that he has accepted help from no one, Mr. Spaid is deserving of the highest credit for what he has accomplished. He has never been subdued by obstacles or discouraged by any of the adverse circumstances that often thwart men in their struggle for success. He has succeeded in mining operations, the lumber, planing mill and mercantile business. To start with nothing and at the early age of thirty-nine to be the owner of two planing mills, two lumber yards, three general stores, besides numerous rental properties, is certainly not a bad record, and yet, with all his success, Mr. Spaid is a straightforward, unassuming practical man of affairs whom to know is to respect and admire. Fraternally he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

On August 25, 1895, Mr. Spaid was married to Frances V. Marquis, of Sharon, Noble county, Ohio, where she was born and reared and where she received a good education. She is a lady of refinement and a favorite with a wide circle of friends. Her parents were Nelson and Elizabeth S. Marquis, both of whom are now deceased. They were both natives of Noble county and were prominent among the earlier residents. Their parents were also reared there, the family on both sides being influential in pioneer days.

W. G. NICHOLS.

A man of marked individuality and a leader in the affairs of southwestern Guernsey county is W. G. Nichols, editor and proprietor of *The Echo* at Cumberland. His life has been one of honest endeavor and filled with good

deeds throughout, for he has ever stood ready to foster and develop any movement that makes for the general uplift of his community.

Mr. Nichols is an American by adoption only, having been born in Liverpool, England, October 8, 1870. He came to America with his parents when less than two years of age. He attended school some in his early boyhood and when nine years of age entered his father's printing office and while yet very young mastered the "art preservative." He is the son of George G. and Susan (Wines) Nichols, both natives of England, where they were reared, educated and married. George G. was the son of William T. and Ann (Garraway) Nichols. She was the daughter of George Garraway, a noted English composer of music. The Garraways were connected with the royalty of England. William T. Nichols, the paternal grandfather, was an officer in the English army and was prominently identified with the service for many years, being a major in the First Dragoon Guards (the Queen's body guard), and for thirteen years was champion swordsman of the English army. He spent his entire life in England. Susan Wines' mother (the grandmother of the subject of this sketch) was a Heale, a cousin or second cousin to Edward Everett Hale, the great American author. George G. Nichols learned the printer's trade in England. He came to America in 1872, first stopped at Bellevue, Ohio, where he worked for a time. He was later employed on the Toledo *Blade* with Nasby and for that paper was present at the Ashtabula wreck, and witnessed the recovery of the body of P. P. Bliss, the hymn writer. He was also employed later on the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. In 1884 he established a newspaper at Zanesville, Ohio, the *Family Herald*, a weekly, national organ of the Independent Order of Rechabites, a temperance order. After closing out this, he engaged in the history work travels a few years and later engaged as an advertising writer and manager. He later organized the Northside Business Men's Association, at Columbus, Ohio. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, a fluent writer and a splendid organizer. His home and family remained at Zanesville. He was attending to some business at Columbus when he took sick and died, on July 10, 1891. He was a member of the Congregational church. His wife survived about six months, dying in January, 1902. They were the parents of the following children: Ann, now Mrs. L. W. German, of Zanesville; Mary, now Mrs. S. C. Hammond, of Zanesville; John H., of East Ringold, Ohio; W. G., of this review; George R., registry clerk in the postoffice at Zanesville; Fanny, now Mrs. E. W. Harvey, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

W. G. Nichols, of this review, commenced his work as printer at the age of nine years, as stated above, and he has filled all positions in all branches of

the business in Pittsburg and other cities. He filled these positions with credit to himself and with satisfaction to his employers. He continued to work in various newspaper offices until 1894, when he bought a job printing plant at Zanesville, remaining there four years. He then came to Cumberland and took charge of the plant here, which he found very much run down. He moved his job plant from Zanesville, and began operations here in March, 1898, starting up anew, with an exceptionally well equipped plant, and he was successful from the first. He has one of the best papers of its type in the state, the *Echo* being all that could be desired from a mechanical viewpoint, well edited, its columns teeming with the latest, crispiest and best news of the day, and its editorials strong, well written and convincing. It has been rendered valuable as an advertising medium, and its circulation has gradually increased until the list now numbers over nine hundred. He has all up-to-date equipment and he has made a success where others have failed. He does all kinds of job work in a neat, attractive manner, is prompt and tries to please. He has made a success here and is the owner of a valuable, substantial and convenient three-story building, and has several apartments which he rents in this commodious structure, besides his office.

Mr. Nichols was married in 1895, at Zanesville, to Nellie B. Hocking, a lady of intelligence and culture, who was born at Zanesville. She is the daughter of Richard Hocking, a descendant of a pioneer family of Ohio. He was born in what is now the District of Columbia. His father was a native of England, and an uncle of his father preceded him to Ohio. His home city was Logan, England, the place where the Hockings originated, and when the first member of this family came to Ohio he was a surveyor and laid out and was instrumental in naming Hocking county after the family and the county seat was called Logan, after the old home town. Richard Hocking was one of the first rolling mill men to locate at Zanesville. He still resides there, being now seventy-five years of age. His wife also survives. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has filled all the chairs in this lodge. He has been a faithful member over fifty years.

The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hocking: Harry, manager of the Laughlin plant of the Whittaker-Glessner Steel Company, at Martin's Ferry, Ohio; Alice, now Mrs. H. J. Kimble, of Zanesville; Ida, Mrs. Sheridan Swingle, of Stovertown; Richard, Jr., is at home; Nellie B., wife of W. G. Nichols, of this review; Abbie, now Mrs. Guy Fitz, of Zanesville; George was killed in a railroad accident; Ella, who died in infancy.

One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Nichols, Alice B., who is living at home.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Nichols are members of the Methodist church. Mr. Nichols is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; also Buckeye Camp No. 3224, Modern Woodmen, at Zanesville; also Merit Tent, No. 415, Knights of the Maccabees, of Cumberland; Rebekah Lodge, No. 338; also Cumberland Chapter No. 110, Eastern Star. Mrs. Nichols is prominently identified with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Daughters of Rebekah, and the Eastern Star.

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